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H – 2510

International Court of Justice

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2176-PS

JUDGE ADVOCATE SECTION

THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY

WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION

File No. 3JA-132

MAUTHAUSEN - GUSEN - EBENSEE

CHAIN OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NURNBERG, GERMANY
USA Exhibit 249
Filed Dec 13, 1945

A097984

RECEIVED
Date: [illegible]
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ORIGINAL FILE
Section One

CONFIDENTIAL

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HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Judge Advocate

AG 092 (3 JA - 132) GNMCJ

APO 403
17 June 1945

SUBJECT: Report of Investigation of Alleged War Crimes.

TO : Commanding General, Twelfth Army Group, APO 655, U. S. Army.

I. AUTHORITY

1. This investigation was conducted in conformity with Letter, European Theater of Operations, 24 February 1945, by EUGENE S. COHEN, ASN 0-1573121, Major, 514th Quartermaster Group, APO 403, United States Army, Investigator-Examiner, during the period 6 May 1945 to 15 June 1945, and pursuant to directive of Commanding General, Third United States Army, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 1.

II. MATTERS INVESTIGATED

2. Murder by shooting, beating, use of poison gas, drowning, starving, injections, stoning, exposure, burning, and choking of nationals of twenty-three (23) nations, including members of the United States armed forces, of the German civilian population working under the German armed forces and of other nationals under the orders of said German armed forces, in violation of Article 2 of the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention (Par 73, Rules of Land Warfare, Article 2 of same, Par 25, 26, 30, and 31, Rules of Land Warfare).

III. PROCEEDINGS

3. a. The testimony of all witnesses examined in the course of this investigation and which is attached and made a part hereof was secured through the use of interpreters where requisite, after the witness had been sworn by me, through the interpreter, under the authority of Article of War 114, in the following form: "You swear (or affirm) that the evidence you shall give in this investigation now being conducted by me shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God." Where practicable, the witness was given an opportunity to sign his testimony in my presence and, in all cases, it was signed after such testimony had been read back to the witness in his own language by the interpreter. The use of a stenographic reporter was impracticable under existing conditions.

The interpreter was sworn in the following form: "You swear (or affirm) that you will truly interpret this investigation now being conducted by me. So help you God."

b. The transcribed testimony of each such witness whose name is below listed is hereto attached as an Exhibit - the number of which is indicated immediately following the witness' name. As a further aid, the name of each camp in the chain at which the said Exhibit was prepared is listed alongside the name of the witness:

A097985

WITNESS	CAMP	EXHIBIT NUMBER
Dr. H. S. Von Becker, Chairman	Mauthausen	2
Edmund Krolkay	"	2
Johan Kandrik	"	2
Jack H. Taylor, Lieutenant Senior Grade, U. S. Navy	"	3
Ernst Martin	"	4
Josef Ulrbecht	"	4
Premsyl Dobias	"	5
Otto Schick	"	6
Bura Bernhard	"	7
Jan Szubinski	"	8
Albertino Masetti	"	9
David Zimet	"	10
Guido Bracchi	"	11
Rober Pinchon	"	12
Jusef Styblo	"	13
Dr. Henri Desoille	"	14
Gorgas Poulos	"	15
Deputy Jean Biondi	"	16
Pierre Amelot	Ebensee	17
Joseph Buisson	Mauthausen	17
George Planet	"	17
Hubert Michel	"	17
Thomas Panek	"	18
M. Vichot	Gusen	19
Leon Parouty	"	19
Kurt Panay	"	20
Eugene S. Cohen (Major) - Certificate	Mauthausen	21
Ernst Martin	"	22
Fernando Gianola	"	23
Nicolas Neirich	"	24
Josef Cuhel	"	25
Marius Colin	Gusen	26
Lucien Van Herle	Mauthausen	27
Climent Casimiro	"	28
Count Anthony Sigray	"	29
Miss Evelin Polacek	"	30
Barta Drahomir	Ebensee	31
Henri Arnaud	Mauthausen	32
Charles Bossi	"	32
Joseph Anselmet	"	32
Andre Helmuth	"	32
Rene Dreneau	"	32
George Dahy	"	32
Auguste Violin	"	32
Henry Poly-Defkis	Ebensee	33
Count Gaston de Bonneval	Mauthausen	34
Nicholas Neirich	Gusen	35
Vladimir Vybiral	Mauthausen	36
Frantisek Pesta	"	36
Papp Kolenar	"	37
Bortelan Steinehurst	"	37
Eberings Ondras	"	37
Dr. Michael Major	"	37
Andor Wortmann	"	37
Marc David	"	38

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Wilhelm Ornstein	Mauthausen	39
Bohumil Bardon	"	40
Moravska Ostrava	"	40
Jusep Lilar	"	41
Presser Istrai	"	41
G. A. Maraipad	"	41
Vaclay Dvorak	"	42
Stanislaw Balek	"	43
Alexander Moskos	"	44
Karel Neuwrit	"	45
Julian Pajetti	"	46
Leon Krolak	Gusen	47
Felix V. Bornemisza	Mauthausen	48
Stanislau Balek	"	49
Joseph Kopaczko	Gusen	50
Joseph Domanskz	Mauthausen	51
Walter Beck	"	52
Yen Pstross	"	52
Bohumil Bardon	"	53
Josef Kopassik	Gusen	54
Josef Kopassik	"	55
Otto Schick	Mauthausen	56
Schwarcz Dezso	"	57
Joseph Nadas	"	57
Dr. Michael Major	"	58
Andor Wortmann	"	58
Eugene S. Cohen, Maj. QM Corps	"	59
Oswald Burdak	Gusen	60
Vaclav Pulaneckz	Mauthausen	61
A. De Fraissinette	Gusen	62
Lt. Col. Francis R. Sandford	Ebensee	63
Terenzio Magliano	Gusen	64
Dr. Imre Gyorki	Mauthausen	65
Marius Colin	"	66
Eugene S. Cohen	"	67
Cpl. Thomas L. Ward	Ebensee	68
Lt. Col. Francis R. Sandford	"	69
Domanski Fratiszek	"	70
John Gaszynski	"	70
Jan Bendler	"	71
Robert Simon	"	72
Karel Smetana	"	73
Lt. Col. Francis R. Sandford	"	74
Franz Ziereis (?)	Mauthausen	75
Camp Surgeon (name illegible)	"	76
Franz Ziereis	"	77
Walter Beck	"	78
Eugene S. Cohen, Maj. QM Corps	Overlay all camps	79
Eugene S. Cohen, Maj.	All Camps	80
Obersturmbannfuhrer (name illegible)	Mauthausen	81
Chief Physician (name illegible)	"	82
Francis R. Sandford, Lt. Col., (sample morning report)	Ebensee	83
Capt. Joseph Klements, M.C.	Gumskirchen	84

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Ignatz Auspitz	Wels	85
Helena Donner	Lenzing	86
Bertel Kugelman	"	86
Olga Zwicker	"	86
Dr. Otto Springer	"	86
Henriette Van der Bergh	"	86
Josef Pvshitz	"	87
A. Soswinski (notice posted)	Mauthausen	88
Jan Pstruss	"	89
Joseph Domoskos	"	90
Eugene S. Cohen (true copy activity report)	"	91
Eugene S. Cohen (picture-stone quarry)	"	92
Eugene S. Cohen (photographs)	"	93
Eugene S. Cohen (")	"	94
Eugene S. Cohen (")	"	95
Eugene S. Cohen (")	"	96 thru 180
Gerard Oppenheimer	"	181
Eugene S. Cohen (photograph)	"	182 thru 185
Milic Milenko	Linz	186
Lt. Robert C. Galbraith	Mauthausen & Gusen	187
Petsirilos Nissim	Ebensee	188
Jakob Lewis	"	188
Fritz Grabowski	Linz	189
Eugene S. Cohen	Photographs	190 thru 193
Victor Borovikov	Steyr	194
Zoltan Dombrowski	"	195
Julius Ludolph	Melk and Ebensee	196
Eugene S. Cohen	Photographs	197 thru 199
Z. Krolikowski	Mauthausen	200
Eugene S. Cohen	Map of Camp System	201
Marinus Schulp	Enns (Schlier)	202
Dr. S. Czaplinski	Mauthausen	203
Rudolf Kurent	"	204
Wolfgang Sanner	"	205
Karl Wittig	"	206
Nikolei Rumenaew	Ebensee	207
Velibow	Mauthausen	208
Branco Punovic	"	208
M. Drago	"	208
M. Uros	"	208
Chas. R. Hayes	Gusen and Mathausen	209
Lt. S. Blocher	" and "	210
Karl Fitting	Mauthausen	211
M. Francisko	"	212
Adam-Golebek	Castle Hartheim	213

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c. Other Exhibits:

Description

(a) (Exhibit 4 is a report by an International Committee set up by this Investigation, and same is sworn to in due form by the two witnesses named.

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The report is fo[illegible] documented with the names o[illegible]ers who helped compile the facts and figures).

(b) Journal Record of victims between certain dates, including information as to name, nationality, residence, date of birth, date of death, manner of death, and the names of guards performing the actual execution. (Ex.#214)

(c) "Totenbuch," or Book of the Dead, representing names of victims, nationality, residence, date of birth, date of death, and manner of death, between certain dates. This is a sample of small journals which were later incorporated in the permanent records which number sixteen (16) volumes and which will be submitted in a supplemental report. (Ex. #215)

(d) Specimen of poisonous gas used in gas chamber at MAUTHAUSEN and GUSEN No. 1 and No. 2. (Ex. #216)

(e) Rubber hose used by SS Guards to beat prisoners in the MAUTHAUSEN Chain of Camps. (Ex. #217)

(f) Heavy whip used by SS Guards to beat prisoners in the MAUTHAUSEN Chain of Camps. (Ex. #218)

(g) Cat of Nine Tails Whip used by SS guards. (Ex. #219)

IV. SUMMARY OF FACTS

4. A certificate by the Investigator-Examiner is attached hereto in separate form, summarizing the camp and methods of working them in the present investigation.

a. Between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 political prisoners are known to have been incarcerated and labeled for extermination at the MAUTHAUSEN system of concentration camps from available records. The Chain consisted of between 23 and 30 individual camps between the years 1941 and 1945, the number varying as the smaller of these were occasionally evacuated when certain jobs had been finished (see Exhibits 4, 81, and 213).

b. Of the camps affiliated with MAUTHAUSEN, the present investigation covered 13 of them of which the largest were MAUTHAUSEN, GUSEN, Number 1 and Number 2, EBENSEE, STEYR, and GUNSKIRCHEN. Others in the list situated in Third Army Territory were LINZ, Numbers 1, 2 and 3, WELLS, LENZING, SCHLIER, and ENNS. The victims of this Chain of camps were murdered by the SS Guards working in these camps under the command of FRANZ ZIEREIS, Commandant and GEORGE BACHMAYER, Assistant Commandant, both now deceased, whose headquarters were at the fortress in MAUTHAUSEN (see Exhibits 209, 210, and 212).

c. Evidence reveals that the orders for the systematic decimation of these prisoners originated in BERLIN under the direct orders of SS FUHRER HEINRICH HIMMLER (see Exhibit 4).

d. American Forces liberated this camp on 5 May 1945 and this Investigator-Examiner and his team commenced this investigation on 6 May 1945.

e. The victims of the MAUTHAUSEN Chain of concentration camps are in the process of compilation and will be submitted in a supplementary report.

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5. It may be added that one of the functions of the International Committee formed by this investigator to assist in the investigation of these camps was to arrange for each nation to copy the names of each of its dead from the available records in order to notify the next of kin. Therefore, it is confidently concluded that each such nation already has a list of its own dead with all information regarding their manner of death and the statistics thereupon. This International Committee was selected from the inmates by the team and consisted of the most distinguished members selected by the prisoners themselves. The Committee numbered six men as principals and many assistants have greatly helped the investigation in securing the best witnesses and covering all phases in the preparation of this case for trial (see Exhibit 4).

6. ENEMY INDIVIDUALS

a. See Exhibit 2.

b. Wanted notices for all perpetrators are in the process of preparation.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The evidence collected in this case shows very clearly that the whole purpose of the MAUTHAUSEN Chain of concentration camps was extermination of human beings for no other reason than their opposition to the Nazi way of thinking. There is no doubt that MAUTHAUSEN was the basis for long term planning. It was constructed as a gigantic stone fortress on top of a mountain flanked by small barracks.

MAUTHAUSEN, in addition to its permanency of construction, had facilities for a large garrison of officers and men, and had large dining rooms and toilet facilities for the staff. It was conducted with the sole purpose in mind of exterminating any so-called prisoner who entered within its walls.

The so-called branches of MAUTHAUSEN were under direct command of the SS officials located there. All records, orders, and administrative facilities were handled for these branches through MAUTHAUSEN. The other camps, including GUSEN and EBENSEE, its two most notorious and largest branches, were not exclusively used for extermination but prisoners were used as tools in construction and production until they were beaten or starved into uselessness, whereupon they were customarily sent to MAUTHAUSEN for final disposal.

The responsibility for the deaths of these victims lies definitely with the Nazi Party and with the SS men who executed its commands. Men like HIMMLER, ZIERIES, BACHMAYER, SCHULZ, GIESLER, PELZER, and others named in Exhibit 2 are but the arch criminals. However, although direct evidence is not established against all the members of the SS Guards in this disreputable Chain, the inescapable presumption is that all of them are prima facie guilty of these mass murders and the burden of proof is upon them individually to prove his innocence. In this connection the SS organization was purely a voluntary one and its purposes were obviously criminal, in violation of the Hague and Geneva Conventions, and the rights of humanity.

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It is the belief of the Investigator-Examiner that the theory of "Association des Malfaiteurs" should be employed most stringently in a case as virulent and as atrocious as the MAUTHAUSEN setup (see Certificate attached hereto).

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN, Major, QMC,
JA Section, Third US Army,
Investigator-Examiner.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify as follows:

1. The Mauthausen Chain of Concentration Camps varied in number from twenty to thirty or more, depending on the needs of any specific work assignment.

2. As shown in EXHIBITS 21, 22, and 201, the captured records indicated the names of most of these camps, which varied in size from the huge fortress of Mauthausen itself, to a small detached lager similar to STEYR or LENZING. LENZING for example, like Steyr (See EXHIBITS 86, 194 and 195) were detachments from Mauthausen sent and billeted in Barracks to run two large factories.

3. The map herein included as EXHIBIT 201 shows the locations of these named camps with most important route numbers leading to them. It is thus seen that the majority of these camps were located EAST of the RIVER ENNS (which flows into the Danube and passes through STEYR and ENNS-TOWNSHIP, AUSTRIA), and, therefore, are of Russian concern, since this river is the present International Occupation Boundry between ourselves and the Soviet Union.

4. However, the remainder of the camps (as shown in EXHIBIT 201), amounting roughly to about 13, have been accounted for in this present investigation. (See list of Exhibits). The so-called most notorious of these camps are, of course, first MAUTHAUSEN (ranked with AUSCHWITZ as by far the largest and worst of all Concentration Camps); EBENSEE (ranked by many as worse than DACHAU yet only an inferior Aussenlager (Branch) to MAUTHAUSEN); GUSEN, divided into two large branches named NUMBERS ONE and TWO and of large size in themselves; GUNSKIRCHEN and STEYR, (See EXHIBIT 84), numbering at capacity five-thousand people. (See EXHIBIT 195).

5. Many of these camps were evacuated almost immediately upon liberation, even so large a one as GUNSKIRCHEN. (See EXHIBIT 84.) This camp was said to have numbered as many as 20,000 prisoners at one time, but however, GUNSKIRCHEN, like STEYR and LENZING and the LINZ GROUP (EXHIBIT 22), and even EBENSEE, were not equipped for Mass Murder (Extermination), like Mauthausen and the Gusens, and when deaths were "required" other than through starving, beatings, exposure, or lack of hygienic treatment, the prisoners were dispatched either to Mauthausen or the Gusens where all were labelled for eventual annihilation. (See EXHIBIT 4 as a conclusive Exhibit which in itself, makes a complete case against the perpetrators involved).

6. The total count of victims is impossible to estimate, but with HARTHEIM Castle (a building used for mysterious disposal of people), See EXHIBIT 203, almost 2,000,000 are counted from the German Records themselves. (Also see again EXHIBIT 4).

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7. As to the perpetrators or murderers, a complete list of leaders and some 10,000 (approximately) other S.S. names are included in this investigation. Descriptions are included whenever possible and at all events, Name, Rank, Date of Birth, Last Residence, and Residence of Next of Kin (to whom they might return) are given. (See EXHIBIT 2, and valuable EXHIBIT 213 which lists the victims between certain dates, giving their names, nationalities, Dates of Birth, Day of Death, Method of Death, and NAMES OF GUARDS doing the killing).

8. All Camps presently investigated are as follows:

MAUTHAUSEN, GUSEN (Nos. 1 and 2) LINZ (Nos. 1, 2, and 3), and EBENSEE. WELS, GUNSKIRCHEN, LENZING, STEYR, and SCHLIER are also taken pare of as part of the chain and as indicated heretofore. All others were either in Russian or British areas. All these camps have been treated as one case. However, a Supplemental Report is now being prepared to follow the present one in a short time. It should be noted that FRANZ ZIEREIS, Commandant of the MAUTHAUSEN CHAIN and GEORG BACHMAYER, Assistant Commandant, are now dead. (See EXHIBITS 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 209 and 210).

9. Besides the books made Exhibits in this present report, sixteen TOTENBUCHER (Books of the dead, as described in EXHIBIT 4) have been photographed in micro-film and although ready cannot be received in time to submit in this present report.

Additional still photographs and more than 1000 feet of motion pictures have been taken by an official Signal Corps Team and will also be submitted in the Supplemental Report.

Eugene S. Cohen

EUGENE S. COHEN,
Major, QM Corps,
Investigating Officer.

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EXHIBIT NUMBER ___

CERTIFICATE

The information in this Exhibit contains the names and other details of the leading S.S. men and, all the S.S. Personnel who passed through Mauthausen, Ebensee, Gusen, and branch camps during their history. The details about the leaders are fuller and their crimes are more specifically described. Addresses and next of kin are given too.

This list is sworn to in proper form by the Chairmen of the Committees set up for this purpose and most of the papers are actual lists kept up by the S.S. themselves which were preserved at great risk.

In view of the fact that it chiefly contains a list of names, figures and repeated expressions, excepting for the detailed report on the leaders, a full translation only of the latter has been made. As to the rest, only a glossary of all German terms is included and reference for translation of the few German words included can be made to it.

Eugene S. Cohen

EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps,
Investigating Officer.

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HEADQUARTERS
THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of the Commanding General

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APO 403
6 May 1945

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GNMCJ

SUBJECT: Appointment of Investigator Examiner, War Crimes Branch, Judge Advocate General's Section.

TO : Major Eugene S. Cohen, O-1573121, QMC, 514th Quartermaster Group, APO 403, U. S. Army.

You are hereby detailed as Investigator Examiner, War Crimes Branch, Judge Advocate General's Section, this Headquarters, pursuant to paragraph 10, letter Headquarters Twelfth Army Group, file 000.5 (JA), dated 30 April 1945, and are directed to investigate all War Crimes coming to your attention.

By command of General PATTON:

L. L. MANLY
Lt. Col., A.G.D.,
Asst. Adj. General

A TRUE COPY:

ROBERT E. JOSEPH,
Colonel, JAGD.

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EXH. 1

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SWORN REPORT AND LISTS
OF PERPETRATORS

Kompagnielisten

Zusammenstellung v. 44 führern
durch ch. Häfte (Kuska)

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TRANSLATION

GLOSSARY

Headings:

No.	Grade	Name	First Name	Date of Birth	Next of Kin

GERMAN	ENGLISH
1. Waffen	1. Weapon
2. Toten kopfs sturmbann.	2. Dead skull assault.
3. Marineangehorige welche in der 7 kompanienter untergebracht sine.	3. Navy personnell who were in the 7th company.
4. Ehefrau.	4. Wife.
5. Schwester.	5. Sister.
6. Vater.	6. Father.
7. Herr.	7. Mister.
8. Blatt.	8. Page.
9. Mutter.	9. Mother.
10. Kompaneiliste.	10. Company list.
11. Eltern.	11. parents.
12. Die numer 41 wurde 2 mal geschieben (Anmeldung)	12. The number 41 is written two times (Remark)
13. Nament liste der 2 kompanie.	13. List of names of two companies.
14. Arbeistslager.	14. Working camp.
15. Zugeteilten.	15. Belonging to.
16. Wonnort.	16. Address.

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TRANSLATION

On their occassional visits to K.L. Mauthausen, Reichsfuhrer Heinrich Himmler, SS-Gruppenfuhrer Glucks, SS- Obergruppenfuhrer Pohl, Gauleiter Eigruber, Uberrerither Dr. Rainer, Baldur v. Schirach, Police president Dr. Kaltenbrunner, the Bulgarian minister Filoff, the Slovak minister Sano Mach, witnessed the demonstrations of the slaughter methods which were gas, hanging, and shooting in the neck. Following this there was usually an eating and drinking party at the leader's home. In the meantime a great number of prisoners found their death through starvation. The enjoyments offered to the guests were taken away from the already insufficient rations of the prisoners.

SS-Staf	Franz	Ziereis
Hstuf	Xaver	Strauss
"	Georg	Bachmayer
"		Zoller
"		Kramer
Ostuf		Schulz
"	Walter	Ernstberger
"	Toni	Streitwieser
"	Hans	Altfuldisch
"		Heidinsgfelder
"		Ludolph
H."	Walter	Schultz
"		Schmilefsky
Stubaf		Obermayer
SS-Ustuf		Leipold

The above men took part as leaders on killings, or partly commanding the executions themselves. Innumerable prisoners were brought from life to death by or through their orders. Some methods of execution were:

Hanging on trees for hours, tearing apart by dogs, beatings with 100 or more strikes of a stick, Tibetan Prayer Mill, in the wire chase, and cold bath killings. For instance the phrase, " I don't want to see him tomorrow anymore"was sufficient and the death verdict was spoken and carried out. SS-Ustuf Dr. Edward Krebsbach took part in the killings as Chief doctor. Through his carelessness prisoners declared dead, came to life in the coal room of the crematorium. Notified by the commandant of the crematorium SS-Hscharf Roth and the doctor themselves killed those who awakened with a shot through the neck. Furthermore Krebsbach is responsible for the lives of thousands of prisoners who were killed through the so-called injections. Many murders were undertaken through his orders and his faithful assistant was SS Uscha Kleingunther.

SS-Ostuf Dr. Wolter
SS- Ostuf Dr. Richter
SS- Ostuf Dr. Ramsauer
SS-Stubaf Dr. Gross

Dr. Wolter as chief doctor and the rest of the above named doctors took part im many of the executions. They also experimented on the prisoners for other ways to feed them and undertook experiments with new vaccine medicines.

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Ex 2

SS-Ostuf Seifert as propaganda-leader of the camp, inspired the SS men to brutal and bad treatment of the prisoners. His accomplice in this was SS-Uscha Herchen.

SS-Stubaf Sauer, 1st Camp Commander until 1939 and SS-Ustuf Scheungraber Camp Capo until 1939, have through their brutality, their expectations of impossible amounts of work with insufficent rations and in general the mistreatment of prisoners have many lives on their conscience.

SS-H.Stuf. Barnewald, as a member of the Concentration Camp Mauthausen was responsible for the insufficient food rations, the outbreak of thetyphus epidemic in which a total of 3000 prisoners died on an average of 60 to 70 a day. At this time the camp didn't have its own crematory and the bodies were brought to the crematory Steyr, a private enterprise. The grest amount of the dead aroused the suspicions of the people and the district leader. For this reason Camp commander Sauer, Camp Capo Scheungraber were transferred. Later H. Stuf Barnewald transferred SS-Hstuf Kramer for the same reason. At this time it was still possible for the family of the prisoner to see the deceased. Later the Camp officials tried to prevent this by sly execuses, because they were afraid that some traces of the mistreatment might be discovered and made public. For instance on one occasion Kramer walked up to a mother, who had come to see her dead son (who had been tortured to death) and told her that he was sorry that her son had died. He said that he had been such a good prisoner that in a few days he would have been released for good behavior, but all the doctors care which he had received could not save him, as he died of a very bad skin disease and for this reason Kramer would not care to open the coffin, so as to save the mother from the horrible sight of her badly disfigured boy.

SS-Ustuf Leinwather was a contractor. Through his inability he wasted great amounts of materials, whichwere properties of the people and further exchanged it for groceries and alcohol or used it for work he did for SS leaders.

SS-Oscha Andreas Trum was the greatest beast in the camp. For no reason at all he had many people slain and mistreated. He took active part in every execution and was not even ashamed to mistreat the prisoner at the place of execution. Even a man like Ziereis had to stop him. He also put the dogs on men which were tied to a tree. I mention only the name of two, Krtek and Edward Stagl.

SS-Hscha Niedermayer
SS-Uscha Proksch
SS-Rottf Rommel

The above were guards in the camp prison. They tortured the prisoners and invited them to commit suicide. If the prisoners refused, the guards killed them and then made it look like suicide. They also took part in all executions.

SS-Ostuf Streitwieser
SS-Hscha Max Seidl
SSOscha Mayer
SS-Rottenf Thyssen

The above were also prison guards who mistreated the prisoners, if even not to the extent as the first three named guards, Streitwieser and Seidl are just as guilty.

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SS-Hscharf Hans Spatzenegger was since 1938 the most feared and grusome SS man in camp and went in his tortures far beyond his orders. In the years 1939-40 he brought for months every day truckloads of dead prisoners from the stonemill back to camp. Prisoners who were not able to work, half starved, he had stripped naked in 20 degrees below zero weather and made them lay down on a cement floor and remain there until they froze to death.

SS-Ostuf Kantschuster
SS-Ostuf Heidingsfelder

These men took part in the above mentioned crimes while as superiors of Spatzenegger they should have prevented them.

SS-Ostuf Schulz
SS-Oscha Fassel

These men as leaders of the police section took part in all executions and at least in part, through their Protocolls effected such. At hearings they mistreated the accused themselves or ordered it done just as did the former Criminal assistant Enleweiler.

SS-Oscha Bollhorst
SS-Uscha Riegler
SS-Uscha Buhner
SS-Uscha Kofler
SS-Hscharf Kirchner
SS-Hscharf Weihse

These men as clerks and Capos mistreated the prisoners. They tied them to a tree and beat them up. Weihse may be a war-wounded in Ried.

Stabscharfuhrer des Kdtr.Stabes Karl Struller

SS-Uscha	Zidek	Secretary Kdtn
"	Eisenfest	
"	Hackl	
"	Merker	
"	Lutscher	
SS-Hscha Heinhold	Purucker	
"	Striegel	
Oscha	Truckenbrodt	
Uscha	Wlotzka	
"	Hegenscheidt	
Oscha	Bauer	
Uscha	Rossmann	
Oscha	Bromby	
Uscha	Psotka	
Oscha	Rauhbuch	
Hscha	Buchmann	
"	Berhardt	
"	Petz	
Oscha	Kaufmann	
"	Czermin	
"	Capek	
Uscha	Kuhn	
"	Muck	
"	Jung	
"	Reuter	
"	Heine	
Oscha	Wirth	

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Oscha	Rupert	Wagner
"	Fritz	Wagner
"	Emil	Muller
Uscha		Muller
"		Bruckner
"		Gogl
"		Reiners
Hscha		Heider
"		Hasewend
"		Kirchner
"		Zirngibl
"		Bockl
Oscha		Steinmann
Uscha		Polt

Hscha	Wettganner (Waffenwart)
Uscha	Klaus
"	Pusitz (Waffenwatt)
"	Kaduth
"	Halama
"	Schinlauer (Photograph)
Hscha	Ricken (Photograph)
Uscha	Herchen
"	Schimpfosel
Scharf	Korsitzky
Hscharf	Eckert
"	Nippgen

The above men were volunteers for the SS Skull and Crossbone organizations. They were willing tools in the hands of the Camp Commander and his officers took part in all executions such as shooting and hanging. But they also know of all gas killings and other brutalities.

At the head of these brutalities were:

Gauleiter	Eigruber
Staf.	Ziereis
Hstuf.	Bachmayer
Ostuf.	Streitwieser
Hstuf.	Zoller
"	Strauss
Hscha.	Spatzenegger
Oscha	Trum

Ostuf	Schulz
Uscha	Bruckner
"	Gogl
Scharf	Korsitzky
"	Reiners
Hscha	Kirchner

Even as clerks and Capos the above mentioned performed executions and took part in the pursuit of prisoners who had escaped from Block 20 and through their brutality aroused the protest of the Civilian population.

Uscha	Scheid
"	Gogl
Rottenf	Kiss
"	Farkas
"	Tauber
"	Cerny
"	Klaus
"	Perner

These men beat with sticks American And British Officers and EM and also Dutch Jews. They also beat them with heavy rocks until they were willing to try to break the chain of guards whereas they were shot or forced to jump down into the quarry.

SS Hauptscharf Blank used prisoners, who were working in the quarry as live targets for his shooting practice. (1938.

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L176-PS

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Also well known for his brutality was SS Oscar Will Wagner who was in 1939 transferred to Dachau. All mentioned persons enriched themselves on the property of the prisoners, which may be partly found hidden in the departments of the mentioned. (gold, jewels, money and furs).

Further responsible for the hearings and executions of prisoners are the following civilians:

Gestapo Agent Buetgen
Secretary of the police Miss Rubel
Another Gestapo man who at this time is in the bunker.

Mentioned also should be the engineer Otto Jahn Budweis who with Ziereis and Strauss undertook many illegal transactions. It is possible that he is hiding Ziereis and Strauss with his famiy or friends.

This testimony has been given only to prove facts, without the thought of revenge. Only to save humanity in the future from any such brutalities. This has been given only in rough sketches and any more details about any mentioned men can be given by:

Hans Kanduth
Anton Ruznicek
Edmund Kulka

These three men exchanged their findings for years in secret meetings, so if one should get caught, the other could give testimony before the world and make their findings public. Hans Kanduth especially was able to find things out, as he worked in the crematory, while the others supplied him with everything necessary to keep Kanduth's chief satisfied, which in turn kept him his special position which enabled him to forward his findings. He also listened to foreign broadcasts and enabled other trustworthy people to do likewise. It showed them that the outside world knew about the Nazi brutalities. One day an American station declared Ziereis and Bachmayer as war criminals, through his knowledge Kanduths life was in danger for many years and in the end his fellow workers had to hide him, until the Americans came along and liberated the camp.

/s/ Edmund Krolkay
/s/ Kandrick, Johan

Chairman: Dr. H.S. v. Becker.
Before chief of Publicity Department
of VF in Austria (1933-38)
Vienna VII, Anollogasse 8/11
49 years old Son of an Austrian Navy Officer (Admiral 1901)
Studys: Jurisprudence, Engineer, Architect, (philosphy).

I, Jack R. Nowitz, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation.

Jack R Nowitz
T/5 JACK R. NOWITZ

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria this 30th day of May 1945.

A198002

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps,
Investigating Officer.

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H2510 - 0021

W a f f e n - SS
/SS-T-Sturmbann KL.Ma[illegible]en. [illegible]ausen, den 25. Juli 1944.

Betr.: Kompanieliste mit der Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen.

Lf.	Dienstgrad	Vor- und Zuname		Geb.Dat.	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen
1	SS-Hauptstuf.	Z o l l e r	Viktor		
2	"	Wickenhäuser	Friedr.	30.3.78	Frau: Creszenz W.Heidelberg-Rohrbach Karlsruherstraße 51
3	SS-Sturmmann	Antis	Josef	7.9.25	Vater:Josef Antis,Semlin/Kroatien Sibina-Janka Nr.20
4.	SS-Sturmmann	Balasch	Paul	3.9.15	Frau:Katharina Balasch,Grgurewsci/ Kroatien
5.	SS-Oberscharf.	Balzer	Willi	16.8.91	Frau:Selma Balzer,Lautenbach,Nr.20
6.	SS-Strm.	Bardon	Franz	2.12.03	Frau:Thresia Bardon,Pretai/Rumänien Haus-Nr.78
7.	SS-Strm.	Beller	Ernst	21.10.19	Vater:Johannes Beller,Lichenroth Nr. 85b.Gelnhausen
8.	SS-Schtz.	Berger	Peter	24.12.08	Frau:Elisabeth Berger,Kunbaja Nr.98 Ungarn
9.	SS-Rottf.	Biedrawa	Ernst	12. 1.10	Frau:Gertrude Biedrawa,Teschen, Freistädter-Vorstadt 130
10.	SS-Strm.	Blaszicek	Alfred	5. 3.23	Vater:Blasicek,Preßburg,Melettistr.14
11.	SS-Schtz.	Bloo	Mich.	8. 7.24	Vater:Mich.Bloo,Schönbirk Nr.64,Krs. Nösen/Ungarn
12.	SS-Schtz.	Bobinski	Rudolf	15.12.09	Frau:Othilie Bobinski,Litzmannstadt, Buschlinie 18
13.	SS-Strm.	Büchmüller	Anton	1.10.11	Frau:Berta Buchmüller,Preßburg, Blumenthalergasse 7
14.	SS-Uscha.	Bührer	Hermann	13.6.03	Frau:Christine Bührer,Mundingen b. Emmendingen/Baden
15.	SS-Uscha.	Burkhardt	Rudolf	15.6.15	Vater:Rudolf Burkhardt,Dietersbach 185,Krs.Friedland
16.	SS-Hscharf.	Bürkner	Robert	21.5.87	Frau:Anna Bürkner,Amberg,Sudetenstr.3
17.	SS-Rottf.	Busch	Wilh.	19.10.95	Frau:Luise Busch,Bochum,Thissenstr.6
18.	SS-Strm.	Dernai	Joh.	6. 4.20	Frau:Agnes Dernai,Palona,GayrN.Ungarn
19.	SS-Rottf.	Dilling	Karl	2. 4.06	Frau:Maria Dilling,Altkirch Post Moschies,Krs.Schrimm/Warthe
20.	SS-Strm.	Dracz	Wladi.	9. 8.14	Angehörige im besetzten Gebiet Russl.
21.	SS-Strm.	Drespling	Math.	26. 7.02	Frau:Maria Drespling,Langenthal Nr.70 Rumänien
22.	SS-Strm.	Drotleff	Andr.	28. 1.05	Frau:Maria Drotleff,Kirchberg 384, Krs.Hermannstadt/Rumänien
23.	SS-Rottf.	Dümann	Phil.	26. 5.97	Frau:Josefina Dümann,Umsiedlungslager Weyregg am Attersee/Obd.
24.	SS-Strm.	Eckert	Anton	13. 6.08	Frau:Maria Eckert,Küllöt,Arpad-Utcza Nr.16/Ungarn
25.	[illegible]chtz.	Eckert	Franz	26. 2.09	Frau:Barbara Eckert,Küllöt,Szomborstr. 169/Ungarn
26.	SS-Strm.	Enderle	Jakob	5. 9.21	Mutter:Elisabeth Enderle,Perjamos 244 Krs. Lenau/Rumänien
27.	SS-Strm.	Engelmann	Anton	10. 6.19	Frau:Rosalia Engelmann,Mitrowitz,Adam-Müller Gutenbrunn 82/Kroatien
28.	SS-Schtz.	Faller	Jakob	16. 3.08	Frau:Maria Faller,Küllöt,Neugasse 239 Ungarn
29.	SS-Strm.	Firmann	Franz	25. 5.17	Frau:Franziska Firmann,Preßburg,Zaborskygasse 463/Slowakei
30.	SS-Strm.	Fuchs	Nikol.	24. 4.06	Frau:Karolina Fuchs,Temeschburg,IV Tudor-Wladimirrecu 27/Rumänien
31.	SS-Strm.	Funtsch	Andr.	17. 8.06	Frau:Anna Funtsch,Zuckmantel-Siebenbürgen 112/Rumänien
32.	SS-Strm.	Gabber	Georg	3. 6.06	Frau:Sarah Gabber,Rode,Großgasse 86 Rumänien
33.	SS-Strm.	Gaida	Max	20.11.02	Frau:Hedwig Gaida,Klosterbrück,Klosterplatz 13,Krs.Oppeln
34.	SS-Uscha.	Galka	Karl	19. 1.93	Frau:Elisabeth Galka,Brande-Flakenberg OS/Dorfstr.41

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W a f f e n - SS

2./SS-Totenkopfsturm[illegible]
K.L. Mauthausen.

[illegible]hausen, den 25.7.1944

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Namentliche Liste der 2.Kompanie.

Lfd. Nr.	Dienstgrad	Name	Vorname	Geburtsdatum	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen
1.	SS-Ostuf.	B l e i	August	21. 8.93	Ehefrau: Elisabeth B. Neheim-Hüsten, Drostefeld 15/Westf.
2.	SS-Strm.	Badjon	Heinrich	23.10.12	Ehefrau: Jolan B., Kronstadt/Rumänien, Fabrikstr.70
3.	SS-Schtz.	Banholzer	Erich	1. 6.23	Mutter: Maria B., Enns, Krs. Linz-Land, Wienstr.9
4	SS-Schtz.	Bautz	Heinrich	25. 7.08	Ehefrau: Katharina B., Titel/Ungarn, Zilahy L.-Str.19
5	SS-Oscha.	Beck	Fritz	26. 6.89	Ehefrau: Marta B., Bärenstein Erzgeb. Bergstr.65
6.	SS-Schtz.	Beck	Michael	20. 2.09	Ehefrau: Maria B., Dunacseb/Ungarn, Donaugasse 2
7	SS-Schtz.	Bernhardt	Jakob	26. 9.08	Ehefrau: Margarethe B., Bulkeszi/Ungarn Pfälzer Siedl.293
8	SS-Schtz.	Bieber	Jakob	9. 9.08	Ehefrau: Margarethe B., Bulkeszi/Ungarn, M.Lutherstr.202
9	SS-Schtz.	Bieber	Karl	24.11.08	Vater: Peter B., Bulkeszi/Ungarn, Horthystr.46
10	SS-Strm.	Bild	Wilhelm	4. 7.06	Ehefrau: Katharina B., Jahrmarkt/Rumänien,
11	SS-Rttf.	Blaschko	Ludwig	25.12.97	Ehefrau: Philomena B., Kamenz/Sachsen, Feigstr.27
12	SS-Schtz.	Bleich	Philipp	30.11.08	Ehefrau: Maria B., Bulkeszi/Ungarn, Lutherstr.206
13	SS-Schtz.	Bless	Franz	10.11.09	Ehefrau: Maria B., Ofutak/Ungarn, Hauptgasse 358
14	SS-Strm.	Botez	Konstantin	5. 2.23	Vater: Konstantin B., Linz/D. Umsiedlungslager, Spallerhof 40
15	SS-Schtz.	Braun	Philipp	24.12.09	Ehefrau: Elisabeth B., Bulkeszi Ungarn, Pfälzer Siedlung 311
16	SS-Strm.	Brechner	Johann	15. 1.09	Ehefrau: Margarethe B., Mettersdorf/Ungarn, Mittelgasse 170
17	SS-Schtz.	Budaker	Martin	24.12.25	Vater: Martin B., Weisskirch/Ungarn, Nr.40
18	SS-Schtz.	Burghardt	Fritz	7. 4.09	Mutter: Margarethe B., Bulkeszi Horthy M-Str.528 Ungarn
19	SS-Schtz.	Diener	Adam	5. 6.12	Vater: Adam D., Cservenka/Ungarn, Josefstr.20
20	SS-Strm.	Dillhoff	Johann	25. 7.13	Ehefrau: Helene D., Neutra/Slowakei, Stefanikg.19
21	SS-Rttf.	Dworsky	Petriccio	1. 12.07	Ehefrau: Maria D., Lanskron/Sudetengau, Schillerstr.41
22	SS-Schtz.	Elicker	Georg	27.10.08	Ehefrau: Katharina E., Bulkeszi Ungarn, M.Lutherstr.220
23	SS-Strm.	Emrich	Georg	8. 9.21	Vater: Martin E., Passbusch/Ungarn, Nr.74

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Waffen-SS
4./SS-T.-Stuba. K.L.M.
Steyr-Munichholz

Steyr-Münichholz, den 26. Juli 1944.

Namentliche Liste von Kompanieangehörigen der 4./SS-T-Stuba. KLM. SS-Arbeitslager Steyr-Münichholz:

Lfd. Nr:	Dienstgrad:	Vorname:	Zuname:	Geboren:	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen:
1.	SS-Ostuf.	Otto	Heess	17.10.97	Ehefrau: Gertrud Heess, Pforzheim Hanfackerweg Nr.5.
2.	SS-Sturm.	Peter	Abzieher	31. 3.23	Mutter : Emilie Abzieher, Banja-Luka Haramdaschica 65 (Kroatien
3.	"	Josef	Albeck	8. 8.19	Vater : Martin Albeck, Deutsch St. Nikolaus Nr.68 (Rumänien)
4.	"	Johann	Ast	27. 1.23	Mutter : Karoline Ast, Lager Waldhorst bei Litzmannstadt
5.	"	Georg	Bell	17. 8.12	Ehefrau: Katharine Bell, Zendersch Nr.117 Kr. Schäsbur (Rumän.)
6.	SS-Uscha.	Hermann	Benecke	18.12.98	Ehefrau: Margarete Benecke, Berlin Nr.20 Wriezener-Str. Nr.8
7.	SS-Schtz.	Franz	Berger	1.10.13	Großmutt: Zubrinics Miklosné, Ödenburg Csorönfalvi-Str.7.
8.	SS-Sturm.	Friedrich	Berleth	18.11.23	Vater : Nikolaus Berleth, Lager Waldfrieden b. Litzmannstad
9.	"	Andreas	Brinsky	1.12.19	Vater : Josef Brinsky, Hochwies Nr.134 (Slowakei)
10.	"	Johann	Buch	24. 1.23	Vater : Jakob Buch, Lager Kirschberg bei Litzmannstadt
11.	SS-Rottf.	Michael	Buchhammer	9. 4.98	Ehefrau: Anna Buchhammer, Bergham Nr.35, Krs. Linz
12.	SS-Schtz.	Josef	Cybulski	10. 3.21	Mutter : Maria Cybulski, Csernowitz Kalicsanka-Str. Nr.574. Rum.
13.	SS-Schaf.	Wilhelm	Dahms	15. 1.94	Ehefrau: Anna Dahms, Berlin Nr.30 Viktoria-Luise-Platz Nr.9
14.	SS-Sturm.	Nikolaus	Dautner	21. 9.09	Ehefrau: Lisabeth Dautner, Jarmark Nr.759 Kr. Temeschburg Rum.
15.	"	Johann	Demmer	5. 2.25	Vater : Johann Demmer, Petrowardein Nr.27 Kroatien
16.	"	Michael	Descho	6. 8.08	Ehefrau: Margarethe Descho, Josefsdorf Nr.135 Kr. Lugosch Rum
17.	SS-Uscha.	Otto	Dietz	14. 6.17	Mutter : Katharine Dietz, Lager H Hirtenberg, Kr. Baden, Welten Siedlung.
18.	SS-Sturm.	Josef	Dizig	12. 3.24	Vater : Balthasar Dizig, Szinfalú Nr.119 Ungarn. /Scheindorf/
19.	SS-Schtz.	Paul	Dudasch	15.10.24	Vater : Josef Dudasch, Vuka Nr.155 Krs. Esseg, Kroatien.
20.	SS-Uscha.	Georg	Eberhard	12. 3.01	Ehefrau: Anna Eberhard, Riedheim Nr. 79.
21.	SS-Sturm.	Heinrich	Edinger	2. 2.23	Vater : Friedrich Edinger, Lager Kirschberg b. Litzmannstadt
22.	"	Johann	Faust	24. 6.24	Vater : Heinrich Faust, Lager Waldhorst b. Litzmannstadt.
23.	SS-Schtz.	Georg	Fett	24.10.08	Ehefrau: Elisabeth Fett, Neuverbasz Göthe-Str. Nr.5. Ungarn
24.	SS-Rottf.	Josef	Fischer	14. 9.23	Mutter : Katharine Fischer, Küllöd Horty-Miklosch-Gasse Nr141
25.	SS-Sturm.	Stefan	Fischer	21. 9.23	Vater : Johann Fischer, Szabatka Paragihit Nr.34 Ungarn

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26.SS-Uscha.	Ambros	Florian	20. 9.96	Ehefrau:	Rosalie Florian, Wien zur Spinnerin Nr.41
27.SS-Sturm.	Stefan	Florian	25. 7.22	Onkel :	Georg Bosak, Djakovo Kroatien.
28.SS-Uscha.	Hans	Freyholdt	30. 4.oo	Ehefrau:	Gertrud Gromall, Mantel Dorf-Str.Nr.34.
29.SS-Schtz.	Heinrich	Frick	2o. 1.o9	Ehefrau:	Theresie Frick, Cservenka Hunyadi-János-Str.7 Ungarn
30.SS-Uscha.	Hermann	Fusten	24. 3.93	Ehefrau:	Kunigunde Fusten, Kamp-Lintfort A.Hitler-Strasse N.367
31.SS-Schaf.	Karl	Ganskow	4. 1.91	Ehefrau:	Martha Ganskow, Berlin-Spandau Pichelsdorfer-Str.Nr.95
32.SS-Sturm.	Franz	Gegenhuber	20. 9.13	Ehefrau:	Maria Gegenhuber, Preßburg Brauneckergasse Nr.1 Slow.
33. "	Jakob	Geiser	9. 1.20	Ehefrau:	Katharine Geiser, Bacssentivan Rogozi Utca Nr.1 Ung.
34.SS-Uscha.	Walter	Geissler	20. 7.95	Ehefrau:	Gertrud Geissler, Neustetin Bismarckstrasse Nr.17
35.SS-Sturm.	Philipp	Geistlinger	27. 1.20	Vater :	Adam Geistlinger, Lager Elsingen bei Diedenhafen.
3[illegible]SS-Rottf.	Peter	Geml	9. 5.18	Ehefrau:	Eva Geml, Weckerlfalva, A.Hitler-Str.Nr.32 Ungarn
37.SS-Oscha.	Franz	Gerbens	17. 6.92	--	Bochum, Robert-Str.Nr.55
38.SS-Oscha.	Karl	Gieseler	3. 5.93	Ehefrau:	Luise Gieseler, Parchim i. Mecklenburg, Joh.Brinkmann-Str.Nr.8.
39.SS-Rottf.	Albert	Gorski	9. 9.24	Mutter :	Josefine Gorski, Bukovina Rum. Larionescustr.Nr.31.
40.SS-Sturm.	Johann	Göres	10.12.18	Vater :	Philipp Göres, Lager Lagevnieki bei Litzmannstadt.
41.SS-Schtz.	Johann	Grassler	16.12.97	Ehefrau:	Anna Grassler, Gröbming Winkel Nr.91.
42. "	Josef	Gregor	17. 1.95	Ehefrau:	Beatrice Gregor, Wien III. Paulus-Gasse Nr.8/114.
43.SS-Sturm.	Georg	Großmayer	2. 1.15	Ehefrau:	Anna Großmayer, Nitzkydorf Nr.87 Kr.Temeschburg, Rum.
44. "	Stefan	Györi	4.11.o8	Ehefrau:	Eva Györi, Gottlob Nr.220, Kr.Temeschburg, Rumänien.
45.SS-Rottf.	Josef	Haitchi	18. 6.16	Braut :	Mariane Zibilcanu, Bukarest Gramant-Strasse Nr.34 Rum.
46.SS-Sturm.	Thomas	Hall	23. 4.23	Vater :	Thomas Hall, Baranyavar, Nr.7 Ungarn.
47. "	Konrad	Hallabrin	24. 5.19	Vater :	David Hallabrin, Philippsdorf bei Rumburg.
48.SS-Uscha.	Richard	Handreck	20.11.90	Ehefrau:	Elise Handreck, Babelsberg Kr.Teltor Jorck-Str.Nr.17.
49[illegible]-Schtz.	Georg	Heipter	8. 4.25	Vater :	Franz Heipter, Wuka, Krs. Esseg Kroatien.
50.SS-Sturm.	Ambros	Herale	10.12.12	Ehefrau:	Berta Herale, Hochwies Nr. 265 Slowakei.
51. "	Franz	Holzmann	5. 2.21	Ehefrau:	Maria Holzmann, Szeged Margit-Strasse Nr.3 Ungarn
52. "	Josef	Hoß	22. 2.13	Ehefrau:	Aurelie Hoß, Paulisch Nr.168 Post Horné Hámry Slowakei.
53.SS-Schtz.	Ludwig	Hotz	25. 8.12	Mutter :	Katharine Hotz, Ödenburg Pálffi-Str.Nr.73 Ungarn
54.SS-Sturm.	Paul	Hovoritsch	1. 1.16	Vater :	Michael Hovoritsch, Krickerhau Nr.365 Slowakei.
55. "	Johann	Hunger	26. 4.22	Vater :	Ludwig Hunger, Nitra, Fabrikgasse Nr.3 Slowakei.
56.SS-Rottf.	Alexander	Jirek	2. 3.o4	Ehefrau:	Anna Jirek, Bukarest, Str. Col.J.Visóiano Nr.8.

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57.SS-Rottf.	Nikolaus	Jung	21. 1.14	Vater	:Hans JungZam,Krs.Honedaora Nr.193 Rumänien.
58.SS-Hschaf.	Franz	Jurczek	27. 5.92	----	:Klebsch,Flurstraße Nr.9, Kreis Ratibor.
59.SS-Sturm.	Johann	Kadlecsik	15. 6.o7	Ehefrau	:Preßburg,Schanzstrasse 46b,Slowakei.
60. "	Michael	Katona	1o.1o.19	Vater	:Franz Katona,Denski-Antounowac Nr.29 Kroatien.
61. "	Rudolf	Kern	4. 3.24	Vater	:Alois Kern,Vrdnik,Neue Kolonie Nr.61 Kroatien.
62. "	Johann	Klein	22. 5.o8	Ehefrau	:Antonie Klein,Hochwies, Nr.130 Slowakei.
63. "	Jakob	Kleitsch	2. 8.o8	Ehefrau	:Katharine Kleitsch,Gr.St. Peter,Nr.162.Rumänien.
64. "	Josef	Kobsa	1. 6.23	Vater	:Stefan Kobsa,Gaidel Nr. 339 Slowakei.
65. "	Josef	Kosanowitsch	12. 4.23	Vater	:Teoder Kosanowitsch,Apatin Nr.1979 Ungarn
66. "	Josef	Kovacs	9. 5.13	Ehefrau	:Maria Kovacs,Preßburg, Benzurgasse Nr.428.Slowak.
[illegible].SS-Schtz.	Peter	Köszegy	9. 7.o9	Ehefrau	:Marianne Köszegy,Csonoplya Eötvös-Gasse Nr.13 Ungarn
68.SS-Scharf.	Robert	Krause	3. 3.88	Ehefrau	:Valie Krause,Edelfen Nr. 52.
69.SS-Schtz.	Franz	Kreuter	22. 1.13	Ehefrau	:Elisabeth Kreuter,Marienfeld Nr.414 Rumänien.
70.SS-Rotff.	Johann	Lang	9. 6.16	Vater	:Mathias Lang,Baratzhausen Nr.179 Rumänien.
71.SS-Uscha.	Gerhard	Lange	23. 1.93	Ehefrau	:Meta Lange,Kesselsdorf Nr.14 bei Löwenberg.
72.SS-Schtz.	Anton	Laßlop	9. 9.26	Vater	:Anton Laßlop,Handlova Nr.1100 Slowakei.
73.SS-Sturm.	Otto	Laszka	5. 3.1o	Ehefrau	:Maria Laszka,Preßburg, Sendleinweg 187 Slowakei
74.SS-Schtz.	Stefan	Leili	12.4. o9	Ehefrau	:Magdalena Leili,Scheindorf Nr.116 Ungarn
75.SS-Sturm.	Andreas	Lux	17. 9.o8	Ehefrau	:Marianne Lux,Fibisch Nr. 147 Rumänien.
76. "	Johann	Maringer	26.12.17	Schwest	:Rosina Gutti,Königshof Nr.12 Rumänien.
77. "	Michael	Martin	15. 5.14	Vater	:Andreas Martin,Ketfeld Nr.377 Rumänien.
78.SS-Rottf.	Johann	Martini	13. 1.o6	Ehefrau	:Katharina Martini,Scharosch Nr.189 Rumänien.
79.SS-Sturm.	Franz	Matuschek	21. 9.20	Vater	:Stefan Matuschek,Preßburg Rovnianek-Gasse 497 Slow.
80. "	Isidor	Maxemiuk	4. 2.13	Mutter	:Eigenie Maxemiuk,Lipova Krs.Thimis,Vasil Alexander-Strasse Nr.21 Rum.
81. "	Karl	Mayer	22. 2.11	Ehefrau	:Susanna Mayer,Nereu Kirchengasse Nr. Rumänien.
82. "	Georg	Meißner	12.1o.24	Mutter	: Maria Meißner,Zyradow, Str.1 Mai 13.
83.SS-Oscha.	August	Misdalski	4. 4.90	Ehefrau	:Elfiede Misdalski,Berlin Pankov,Karlsstadter-Str. Nr.23.
84.SS-Sturm.	Josef	Mocbeichel	19. 9.o8	Ehefrau	:Zecilie Mocbeichel,Hochwies Nr.320 Slowakei.
85.SS-Schtz.	Josef	Mostböck	28. 5.9o	Ehefrau	:Pauline Mostböck,Wien 110 Wohlrab-Gasse 6/4a.
86.SS-Sturm.	Johann	Mumbauer	19. 9.o8	Ehefrau	:Kristina Mumbauer,Oszivac Horst-Wessel-Str.65.Ung.
87.SS-Uscha.	Johann	Müller	8. 6.96	Ehefrau	:Maria Müller,Weikertschlag 51.

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88.	¼-Oscha.	Franz	[illegible]l	5. 5.97	Ehe	Anna Nagel, Bruch-Wedderau, Gem. Poplitten.
89.	¼-Sturm.	Rudolf	Nass	1. 1.25	Vater :	Adam Nass, Lager Elsingen Elsaß-Lotringen.
90.	"	Hans	Negl	23. 6.08	Mutter :	Grete Negl, Josefsdorf Nr. 48 Rumänien.
91.	"	Walter	Neustädter	6.6. 14	Ehefrau:	Amalie Neustädter, Bukarest Pältinisului Nr.32 Rumän.
92.	"	Franz	Niess	12.1o.09	Ehefaru:	Marie Niess, MonostorNr. 130 Rumänien.
93.	¼-Schtz.	Josef	Novotny	26. 1. 24.	Vater :	Josef Novotny, Kassa, Haupt-Strasse Nr.78 Ungarn.
94.	¼-Schtz.	Rupert	Ortner	3.1o.16	Mutter :	Theresie Ortner, Obermarkschlag Nr.4 Post Deutsch Reichenau.
95.	¼-Schtz.	Adalbert	Oswald	3o.11.17	Mutter :	Maria Oswald, Alt-Waldorf, Nr.14 Slowakei.
96.	¼-Sturm.	Josef	Paul	5.5.o8	Ehefrau:	Anna Paul, Deutsch-Stamera Nr.321 Rumänien.
97.	¼-Schtz.	Karl	Peböck	1. 1.98	Ehefrau:	Therezie Peböck, Wolfsgrub Nr.12 Post Schönau.
98.	¼-Oscha.	Martin	Pertl	3.12.87	Ehefrau:	Marta Pertl, Kirchbichl i Tirol.
99.	¼-Schtz.	Karl	Pferzinger	26. 9.o2	Ehefrau:	Therezia Pferzinger, Steyr Hintenberg Nr 6.
1oo.	¼-Oscha.	Stefan	Pokora	17. 7.9o	Ehefrau:	Anna Pokora, Rang[illegible] Krs. Teltoy, Weinber[illegible]rs. Nr.588.
1o1.	¼-Schtz.	Johann	Poor	3o. 6.21	Schwest :	Maria Schneppl, D[illegible]römlód Nr.256 Ungarn.
1o2.	¼-Sturm.	Stefan	Rack	18. 7.22	Mutter :	Maria Rack, Lacarak Nr.82 Kroatien.
1o3.	¼-Oscha.	Hermann	Rafoth	24. 3.92	Ehefrau:	Margarethe Rafoth, Berlin N.W.21, Dreysen-Str.Nr.18.
1o4.	¼-Uscha.	Hubert	Ratzinger	1. 5.19	Vater :	Ignatz Ratzinger, Steyr Wolferstrasse Nr.17.
1o5.	¼-Sctz.	Jakob	Roth	6. 1.11	Ehefrau:	Christine Roth, Ujverbasz, Goethe-Str.Nr.26. Ungarn
1o6.	¼-Hschaf.	Max	Sacher	1. 2.9o	Ehefrau :	Hilde Sacher, Wien 19. Heiligenstädter-Str.11/7/3
1o7.	¼-Sturm.	Stefan	Schaffhauser	26. 1.17	Ehefrau:	Anna Schaffhauser, Kondrid Nr.69. Kroatien.
1o8.	"	Anton	Schepp	17.1o.24	Vater :	Josef Schepp, Wolfstal, Kr. Djakovo Kroatien.
1o9.	¼-Uscha.	Alwin	Schiller	12.1o.19	Vater :	Gustav Schiller, Waldhorst Post Roßfelde Kr. Gratz.
11o.	¼-Uscha.	Anton	Schlederer	2o. 2.91	Ehefaru:	Hermine Schlederer, Wien 21, Leopoldauerplatz 81/82
111.	¼-Schtz.	Johann	Schließ	11.2.15	Vater :	Anton Schließ, Felsögalla Hunyadi-János-Str.Nr.12
112.	¼-Rottf.	Sepp	Schmidt	21. 6.24	Mutter :	Katharine Schmidt, Deutsch Zerne Nr.251 Banat.
113.	¼-Sturm.	Josef	Schnebl	19. 3.o8	Ehefrau:	Anna Schnebl, Kzabac, Sport-Platz Rumänien.
114.	"	Walter	Schneider	3. 8.14	Ehefrau:	Vasilica Schneider, Bukarest, Calea Dudesti Nr.22c Allee 3 Rumänien.
115.	¼-Schtz.	Josef	Schranz	1. 7.24	Mutter :	Anna Schranz, Ödenburg Pálffy-Strasse 112 Ung.
116.	¼-Sturm.	Johann	Schuller	22. 8.o9	Ehefrau:	Anna Schuller, Bukarest Rdoride Nr.5o.
117.	¼-Uscha.	Philipp	Schum	24. 4.9o	Ehefrau :	Wilhelmine Schum, Asten Ansiedlungs-Lager Baracke 31/9.

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118.	⚡-Sturm.	Franz	[illegible]ster	24. 1.14	Eh[illegible]	Maria Schuster Vogany Nr.128 Kroatien.
119.	"	Georg	Schuster	3. 8.25	Vater :	Max Schuster, ~~Vogany~~ Grabowzdi Dr.Ande-Bawlitz-Strasse 46.Kroatien.
120.	⚡-Rottf.	Arthur	Schütz	12.12.97	------	Städtische Versicherung, Wien 1 Hausverwaltung, Canovagasse 5.
121.	⚡-Sturm.	Josef	Schwaller	22. 3.14	Ehefrau:	Katharine Schwaller, Djakovo,Augusta Senoe Nr.55.
122.	"	Johann	Schwander	9.11.14	Ehefrau:	Anna Schwander,Wucewci, (Wolfstal)Kroatien.
123.	"	Karl	Simon	28.10.19	Ehefrau:	Ira Simon,Mitrowitz,Banajelacica Nr.23 Kroatien.
124.	⚡-Schtz.	Ludwig	Soos	28. 5.22	Vater :	Franz Soos,Temeschburg, Dascaluleanowici Nr.21.
125.	⚡-Rottf.	Jakob	Stawaritsch	26.12.91	Lebensgef. :	Josefine Blaha,Neu-Prerau 89,Kr.Nikolsburg.
126.	⚡-Uscha.	Ernst	Steinicke	26.12.98	Ehefrau :	Hildegard Steinicke, Wattens,Krs.Insbruck,Marstrasse Nr.1.
127.	⚡-Sturm.	Fritz	Stich	19. 9.23	Vater :	Karl Stich,Unter-Hammer Nr.115 Slowakei.
128.	"	Philipp	Stieb	20. 4.09	Ehefrau:	Margarethe Stieb,Neuverbs Csádar Jozsef-Gasse Nr.8
129.	"	Josef	Straßner	16. 3.22	Vater :	Franz Straßner, Djakovo, Kraja Tomislava Nr.38,
130.	⚡-Schtz.	Franz	Streimelweger	4. 6.98	Ehefrau:	Theresie Streimelweger, Wien 10 Gellertplatz ~~xxx~~ 10/III/39.
131.	⚡-Sturm.	Eduard	Strohkendl	9. 3.23	Vater :	Eduard Strohkendl, ~~Xxxxx~~ Ratzersdorf Nr.708 Slow.
132.	⚡-Schtz.	Johann	Szmolen	8. 6.18	Vater :	Rudolf Kailing,Menhard Nr.99 Slowakei.
133.	⚡-Sturm.	Franz	Tolonitsch	16. 6.25	Vater :	Gaspar Tolonitsch,Lapovo Nr.110 Kr.Djakovo Kroat.
134.	"	Johann	Treml	8. 3.10	Ehefrau:	Maria Treml,Ridfala, A.Hitler-Str.Nr.154 Esse
135.	"	Adam	Ungar	7. 9.24	Vater :	Anton Ungar, Djakovo~~xx~~ Nr.25.Kroatien.
136.	⚡-Schtz.	Konrad	Volk	12. 9.09	Ehefrau:	Anna Volk, Ujfutak,Nr. 110 Ungarn.
137.	⚡-Sturm.	Franz	Warga	6. 2.20	Vater :	Paul Warga, Kilad Nr.327 Kr.Temeschburg Rumanien.
138.	⚡-Uscha.	Wilhelm	Weigand	9. 3.94	Schwest:	Anna Großmann,Berlin, SpandauStreit-Strasse 61.
139.	⚡-Sturm.	Heinrich	Weinstein	31.12.10	Ehefrau:	Katharina Weinstein,Kleinschemlak Nr.53.Rumänien.
140.	"	Nikolaus	Wentzel	2. 8.08	Ehefrau:	Magdalena Wentzel,Josefsdorf Nr.315 Rumänien.
141.	"	Peter	Wikoril	9.10.09	Ehefrau:	Anna Wikoril,Bukarest, Cal.Crivitei Nr.123,
142.	⚡-Rottf.	Josef	Winger	27. 3.13	Ehefrau:	Katharina Winger,Wucevci Wolfstal Kroatien.
143.	"	Alfred	Wolff	23.12.10	Vater :	Johann Wolff, Luisenthal Kemten.
144.	⚡-Sturm.	Peter	Wotringer	14. 8.07	Ehafrau:	Dorothea Wotringer,Marienfeld Nr.527 Rumänien.
145.	"	Erich	Zell	2. 6.12	Ehefrau:	Lukrezia Zell,Kronstadt Mittelgasse Nr.24 Rumän.
146.	⚡-Sturm.	Karl	Zeller	8.10.00	Ehefrau:	Margaretha Zeller,Orawitz Cantemir Nr.3 Rumänien.

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W a f f e n - [illegible]
7./[illegible]-Totenkopfsturm[illegible]
K.L.Mauthausen.

Mautha[illegible]en 26. Juli,1944.

Marineangehörige, welche in der 7. Kompanie untergebracht sind.

Lfd. Nr.	Dienst-Grad:	N a m e : Vorname:	Geb.-Dat.:	Anschrift der Angehörigen:
1	M.-A. O.-Gefr.	Birschel Hugo	7. 5.01	Ehefrau:Marie Birschel Haan b.Düsseldorf Krickhausen Nr.3
2.	M.-A.	Bogoll Franz	23. 9.95	Ehefrau: Klara Bogoll Gleiwitz/O.S. Stefanstr. Nr.2.
3.	M.-A.	Boritzki Walter	4. 7.91	Ehefrau: Elise Boritzki Berlin-O.-112,Rigaerstr. 26
4.	M.-A. O.-Gefr.	Eggers Emil	23. 6.12	Ehefrau: Irma Eggers, Köthel Krs. Stormarn
[illegible]	M.-A. O.-Gefr.	Frühwald Andreas	6.11.09	Ehefrau: Marie Frühwald Scheinfeld/Mittelfr. Schwarzenbergerstr. 2.
6.	M.-A. O.-Gefr.	Godehardt Helmut	23. 1.19	Ehefrau: Marie Godehardt Martineroda/Thür.
7.	M.-A.	Haag Karl	1. 6.02	Schwester: Gretel Haag Laufenkocher Krs. Gaildorf/Wrtbg.
8.	M.-A. Gefr.	Holpert Paul	31. 5.89	Ehefrau:Charlotte Holpert Gössnitz/S.-Altbg.Strasse d.SA 24
9.	M.-A. O.-Maat	Jennewein Ernst	19. 5.91	Ehefrau: Anna Jennewein Lorch Krs. Schw.-Gmünd Vogelsangstr. Nr, 12
10.	M.-A.	Juhls Erwin	11. 2.16	Ehefrau: Else Juhls Bark/Segeberg
11.	M.-A.	Kalisch Wilhelm	7.12.91	Ehefrau: Martha Kalisch Sch önberg ü. Görlitz Schönbrunnerstr. Nr. 2
12.	M.-A. Gefr.	Klussmann Gottfried	23. 6.90	Ehefrau: Anna Klussmann Krlstadt a. Main Brunnengasse 18
13.	M.-A. Gefr.	Kübeck Wilhelm	26.12.99	Ehefrau: Katharina Kübeck Seeland Post Neuthal
14.	M.-A.	Lange Paul	13. 4.95	Ehefrau: Lucie Lange Treptow b. Pausin Krs. Saazig/Pomm Stargard- Land
15.	M.-A.	v.d.Lieth Hermann	23. 9.01	Ehefrau: Johanna v.d.Lieth Wesermünde-G. Buchstr. 9.
16.	M.-A. Maat	Mudrack Max	29.10.91	Ehefrau:Lucie Mudrack Schieratz/Warthegau,Schillerpromenade Nr. 3.
17.	M.-A. O.-Gefr.	Rohwer Klaus	15. 2.01	Ehefrau:Hulda Rohwer Hamwedel(Rentsburg)
18.	M.-A. O.-Gefr.	Schmitt Johann	21. 7.11	Ehefrau: Margarethe Schmitt Gross-Sachsen.a.d.B. Bannhofstr,13
19.	M.-A. Gefr.	Sommer Johann	17.1. 96	Ehefrau: Anna Sommer Krefeld-Willisch,Tischelnerstr.42
20.	M.-A.	Stexkes Jacob	18. 1.94	Ehefrau: Elsa Stexkes Coswig/Anh. Krs. Zerbst Hindenburgstr. 35
21.	M.-A.	Schmitz Johann		Ehefrau:
22.	M.-A.	Tappert Albert	19. 3.95	Ehefrau: Walli Tappert Grossratrow/Grimmen
23.	M.-A. O.-Gefr.	Totter Karl	20. 8.07	Verwandte:Martin Konrad Kitterbach Krs. Feldberg Nr. 6
24.	M.-A. Gefr.	Taubert Friedrich		
25.	M.-A. Maat	Tritschler Josef	3.12.91	Ehefrau:Bertha Tritschler Scherzingen Krs. Freiburg(Baden)19

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienst-grad:	N a m e Vorname	Geb.-Dat.	Anschrift der Angehörigen:
26.	M.-A.	Dienst Alfred	8. 6.84	Ehefrau: Meta Dienst Freiberg/Sa. Silbermannstr. 6
27.	M.-A.	Finder Otto	24. 8.98	Ehefrau: Käthe Finder Herzfelde Krs. Niederbarnim Möllenstr, 12
28.	M.-A.	Janisch Friedrich	22, 3,01	Ehefrau: Angela Janisch Znaim Krs. N.-Donau.
29.	M.-A.	Wendt Ewald	22. 4.93	Ehefrau: Sofie Wendt Eukin krs. Eukin(Kiel) Friedrichstr.3 Nr. 39
30.	M.-A.	Warschun Fritz	10. 3.99	Ehefrau: Olga Warschun Neuenhagen b. Berlin Stormstr. 3.

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Waffen-SS
3./SS-Totenkopfstur
K. L. Mauthause

Loibl-P[illegible]n 4.August 1944

H2510 -0030

K o m p a n i e l i s t e

Lfd. Nr.	Dienst-grad	N a m e ,	Vorname	Geb.-Dat.	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen.
1.	SS-H'Stuf.	Winkler,	Jakob	24. 7.92	Ehefrau: Emma W. Anstalt 26o Klingenmünster b/Landau(Wm.)
2.	SS-Strmm.	Aniol,	Josef	21. 7.23	Vater: Johann A. Ums.Lager Waldhorst b/Litzmannstadt
3.	SS-Schtz.	Annus,	Ants	22.1o.24	Vater: August A.,Anikatsi 29 Tuchalaane Krs.Fellin/Estlan
4.	[illegible]-Rttf.	Arnold,	Hans	16. 5.21	Ehefrau: Therese A.,Bacsordas(Ungarn) ,Schillerstr.17
5.	SS-Strmm.	Augustin,	Emil	27. 7.22	Vater: Johann A.,Retze Nr.34 Trifail-Süd(Untersteiermark)
6.	SS-Rttf.	Aurin,	Fritz	29.1o.2o	Vater: Franz A.,Unterröblingen a/See,Oberröblingerstr. 8 Mannsfelder - Seekreis
7.	SS-Strmm.	Balasch,	Thomas	17. 6.24	Vater: Georg B.,Mitrowitz/Kr Arbeitergasse 11 (Kroatien)
8.	"	Barbaresko,	Stefan	22. 9.24	Mutter: Margarete B., I.P. Beschka Krs.Maradik/Kr.
9.	SS-Rttf.	Barwich,	Adam	24. 9.23	Vater: Ladislaus B., O'Sivac Krs. Zombor(Ungarn)
1o.	SS-Schtz.	Baumann,	Rudolf	12. 4.95	Ehefrau: Maria B., Linz-Urfahr, Hauptstrasse Nr. 9
11.	SS-Rttf.	Becker,	Ernst	28. 1.12	Ehefrau: Helene,.B. Hamburg-Langenhorn 1,Weg Nr.4,Haus 47
12.	SS-Schtz.	Becker,	Paul	5. 1.21	Vater:Grigore B.,Thighina Kom.Papistiano Nr. 8(Rumänien
13.	SS-Strmm.	Benz,	Rudolf	2. 5.21	Vater: Karl B., Mitrowitz, Goethestr.9 (Kroatien)
14.	SS-Rttf.	Binder,	Georg	21. 7.22	Mutter: Maria B., Birk Siebenbürgen(Ungarn)
15.	SS-Uscha.	Bindrich,	Otto	1o. 5.o3	Frau: Frieda B., Torgau Schulzenstr. 3
16.	SS-Rttf.	Bodo,	Andreas	18.11.o6	Ehefrau: Rosina B.,Bad-Ischl Lager Roith /Oberdonau
17.	"	Bornträger,	Christian	19. 2.97	Ehefrau: Lina B.,Steinfurth Krs. Friedberg (Hessen)
18.	SS-Strmm.	Bogdanowitsch,	Josef	15.12.23	Pfl.Eltern:Nikolaus Polik, Latscharak(Kroatien)
19.	SS-Schtz.	Braun,	Johann	29. 1.12	Ehefrau: Julianne B.,O'Sivac Graf betlem jubor ut Nr.3/Ung
2o.	SS-Strmm.	Bräuer,	Johann	22. 7.23	Vater: Simon B., Dobschau Neue-Kolonie Nr. 1124/Slow.
21.	"	Breisch,	Filipp	2o. 1.o8	Vater: Filipp B.,Ums. Lager Lirschberg b/Litzmannstadt Bl. II, Haus Nr. 1o
22.	SS-Oscha.	Brietzke,	Walter	2. 6.13	Ehefrau: Gertrud B.,Stettin XIII,Prinzeßstr. Nr. 14
23.	SS-Oscha.	Bucher,	Jakob	25. 2.89	Ehefrau:Magdalene B.,St.Ingbert/Wm. Ensheimerstr. 153
24.	SS-Schtz.	Chemy,	Nikolaus	19. 5.98	Ehefrau: Ludwika Ch.,Wien1o7 Effingergasse 31- 6/1
25.	SS-Uscha.	Dandl,	Jakob	6.1o.92	Frau Maria Rirger, Dachau Gröbenriederstr. Nr. 84
26.	SS-Strmm.	Daubner,	Stefan	1o. 8.22	Vater: Franz D.,Oberturz 6 Krs. Kremnitz(Slowakei)

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Nr.	Dienst-grad	N a m e,	Vorname	Geb.-Dat.	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen
27.	SS-Uscha.	Dellwig,	Bernhard	31. 5.93	Ehefrau: Martha D., Wiesbaden Kloppenheim, Schulstr. 51
28.	SS-Rttf.	Dethlefs,	Heinrich	29. 3.98	Herr A. Brandt, Neumünster-Holstein, Warmsdorfstr. Nr. 39
29.	SS-Usch m.	Dienelt,	Walter	25. 3.12	Ehefrau: Gertrude D., Wien f. II/27, Hafnergasse 55-9
30.	SS-Rttf.	Ditsche,	Josef	7. 7.07	Ehefrau: Lazia D., Groß-Bieser Krs. Grottkau (Ob. Schl.)
31.	"	Donath,	Manfred	16.12.98	Ehefrau: Ella D., Leipzig W 35, Schlageterstr. 116
32.	SS-Strm.	Donau,	Wilhelm	2o. 6.19	Ehefrau: Rosel D., Neuburg Nr. 8o, Krs. Pr. Eugen (Rumänien
33.	"	Dybbert,	Otto	1o. 1.24	Vater: Gustav D., Poln.-Troschin, Krs. Gasten (Warthega
34.	"	Elksnat,	Herbert	17. 5.25	Vater: Emil E., Hagen-Haspe (Westf.) Enneperstr. Nr. 1o
35.	SS-Rttf.	Emrich,	Johann	16. 8.12	Mutter: Maria Meß, Obereidisc Krs. Reen (Ungarn) Haus Nr. 13
36.	"	Ernst,	Anton	8. 6.12	Vater: Anton E., Buchbach Nr. 81 Krs. Schwindegg (Obbay.
37.	"	Fiedler,	Michael	7. 4.2o	Vater: Franz F., Wien 56, Kasernengasse 12 -2/1o
38.	"	Flaig,	Robert	16. 7.2o	Vater: Traugott F., Lilienfel Nr. 54, Krs. Kruschwitz (Hohens
39.	SS-Strm.	Fleischer,	Michael	24. 9.24	Vater: Lukas F., Krikerhau 4 Krs. Priewidza (Slowakei)
40.	SS-Rttf.	Friedeck,	Paul	12. 5.o1	Ehefrau: Margarete F., Spieg Post: Paulsfeld Krs. Eichenbrü
41.	SS-Uscha.	Fronthaler,	Anton	4. 3.21	Vater: Toni F., Golling bei Salzburg, Bahnhofsstr. 129
42.	SS-Rttf.	Gerlach,	Ludwig	5.12.24	Mutter: Emma G., Bornheim Hindenburgstr. 74
43.	SS-Uscha.	Gettner,	Eugen	21.11.97	Ehefrau: Edith, G., Gommhafen Adolf Hitlerstr. 55 W. 17
44.	SS-Schtz.	Glassner,	Franz	9. 5.1o	Ehefrau: Elisabeth, G., O'Sivac, Szent-Istvan 19 (Ung.
45.	SS-Rttf.	Gasser,	Martin	24. 3.21	Vater: Martin G., Zanneg Nr. 329 (Ungarn)
46.	"	Göring,	Hermann	8. 5.o3	Ehefrau: Frieda G., Schönewal P.: Blakwinkel Krs. Landsberg
47.	SS-Rttf.	Göttlicher,	Franz	14.1o.o6	Ehefrau: Alvisia G., Goldenstein 132/Ost-Sudeten
48.	SS-Strm.	Groß,	Emil	3. 4.13	Ehefrau: Helene G., Gaidel Nr. 5oo Bez. Priewitz/Slow.
49.	SS-Oscha.	Gruschwitz,	Paul	16. 9.94	Ehefrau: Anna G., Reumtengrü Nr. 23 b/Auerbach/Vogtl.
5o.	SS-Uscha.	Hänsler,	Werner	3.1o.o7	Ehefrau: Lilo H., Villingen (Schwarzwald) Oberresterstr. 6
51.	SS-Scharf.	Haimbach,	Johann	2. 7.16	Vater: Josef H., Bukarest-Lipschan 21 (Rumänien)
52.	SS-Uscha.	Hanke,	Josef	5. 5.99	Ehefrau: Else H., Mähr. Neust Herrengasse 54 (Ostsudetenl.)
53.	SS-Rttf.	Harant,	Franz	4. 5.o4	Ehefrau: Anna H., Außergefild Nr. 72 Krs. Prachatitz, (Bayre
54.	SS-Uscha.	Hartl,	Josef	27. 6.93	Ehefrau: Maria H., Edelstal Nr. 36
55.	SS-Strm.	Hartmann,	Georg	1o.11.13	Vater: Michael H., Ums. Lager Waldhorst b/Litzmannstadt
56.	SS-Uscha.	Heck,	Karl	21. 7.95	Ehefrau: Lydia H., Heidelberg Bergheimerstr. 45

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lfd. Nr.	Dienst-grad	N a m e,	Vorname	Geb.-Dat.	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen:
57.	SS-Uscha.	Heiker,	Gustav	28.11.95	Ehefrau: Anna H.,Höflein a.d.Thaja Nr. 43,Krs.Znaim
58.	SS-Strmm.	Helt,	Franz	27.10.25	Vater: Johann H.,Ruma/Kroat. Rosengasse 45
59.	SS-Schtz.	Herbrik,	Johann	1. 5.24	Vater: Stefan H.,Schmiedshau Nr. 245,P.:Deutsch-Proben/Sl.
60.	SS-Rttf.	Herget,	Franz	17. 7.21	Vater: Franz H.,Egerag Nr.34 Baranja-Megje(Ungarn)
61.	"	Hinze,	Fritz	4. 8.08	Ehefrau: Emma H.,Schöningen (Braunschweig)Elmstr. Nr.16
62.	"	Hönicke,	Wilhelm	8. 1.01	Ehefrau: Hulda H.,Dillstädt (Meiningen-Land)Str.d.SA 128
63.	"	Höß,	Josef	26.10.08	Ehefrau: Amalie H.,AugsburgII Margertshausenstr. Nr. 68
64.	SS-Strmm.	Janko,	Hans	14. 4.07	Mutter:Maria J.,,WienXVIII Schlösselgasse 24/11
65.	SS-Rttf.	Jastram,	Willy	29. 5.98	Ehefrau: Ella J.,Schwarsdorf Krs.Halchin,P.:Jargentorf(Mek
66.	"	Kaiser,	Walter	2. 6.94	Ehefrau:Margarete K.,Forst (Lausitz)Schützenstr. Nr. 6
67.	SS-Strmm.	Katsch ,	Vinzenz	24. 1.09	Mutter: Maria K.,Arndorf b/Cilli,Haus Nr. 38
68.	SS-Rttf.	Keller,	Paul	19. 3.20	Vater: Jakob K.,Schidski-Banovci(Kroatien)
69.	SS-Strmm.	Keller,	Otto	10.10.25	Vater: Mathias K.,Tenjski-Antunovac,Pustova-Kolodvar (Kroatien)
70.	SS-Uscha.	Kessner,	Franz	17. 9.96	Wohnung :Staßfurt,Emil-Guppe-str. Nr. 9
71.	SS-Schtz.	Klaus,	Jakob	16. 4.08	Ehefrau:Magdalene K.,Bulkesi Dr.Martin Lutherstr.Nr. 244 (Ungarn)
72.	SS-Strmm.	Klein,	Rudolf	27.1.24	Vater : Paul K.,Krikerhau Nr. 730,Krs.Previdza(Slowakei
73.	SS-Schtz.	Kleininger,	Georg	25. 1.25	Vatwr: Andreas K.,Mitrowitz Gikas Nr. 6.(Kroatien)
74.	SS-Strmm.	Klepoch,	Karl	12. 8.12	Ehefrau: Elfriede K.,Pressbg, Stur Kolonie amKreutzweg Nr35 (Slowakei)
75.	"	Knebl,	Stanislaus	21. 9.08	Ehefrau: Rosina K.,Kr.Karlowitz(Kroatien)
76.	SS-Uscha.	Köbernik,	Hugo	20.11.14	Ehefrau:Mutter:Karoline K., Kl.Stockrode P.:Gmündweiler Krs. Hohensalza.
77.	SS-Rttf.	Kortmann,	Otto	4. 3.00	Schwester: Herta K.,Friedrich horst Krs.Wirsik,Netztal/Wpr.
78.	SS-Strmm.	Krebes,	Adolf	27. 1.11	Ehefrau: Emilie K.,Gaidel 78 (Slowakei)
79.	SS-Uscha.	Krempin,	Wilhelm	24. 3.92	Ehefrau: Anna K.,Klenze bei Honnover Krs.Dannenberg, Lüchowerstr. Nr. 15
80.	SS-Schtz.	Kmenmayer,	Leopold	14.11.99	Ehefrau: Maria K.,Bergham 6 Post:Leonding b/Linz(O.D.)
81.	SS-Rttf.	Kretzmann,	Leo	7. 9.89	Ehefrau: Fina K., Düren Schaffnerweg Nr. 11
82.	SS-Uscha.	Kundler,	Johann	26.10.89	Ehefrau: Rosalia K.,Wien II /27.,Marinelligasse 1/2-1/4
83.	SS-Rttf.	Lachowski,	Georg	18. 3.93	Ehefrau: Helene L.,Beuthen O/S Bismarkstr. 18

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienst-grad	N a m e,	Vorname	Geb.-Dat.	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen:
84.	SS-Strmm.	Lapitz,	Ludwig	12. 7.22	Vater: Alois L., Peterwardein Krs. Karlowitz, Zrinska Nr. 45 (Kroatien)
85.	"	Lindert,	Georg	3. 1.23	Vater: Peter L., Une-Nagischair Bestrce-Nasodom-Pasmosch (Ung.)
86.	SS-Hascha.	Maier,	Ernst	3.1o.89	Ehefrau: Emma M., Scharnhausen Waldenstr. Nr. 3
87.	SS-Strmm.	Mendel,	Franz	15. 4.23	Mutter: Maria M., Gaidel 44 (Slowakei)
88.	SS-Rttf.	Menzel,	Julius	12. 7.o6	Eltern: Mühlenfurt Haus Nr.5 Karl u. Anna Menzel
[illegible]	SS-Strmm.	Mühlenbächer,	Gustav	29. 4.12	Vater: Paul M., Neu-Walddorf Nr.48 L.P. Welky-Slavkov, Poprad (Slowakei)
9o.	SS-Rttf.	Müllner,	Johann	4. 2.17	Vater: Lorenz M., Rajka Nr.1o((Ungarn)
91.	SS-Strmm.	Ondrasch,	Florian	23.1o.o9	Ehefrau: Maria O., Hochwies Nr. 428 (Slowakei)
92.	SS-Rttf.	Oppen,	Kurt	6. 3.2o	Vater: Ernst O., Groß-Leuthe ü/Lübben (Spreewald)
93.	SS-Rttf.	Paunert,	Alfred	25. 6.12	Mutter: Maria Jesenitschnig Leoben/Steierm., Str.d.Sudeten-deutschen Nr.12
94.	"	Pfeifer,	Karl	12. 3.14	Freund: Karl Rentz, Leslau Jahnstr. Nr. 12
95.	SS-Uscha.	Pimminger,	Franz	9.12.o5	Ehefrau: Leopolding P., Linz/a.d.Donau, Altstadt 9/19
96.	"	Porschel,	Friedrich	26. 7.94	Ehefrau: Maria P., Bladiau Krs. Heiligenbeil/Ostpreußen
97.	SS-Strmm.	Pospischil,	Adam	29. 8.25	Mutter: Maria P., Pitinci (Kroatien)
98.	SS-Rttf.	Preißer,	Maurhtz	12. 1.12	Ehefrau: Julianne P., Mühldorf Nr.2o, b/Spitz a.d.D. Krs. Krems
99.	SS-Uscha.	Preuß,	Gustav	4.4. 96	Ehefrau: Berta P., Königsberg in Preußen, Brandweinweg 4/6
1oo.	SS-Rttf.	Proß,	Albert	7. 4.11	Ehefrau: Kara P., Wichertov Post: Pricken, Krs. Turek (Wartheland)
[illegible]	SS-Uscha.	Reimann,	Robert	5. 6.o4	Ehefrau: Olga R., Tuchingen b/Litzmannstadt. Lutherstr.8
1o2.	SS-Strmm.	Rein,	Ludwig	23. 3.13	Ehefrau: Domnika R., Asten Post: Enns, Umsiedlungslager
1o3.	SS-Rttf.	Reiners,	Hans-Werner	2. 3.23	Mutter: Emma R., Hamburg Mühlhäuserstr. 9
1o4.	"	Roth,	Martin	3o. 5.23	Mutter: Maria R., Emerkingen ü/Ehingen (Württemberg)
1o5.	SS-Strmm.	Rückert,	Johann	12. 1.23	Vater: H. Rückert, Appatin Sentivanerstr. 1o44/Ungarn
1o6.	SS-Rttf.	Sandtner,	Franz	15. 1.21	Ehefrau: Anna S., Szepetnek Zala-Megge, Kuschutstr.27 (Ungarn)
1o7.	"	Schäfer,	Helmut	23. 6.98	Ehefrau: Amalie Sch., Nieder Kirchen Nr. 1o8 ü/Kusel/Wm.
1o8.	SS-Oscha.	Scheidler,	Hans	6. 5.o4	Ehefrau: Anna Sch., Essen/ Dellwig, Zugstr. 18
1o9.	SS-Strmm.	Scheikunwitsch,	Josef	22. 2.15	Ehefrau: Elisabetha Sch., Drenje b/Djakovo (Kroatien)
11o.	"	Scheiring,	Georg	13.1o.17	Ehefrau: Anna Sch., Vrpolje Haus Nr. 146 (Kroatien)

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Nr.	Dienst-grad	N a m e ,	Vorname	Geb.-Dat.	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen:
111.	SS-Strmm.	Schitter,	Michael	17. 9.21	Mutter: Julia Sch.,Tschandrinc L.P. Irig (Kroatien)
112.	SS-Uscha.	Schmeil,	August	22.11.98	Ehefrau: Emma Sch., Gaidellwn Krs. Heidekrug/Ostpreußen
113.	SS-Rttf.	Schmidt,	Gustav	2. 1.oo	Ehefrau: Katharina Sch.,Betra bei Horb a.Nekar(Hohenzollern
114.	"	Schmidt,	Josef	26.1o.17	Ehefrau: Johanna Sch., Hegeshalom Nr. 168,Moson megg (Ungarn)
115.	SS-Strmm.	Schnürer,	Johann	15.11.15	Ehefrau: Elisabeth Sch.,Drex-lerhau 248,Bez.Kremnitz(Sl.)
116.	SS-Rttf.	Schrader,	Karl	27.1o.o9	Ehefrau: Anneliese Sch., Tecklenburg /Westf.Ibbenbürner-str. Nr. 47
117.	SS-Strmm.	Schramm,	Johann	21.11.21	Ehefrau: Lene Sch.,Wutschevci (Kroatien)
118.	SS-Rttf.	Schulz,	Willi	4. 3.22	Vater: Willy Sch.,Kolberg-Ostseebad,Nettelbeckstr. 23/24
119.	"	Schulze,	Hartwig	8. 9.22	Vater : Emil Sch.,Teichdorf Krs.Gorau(Niederlausitz)
12o.	"	Schuster,	Michael	21. 7.21	Vater: Johann Sch.,Obereidisch Mireschgasse 183(Ungarn)
121.	SS-Scharf.	Seher,	Josef	1o. 8.89	Verw.: Hoffmann, Klagenfurt Karl-Weinhardtgasse 8
122.	SS-Strmm.	Seitz,	Johann	15. 1.o8	Ehefrau: Elisabeth S.,Neu-Slankamen,Deutschgasse Nr. 8 (Kroatien)
123.	SS-Rttf.	Seler,	Johann	9. 7.2o	Mutter: Elisabetha S.,Ums.Lage: Elsingen P.:Königsmachern,Krs. Diedenhofen(Westmark)
124.	SS-Strmm.	Sensenstein,	Jakob	8. 8.19	Ehefrau: Franziska S.,Bad-Segeberg am Kalberg Nr. 8 Schleswig-Holstein
125.	"	Siller,	Georg	26. 7.25	Vater: Georg S.,Ehrenstein bei Ulm,Fa."Hummel-Söhne"(Wrtt
126.	"	Skarupka,	Peter	12. 6.1o	Ehefrau: Emma S.,Cerevic(Kroat
127.	SS-Rttf.	Slaper,	Vinzenz	4. 1.18	Vater : Franz S., Neumarktl Loiblpaßstr. 17(Oberkrain)
128.	"	Soldat,	Bruno	1o. 8.25	Mutter: Martha S.,Stargard bei Danzig,Friedrichsstrasse 71
129.	SS-Strmm.	Staffel,	Franz	29. 3.11	Ehefrau: Apolonia St.,Zemansky Zavada Nr. 38(Slowakei)
13o.	SS-Rttf.	Stichler,	Simon	29. 4.12	Ehefrau: Erna St.,Kauen(Ostland Präsidentenstr. 6/3.
131.	SS-Strmm.	Strauß,	Johann	4. 3.13	Ehefrau: Eva St., Keschinci L.P.Semeljci(Kroatien)
132.	"	Trefalt,	Josef	24. 8.22	Vater: Josef T.,Vrdnik Krs. Irig(Kroatien)
133.	SS-Schtz.	Trunk,	Alois	21. 4.22	Mutter: Aloisie Tr.,Schönwardt Nr. 15, Krs. Marburg/Unterstei
134.	SS-Strmm.	Tschantschala,	Johann	22.1o.21	Mutter: Johanna Gravoner, Wiesenbach Nr.23 Krs.Mureck/St
135.	SS-Rttf.	Ullrich,	Rudolf	16. 4.96	Ehefrau: Emmi U.,Asch, Sachsenstrasse Nr. 2o29
136.	SS-Strmm.	Urban,	Felix	21. 5.24	Mutter: Elisabetha U.,Hochwies Nr. 397 Bez..Königsberg(Slow.)
137.	SS-Rttf.	Veit,	Karl.Heinz	29. 9.21	Vater: Paul V.,Annahütte Bahnhofsstr. 8a(Niederlausitz)
138.	SS-Schtz.	Vinyarsky,	Alexander	3o. 7.13	Ehefrau: Victoria, V.,Temeschburg, St.Ulpia-Traian Nr.58 (Rumänien)

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienst-grad	N a m e	Vornamen	Geb.-Dat.	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen:
139.	SS-Oscha.	Vollmer,	Emil	10.11.94	Ehefrau: Maria V., Pforzheim Gymnasiumstrasse 138.
140.	SS-Schtz.	Vollweiter,	Heinrich	1. 5.09	Ehefrau: Magdalena V., O'Sivac Batschka (Ungarn)
141.	SS-Rttf.	Wachsmann,	Johann	15. 5.22	Vater: Georg W., Ober-Eidisch Nr. 23, Sächs. Regen/Nordsieben (Ungarn)
142.	SS-Strmm.	Waukner,	Georg	14.12.25	Vater: Georg W., Buchberg 96 bei Cilli/Steiermark
143.	SS-Schtz.	Waupotitsch,	Josef	6.12.20	Ehefrau: Angela W., Zesendorf Nr. 1, Krs. Radkensburg/Steierm
144.	SS-Strmm.	Wendel,	Karl	18. 8.19	Mutter: Margarete W., Lager Ebingen, P. Königsmachern Krs. Diedenhofen (Westmark)
145.	SS-Strmm.	Wendelin,	Karl	9. 4.04	Ehefrau: Emilie W., Pressburg Miletitschg. Nr. 16 (Slowakei)
146.	"	Zafuta,	Albin	9.10.22	Vater: Jakob Z., Gams Nr. 123 bei Marburg a/Drau (Steierm)
147.	"	Zdimal,	Josef	1. 4.11	Ehefrau: Maria Z., Pressburg Kreutzgasse 11 (Slowakei)
148.	"	Zickler,	Ludwig	13. 1.97	Ehefrau: Frieda Z., Pirkenhamm Norkusstr. Nr. 18, b/Karlsbad
149.	SS-Oscha.	Zorn,	Josef	13.10.19	Vater: Sepp Z., Seewalchen 75
150.	SS-Strmm.	Zupantschitsch,	Johann	26. 1.13	Ehefrau: Rosina Z., Vrdnik, Esack Kolonie Nr. 54 (Kroatien)

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W a f f e n -
-Totenkopfsturm
K.L.Mauthausen.

Mauthausen 26. Juli 1944.

Anschriften der Angehörigen der 7. Kompanie.

Lfd. Nr. : Dienstgrad:	V o r n a m e :	Zuname: geboren:	Anschrift der Angehörigen:
1. H-Schütze	Arendt	Philipp 14. 2.09	Ehefrau:Elisabeth Arendt Bulkeszi,Adolf-Hitler-Str. 133 (Ungarn)
2. H-Schütze	Arth	18. 8.08	Ehefrau: Helene Arth Ujszivacz,Mulssilinistr. 44
3. H-Strm.	Bartl	Josef 2.10.17	Ehefrau: Anna Bartl Grabatz/Lenau-Rum. Nr.60
4. H-Schtz.	Bauderer	Heinrich 8. 3.09	Ehefrau: Eva Bauderer Bulkeszi,Schwalm-Telep 442 (Ungarn)
5. H-Schtz.	Beck	Adalbert 10. 4.04	Ehefrau: Maragarete Beck Holleischen Nr. 137 Krs. Mies (Sud.-Gau.)
6. H-Schtz.	Beck	Filipp 12. 9.13	Ehefrau:Margareta Beck Bulkeszi,Ad.-Hitlerstr.153 (Ungarn.)
7. H-Schtz.	Beck	Josef 7. 2.11	Ehefrau:Magdalene Beck Donacseb,Neue Gasse 46 (Ungarn)
8. H-Uscha.	Bergerhoff	Hans 13 5.07	Ehefrau: Ida Bergerhoff Wuppertal-Barmen,Oststr.14
9. H-Schtz.	Bernhardt	Johann 10. 7.11	Ehefrau: Maria Bernhardt Bulkeszi, M.-Lutherstr.210 (Ungarn)
10. H-Strm.	Birthler	Eugen 4.10.09	Ehefrau:Regina Birthler Sächs.-Regen,Bierhausgasse Nr. 16.(Ungarn)
11. H-Oscha-	Blankenburg	Fritz 31.12.96	Ehefrau: Maria Blankenburg Silberbach Krs. Mohrungen O.-Pr,
12. H-Schtz.	Blasius	Heinrich 17.12.08	Ehefrau: Katharina Blasius Ujverbasz,Pechangasse 46 (Ungarn)
13. H-Uscha.	Bobrowski	Max 24. 2.90	Ehefrau: Helene Bobrowski Hansbruch,Post:Dreimühlen Krs. Lyck
14. H-Schtz-	Brendli	Ernst 10. 5.22	Vater:Matthias Brendli Csahalos-Schinal Nr. 185 (Ungarn)
15. H-Schtz.	Csaszar	Martin 16. 9.09	Ehefrau: Katharina Csaszar Ujverbasz,Bethlehemgasse 14 (Ungarn)
16. H-Strm-	Daichendt	Georg 22. 2.13	Ehefrau: Sofie Daichendt Mettersdorf b. Bistritz
17. H-Strm.	Daichendt	Michael 8.4.08	Linzergasse 71(Ungarn) Ehefrau: Katharina Daichen Mettersdorf b. Bistritz
18. H-Strm.	Daichendt	Michael 8. 7.08	Nr. 365(Ungarn) Ehefrau:Kataharina Daich. Mettersdorf b. Bistritz
19. H-Uscha.	Desch	Johann 28. 3.20	Nr. 316 Niedergasse(Ungarn) Mutter: Rosina Desch
20. H-Schtz.	Dietrich	Adam 30. 9.08	Taiskirchen Nr. 1 Krs. Ried Ehefrau:Klara Dietrich Altverbasz,Petöffi-Santor 8 (Ungarn)

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienstgrad	Vorname:	Zuname: geboren:	Anschrift der Angehörigen:
21.	H-Uscha	Dudzinski	Richard 29.5.11	Ehefrau:Marianne Dudzinski Forst-Lausitz Am Kreuzberg 31
22.	H-Schtz.	Edel	Josef 11. 8.23	Vater: Josef Edel,Sulzbad Krs. Molsheim Hauptstr. Nr. 158 Els.
23.	H-Strm.	Eichhorn	Johann 13. 1.13	Ehefrau: Katharina Eichhorn Vinda-Windau b. Bistritz Ungarn-Nr. 29
24.	H-Schtz.	Faber	Anton 19.2.09	Ehefrau:Eva Faber Mitrowitz/ Radnicka Nr. 11 (Kroatien)
25.	H-Schtz.	Fabi	Martin 6.11.09	Ehefrau:Maria Fabi Dipse-Dürrbach Nr. 157 (Ungarn)
26.	H-Schtz,	Fekete	Georg 2.1.13	Vater:Johann Fekete Munar 34 Komitat Timis-Torontal (Rum.)
27.	H-Schtz.	Feldes	Andreas 3. 6.08	Ehefrau:Maria Feldes Küllöd Hermnan Göringstr. 168 (Ungarn)
28.	H-Schtz.	Felsch	Friedrich 7.7.01	Ehefrau: Gertrud Felsch Breslau Augustastr. 11
29.	H-Uscha.	Foisel	Johann 29. 4.08	Ehefrau: Maria Foisel Bistritz Kalvinstr.67 (Ungarn)
30.	H-Schtz.	Franz	Robert 9.5.03	Ehefrau: Anna Franz Neudek Schloßgasse 68 (Sud.-Gau)
31.	H-Schtz.	Fröhlich	Franz 8.11.08	Ehefrau:Theresia Fröhlich Küllöd Neugasse 262 (Ungarn)
32.	H-Hstuf.	Ganz	Anton 6. 2.99	Ehefrau: Maria Ganz Stauttgart-Weilimdorf,H.-Schemmstr; 76
33.	Hauptmann	Gärtner		Ehefrau:
34.	H-Schtz.	Gassmann	Josef 9. 2.08	Ehefrau: Klara Gassma nn Csonoplya Goethestr. 26 (Ungarn)
35.	H-Rttf.	Gerbich	Arthur 23. 8.10	Ehefrau:Maria Gerbich Radegast b. Litzmannstadt am Walde Nr.12
36.	H-Rttf.	Gerstenberger	Ernst 18. 9.09	Ehefrau: Ilse Gerstenberger Bistritz Fleischerallee Nr. 9(Ung)
37.	H-Strm	Gerstenheimer	Martin 22. 4.17	Mutter: Ekisabeth Gerstenheimer Bulkeszi Jörg v.d.Schwalmstr.455 (Ungarn)
38.	H-Schtz.	Gillich	Karl 14.4.10	Ehefrau:Elisabeth Gillich Dunacseh ,Rakoci P,Nr.155 (Ungarn)
39.	H-Uscha.	Goerke	Hermann 8.10.98	Mutter: Augustine Goerke Garnseedorf Krs.Marienwerder
40.	H-O.Schtz.	Goldinger	Peter 25.5.25	Vater: Andreas Goldinger Beotschin Krs.Ilock(Kroatien)
41.	H-Schtz.	Gretsch	Johann 18.5.24	Vater: Matthias Gretsch Johannisberg Nr. 7.(Slowakei)
42.	H-Schtz	Gütsch	Otto 23.12.08	Ehefrau:Erna Gütsch Bistritz Weite Gasse 51 (Ungarn)
43.	H-Schtz.	Hahn	Ferdinand 13.5.22	Vater:Michael Hahn Vrnik Neue Kolonie Nr.1.(Kroatien)
44.	H-Strm	Haltrich	Johann 25.12.09	Vater:Johann Haltrich Sächs.-Regen Brunnengasse 15(Ung.)
45.	H-Uscha.	Hansel	Leopold 20.7.97	Ehefrau:Maria Hansel Wien-26, Klosterneuburg Ottog.2.
46.	H-Schtz.	Harfmann	Jacob 28.1109	Ehefrau: Maria Harfmann Bulkeszi Pfälzersiedlung 502(Ung)
47.	H-Rttf.	Hazay	Karl 25.10.08	Vater:JohannHazay Pressburg Weinererstr. 4a (Slowakei)

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienstgrad:	Vornamen:	Zuname geboren:	Anschrift der Angehörigen:
48.	SS-Rttf.	Heinemann	Fritz 15. 2.01	Ehefrau: Luise Heinemann Solingen Klaus v.Papenstr. 5
49.	SS-Rttf.	Hennig	Gustav 18. 9.08	Ehefrau:Hermine Hennig Pressburg Tschechischegasse 2(Slov
50.	SS-Rttf.	Herberg	Walter 31.1.03	Ehefrau:Maria Herberg Crottau Schillerstr.502 (Sud.-Gau)
51.	SS-Schtz.	Herbert	Heinrich 15. 5.05	Ehefrau:Margarete Herbert Steinheim/Main Hafenstr. 8.
52.	SS-Schtz.	[redacted] Hermnann	Stefan 27.7.09	Ehefrau:Maria Hermann Ujverbasz Skt.-Istvanstr. 27(Ung.)
53.	SS-Schtz.	Hermetz	Alexander 23.2.09	Ehefrau:Elisabeth Hermetz 56 Ujverbasz /Ungarn [redacted]Bocskaystr.
54.	SS-Schtz.	Hironimus	Heinrich 9. 4.08	Ehefrau:Christina Hironimus Neuverbasz Wagnergasse 15(Ungarn)
55.	SS-Schtz.	Hoffmann	Johann 2. 8.14	Ehefrau:Anna Hoffmann Csonoplya Gutenbrunngasse 26(Ung)
56.	SS-Uscha.	Hoppe	Konrad 8.9.19	Ehefrau:Anna Hoppe Mühlhausen Krs. Fritzlar-Homberg.
57.	SS-Schtz.	Horbas	Rudolf 17. 4.10	Ehefrau:Regina Horbas Russ.-Mokra 69(Ungarn)
58.	SS-Schtz.	Jung	Johann 12. 9.09	Ehefrau:Christina Jung Cserwenka(Roteil)Petöfi-Alexanderstrasse 146(Ungarn)
59.	SS-Schtz.	Jung	Peter 16.12.20	Vater: Peter Jung Bacsordas(Ung) Bacskaistr. 32
60.	SS-Rttf.	Justus	Eduard 11. 7.09	Ehefrau:Radmila Justus Ujvidek, Uzsoki-Str.18 (Ung.)
61.	SS-Schtz.	Kais	Jawob 13. 7.09	Ehefrau:Maria Kais Dtsch.-Mokra Nr. 20(Ungarn)
62.	SS-Oscha.	Kallenbach	Hermann 23. 9.03	Ehefrau:Irmgard Kallenbach Lüdenscheid/Wstf.Jahnstr.2.
63.	SS-Schtz.	Kammerer	Josef 12. 7.09	Ehefrau:Margarete Kammerer Küllöd H.-Göringstr. 189(Ung.)
64.	SS-Rttf.	Keilwerth	Edmund 20.6.94	Ehefrau:Franziska Keilwerth Heinrichsgrün 246
65.	SS-Schtz.	Keller	Johann 21.5.09	Ehefrau:Elisabetha Kelle r Küllöd Ad.-Hitlerstr. 453(Ung.)
66.	SS-Schtz.	Keller	Josef 26.1.08	Ehefrau:Rosalia Kelle r Küllöd Neugasse 319 (Ungarn)
67.	SS-Schtz.	Kelsch	Georg 13.3.10	[redacted]Vater: Stefan Kelsch Küllöd Horthystr.78(Ungarn)
68.	SS-Hscharf.	Kirstetter	Johann 25.12.98	Ehefrau:Maria Kirstetter Mannheim-Waldhof Glasstr.16
69.	SS-Strm.	Kischek	Albin 8.3.24	Vater:Karl Kischek Vrdnik 45 (Kroatien)
70.	SS-Schtz.	Klaus	Christian 17.11.21	Vater:Chr.Klaus Bakeszi Horthy-Miklos 90 (Ungarn)
71.	SS-Schtz.	Klein	Heinrich 2. 7.08	Ehefrau:Elisabetha Klein Altverbasz Peztöffi S.Nr.12(Ung)
72.	SS-Schtz.	Klein	Julius 30.3.12	Ehefrau:Helene Klein Ujverbasz Petöffi S. Nr.10(Ung.)
73.	SS-Strm.	Knechtsberger	Daniel 22.2.06	Mutter:Johanna Knechtsberger Prag-XXIV Liethenplatz 2
74.	SS-Strm.	Kniewald	Franz 29.3.13	Ehefrau:Elfriede Kniewald Pressburg Svätojurska 677(Slow.)
75.	SS-Uscha.	Knoll	Rudolf 14.6.21	Vater: Reinhardt Knoll Schönbach über Reichenbach/Vgtl. Nr. 7.

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienst-grad:	V o r n a m e :	Zuname: geboren:	Anschrift der Angehörigen:
76.	SS-Rttf.	Korthals	Erwin 11.2.10	Ehefrau: Hilde Korthals Hohenkirch Krs. Briesen
77.	SS-Schtz.	Kratz	Karl 3.4.25	Vater: Jacob Kratz Oczivac/Ungarn Bor utca 2
78.	SS-Rttf.	Kreissl	Walter 22. 5.03	Ehefrau:Martha Kreissl Schmiedeberg Nr. 101 Sud.-Gau
79.	SS-Schtz.	Kriessl	Andreas 13.9.09	Ehefrau:Margarethe Kriessl Csurgo Petöfi ter Nr. 7.(Ung.)
80.	SS-Uscha.	Kristoffi	Richard 10.12.14	Ehefrau:Margarethe Kristoffi St.-Georgen Krs. Pressburg Sassinekgasse 114(Slowakei)
81.	SS-Schtz.	Kund	Horst 27.7.24	Pflegevater:Friedrich Löbe Kulkwitz krs. Leipzig Dorfstr. 15
82.	SS-Schtz.	Lackner	Friedrich 7.8.08	Ehefrau:Maria Lackner Dunacseb, Rakoczi Nr.402(Ung.)
83.	SS-Schtz.	Laforsch	Adam 6.12.09	Ehefrau:Elisabeth Laforsch Oszivac , Huszar utca Nr.130 (Ungarn)
84.	SS-Schtz.	Lang	Anton 8.9.22	Vater:Wilhelm Lang Zamosz Burgstr.12 (Gen.-Gouv.)
85.	SS-Schtz.	Lehrbacher	Gustav 5.5.23	Vater:Georg Lehrbacher PressburgVazovgasse 5(Slow.)
86.	SS-Schtz.	Leitner	Paul 6.6.17	Vater:Matthias Leitner Hegyeshalom /Ung. Fö-utca 40
87.	SS-Schtz.	Lenhardt	Peter 4.10.09	Ehefrau:Margarethe Lenhardt Bacsordas Krs. Hodsag/Ung. Horthy-M.Str. 116
88.	SS-Strm.	Leutmann	David 11.9.10	Ehefrau:Helene Leutmann Gaidel Nr. 451(Slowakei)
89.	SS-Strm.	Lochner	Georg 16.3.08	Ehefrau:Katharina Lochner Mettersdorf b. Bistritz228/Ung.
90.	SS-Schtz.	Loris	Matthias 11.1.23	Mutter:Magdalena Loris Jahrmarkt/Rum.Krs.Prinz-Eugen 510
91.	SS-Uscha.	Markov	Andreas 21.9.97	[illegible] Bekannter: Ing.Peter Bojev,Hamusovce bei Topla=Slow.
92.	SS-Uscha.	Mayer	Franz 10.1.99	Bruder:Emmerich Mayer Wien-XVII Wichtelgasse 69 3/24
93.	SS-Schtz.	Maurer	Christian 3.7.09	Ehefrau:Helene Maurer Ujverbasz Ad.-Hitlerstr. 15/Ung
94.	SS-Schtz.	Mayer	Hans 12.9.12	Ehefrau:Elisabetha Mayer Groß-St.-Nikolaus Krs. Lenau Altgasse 54 /Rumänien
95.	SS-Schtz.	Mayer	Josef 27.5.08	Ehefrau:Katharina Mayer Ofutak/Ung. Hauptgasse 1032
96.	SS-Rttf.	Mühlberger	Kaspar 12.12.01	Ehefrau:Maria Mühlberger Reiß i. Winkel Nr. 33
97.	SS-Uscha.	Müller	Karl 5.11.97	Ehefrau:Luise Müller Königsberg Bernikowerstr. 7
98.	SS-Rttf.	Nagl	Josef 16.8.07	Ehefrau:Pauline Nagl Waltersdorf(Cela)Nr.136(Slow.)
99.	SS-Schtz.	Neßl	Erwin 23.10.02	Ehefrau:Grete Neßl Nürnberg innere Laufergasse 26/
100.	SS-Oscha.	Nißl	Stefan 9.8.18	Ehefrau:Rosa Nißl Wien-XV Felberstr. 38/11
101.	SS-Schtz.	Oralek	Anton 2.6.08	Ehefrau:Therese Oralek Pressburg Jacobplatz 16/Slow.
102.	SS-Uscha.	Patzl	Josef 3.11.02	Ehefrau:Marie Patzl Wiessen Nr. 88 Post:Dtsch.-Horschewitz
103.	SS-Uscha.	Peschel	Walter 13.1.95	Ehefrau:Anna Peschel Rastenburg/O.-Pr. Köskeimer-weg Nr. 1.

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienst-Grad:	Vornamen:	Zuname: Geburtsdatum:	Anschrift der Angehörigen:
104.	H-Schtz.	Petry	Peter 31.7.08	Ehefrau: Julianne Petry Bulkeszi/Ung. Pfälzer-Siedlg.298
105.	H-Schtz.	Pflaum	Daniel 9.8.13	Ehefrau: Elisabeth Pflaum Bulkeszi/Ung. Pfälzer-Sdlg.319
106.	H-O.-Schtz.	Plasser	Ferdinand 25.4.22	Mutter: Stefanie Plasser Ferdinand Nr. 27 Krs. Lukosch (Rumänien)
107.	H-Rttf.	Plotzke	Felix 26.3.98	Ehefrau: Mathilde Plotzke Kulm a.d.W. Ritterstr. 2.
108.	H-Strm.	Rappensteiner	Alois 18.6.10	Ehefrau: Mathilde Rappensteiner Pressburg H.-Göringstr. 32/Slow.
109.	H-Schtz.	Reisenbüchler	Raimund 18.7.08	Ehefrau: Maria Reisenbüchler Dtsch.-Mokra 67 (Ung.)
110.	H-Schtz.	Riedel	Emanuel 5.3.08	Ehefrau: Jola Riedel Altsohl (Zvolen) Hviezdoslavgasse 42/4 (Slowakei)
111.	H-Oscha.	Rieger	Josef 12.7.87	Ehefrau: Anna Rieger Teschenau Koselerstr. 6
112.	H-Schtz.	Rock	Michael 23.8.08	Ehefrau: Anna Rock Küllöd Krs. Zombor Eisenbahnstr. Nr. 134 (Ungarn)
113.	H-Schtz.	Roth	Andreas 7.1.09	Ehefrau: Rosina Roth Sajkaszak, Horthy Miklos utca 45 (Ungarn)
114.	H-Rttf.	Salaber	Franz 19.3.91	Ehefrau: Martha Salaber Stettin Brüderstr. 10
115.	H-Uscha.	Schändlinger	Franz 18.11.10	Ehefrau: Katharina Schändlinger Pallona Bez. Palanka Horthy-Miklosgasse 73 (Ungarn)
116.	H-Rttf.	Schätz	Franz 14.4.06	Ehefrau: Helene Schätz Ostrowo Posenerstr. 14
117.	H-Strm.	Scherr	Johann 29.6.00	Ziehvater: David Wasner Thal b. Graz Nr. 9
118.	H-Rttf.	Schiebel	Josef 18.2.09	Ehefrau: Katharina Schiebel Kleinsiedel Nr. 6. Krs. Temeschburg/Rumänien.
119.	H-Schtz.	Schlanz	Eduard 7.8.14	Ehefrau: Veronika Schlanz Obecse, Aponyi 2 (Ungarn)
120.	H-Schtz.	Schmidt	Josef 14.10.04	Vater: ~~Josef~~-Schmidt Wenzel Königswerth 76 Krs. Eger
121.	H-Strm.	Schmidt	Adam 29.10.20	Vater: Georg Schmidt Batschalmasch, Teleki szölö 86 (Ungarn)
122.	H-Schtz.	Schmidt	Josef 25.10.21	Vater: Josef Schmidt Tipar Nr. 224 Komitat Arad/Rum.
123.	H-Strm.	Schmidt	Fritz 20.9.09	Ehefrau: Elisabetha Schmidt Bulkeszi M.-Lutherstr. 271/Ung.
124.	H-Schtz.	Schmidt	Peter 30.11.09	Ehefrau: Käthe Schmidt Tiszaistvanfalva, Wassergasse 22 (Ungarn)
125.	H-Rttf.	Schneider	Albert 5.10.99	Ehefrau: Johanna Schneider Saupsdorf b. Sebnitz 85
126.	H-Uscha.	Schroeder	Georg 15.7.12	Vater: Emil Schröeder Beek-Berent/Wpr.
127.	H-Strm.	Schwarz	Gottfried 11.9.12	Ehefrau: Elisabeth Schwarz Oberufer, Zeiselweg 38 b. Prsbg.
128.	H-Strm.	Simonis	Albert 24.10.10	Ehefrau: Viorika Simonis Bukarest, Soseaua Magurele 7/Rum.
129.	H-Rttf.	Soff	Josef 11.11.88	Ehefrau: Barbara Soff Bergstedt Platten Krs. Neudek Eger. Kaltenbrunn 102

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienstgrad:	Vorname:	Zuname: geboren:	Anschrift der Angehörigen:
130.	SS-Strm.	Spandler	Georg 11.12.24	Vater: Johann Spandler Drenje Nr. 156 Krs. Djakovo (Kroatien)
131.	SS-Schtz.	Stefan	Johann 4. 4.08	Ehefrau: Katharina Stefan 295 Bulkeszi/Ung. Pfälzer-Siedlung
132.	SS-Schtz.	Stoschek	Josef 9.4.20	Vater: Ludwig XXXXXXX Karletz Reschitz/Rum.
133.	SS-Schtz.	Therjan	Peter 21.7.09	Ehefrau: Christina Therjan Ujverbasz/Ung. Dezseffy Nr. 9
134.	SS-Schtz.	Treuer	Peter 8.4.09	Ehefrau: Anna Treuer Palona/Ung. A.-Hitlerstr. 317
135.	SS-Schtz.	Ujvaryi	Andreas 11.6.08	Vater: Johann Ujvaryi Küllöd/Ung. A.-Hitlerstr. 458
136.	SS-Schtz.	Ukrainetz	Georg 21.4.22	Vater: Basil Laczinski Ichtershausen/Thüringen Sportpl.
137.	SS-Strm.	Urbaschek	Josef 20.4.6.11	Vater: Josef Urbaschek Pressburg, Schanzstr. 44g/Slow.
138.	SS-Schtz.	Villanyi	Josef 9.3.09	Ehefrau: Elisabeth Villanyi Csavoly, Gömbös Gy.-Str. 581/Ung
139.	SS-Strm.	Vogel	Andreas 28.11.23	Vater: Johann Vogel Poganovci Krs. Budinci (Kroat.)
140.	SS-Schtz.	Vogl	Johann 17.1.09	Ehefrau: Katharina Vogl Csonoplya, Kossutstr. 24/Ungarn
141.	SS-Strm.	Walter	Friedrich 3.8.09	Ehefrau: Elisabetha Walter Ujverbasz/Ung. Klausgasse 36
142.	SS-Schtz.	Weber	Theofil 20.6.23	Vater: Karl Weber Sopron/Ung. Szileskutistr. 2
143.	SS-Rttf.	Weigl	Johann 22.5.14	Vater: Johann Weigl Köszeg-Güns, Sziget-Gasse 24/Ung
144.	SS-Schtz.	Weinketz	Adam 4.11.08	Ehefrau: Ilona Weinketz Tittel, Jokai-M.-Str. 18/Ung.
145.	SS-Schtz.	Welker	Johann 7.1.08	Ehefrau: Elise Welker Ujverbasz,/Ung. Tompa 14
146.	SS-Schtz.	Welli	Adam 3.8.09	Ehefrau: Magdalena Welli Dunacseb, Horthygasse 273/Ungern
147-	SS-Rttf.	Weppeler	Arthur 3.12.09	Braut: Anita Regenbogen Wuppertal-Vohwinkel-Str. 61
148.	SS-Rttf.	Wermescher	Wilhelm 27.12.08	Ehefrau: Gerta Wermescher Sächs.-Regen, Hochstr. 42 Ung.
149.	SS-Schtz.	Wieland	Josef 16.8.08	Ehefrau: Anna Wieland Küllöd/Ungarn Horthy-M. 140
150.	SS-Uscha.	Wirnsperger	Hermann 23.12.12	Mutter: Marie Wirnsperger Markt-Pongau 61. Gau-Salzbrg
151.	SS-Schtz.	Wittmann	Lorenz 10.8.09	Ehefrau: Maria Wittmann Doroszlo, Kirchengasse 94/Ung.
152.	SS-Rttf.	Wolf	Johann 3.4.09	Ehefrau: Marie Wolf Felsöszaszujfalu-Oberneudorf Untere Gasse 178 /Ungarn
153.	SS-Schtz.	Ziegler	Andreas 19.12.12	Ehefrau: Sara Ziegler Mediasch, Brückengasse 8/Rum.
154.	SS-Rttf.	Zöller	Filipp 1.5.03	Ehefrau: Marie Zöller Weinberg Krs. Heilbronn Eythstr. 3.

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Mtd. Nr.	Dienst-grad	Name	Vorname	Geburts-datum	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen
24	H-Oscha.	Fenner	Paul	5. 4.96	Ehefrau: Grete F., Werdohl/ Westf., Lüdenscheiderstr.2
25	H-Schtz.	Fieder	Wendelin	13. 6.11	Ehefrau: Anna F., Djakovo/ Kroatien, Vodnika 6
26	H-Oscha.	Fischer	Hermann	22..9.90	Ehefrau: Anna F., Jauernigg/ Ostsud., Freiwaldauerst.41
28.	H-Schtz.	Foith	Richard	19. 2.09	Ehefrau: Katharina F., Maros-vaserhely/Ung. Holt Marosutca 9
29	H-Schtz.	Follmer	Josef	7.12.08	Ehefrau: Katharina F., Küllöd/ Ungarn, Horthy M.Str.66
30	H-Uscha.	Follrich	Eduard	24. 1.11	Ehefrau: Anna F. Ratzersdorf/ b.Pressburg Slowakei Nr.463
31	H-Uscha.	Forschepiepe	Fritz	5.12.02	Ehefrau: Grete, Dortmund Prinz Friedr.Karl-Str.6
32	H-Uscha.	Förster	Paul	26. 5.98	Ehefrau: Margarethe F., Oberfrohna, Krs.Chemnitz, Hilterstr. 26.
33	H-Schtz.	Freko	Rudolf	15.10.25	Vater: Andreas F., Titel/Ung. Teleki P-Str.3
34	H-Schtz.	Gaspar	Josef	6.12.18	Vater: Johann G., Hochwies/ Slowakei, Nr.538
35	H-Schtz.	Gatti	Josef	12. 7.09	Ehefrau: Eva G., Küllöd/Ungarn Regöcegasse 278
36	H-Schtz.	Gerg	Anton	13. 8.09	Ehefra: Anna G., Dunacseb/ Ungarn, Neugasse 57
37	H-Rttf.	Geier	Philipp	30. 9.91	Ehefrau: Minna G., Hahn/Wehen Luisenstr.2
38	H-Schtz.	Grass	Philipp	8.10.09	Ehefrau: Maria G., Bulkeszi/ Ungarn, A.Hilterstr.151
39	H-Uscha.	Güldner	Werner	1. 4.09	Ehefrau: Martha G., Saarburg/ Bez.Trier, Kunoweiher 2
40	H-Strm.	Häfner	Kaspar	24. 4.16	Ehefrau: Therese H., Orszalas, Ungarn, Kleingasse 172
41	H-Rttf.	Handel	Alfred	20.11.05	Schwester: Irma David, Berlin-Charlottbg., Fritschestr.78
42	H-Uscha.	Hartwig	Edmund	26.12.93	Ehefrau: Anna H., Mühlhausen/ Thür. Untermarkt 9
43	H-Schtz.	Haus	Josef	20. 3.09	Ehefrau: Katharina H., Palona/ Ungarn, Temetögasse 273/b.
44	H-Schtz.	Hefner	Andreas	21. 9.08	Ehefrau: Eva H., Csatalja/ Ungarn, Hauptgasse 395
45	H-Strm.	Hefner	Anton	9.12.11	Ehefrau: Marianne H., Csatalja/ Ungarn, Königin Elisabethstr.19
46	H-Strm.	Hehn	Albert	15. 7.10	Ehefrau: Maria H., Dente/Rum. Nr.731
47	H-Rttf.	Heidt	Georg	13. 7.12	Ehefrau: Barbara H., Barda/ Ungarn, Nr. 1
48	H-Schtz.	Hipp	Leopold	18. 2.08	Ehefrau: Elisabetha H., Ujverbasz/Ungarn, H.Göringstr.21
49	H-Oscha.	Holzer	Johann	25.12.88	Ehefrau: Maria H., Kraubath/ Krs.Leoben Stmk., Nr.52

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lfd. Nr.	Dienst-grad	Name	Vorname	Geburts-datum	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen
49	H-Schtz.	Hoos	Johann	28.10.08	Ehefrau: Maria H., Jakobsdorf/ Ungarn, Nr.22
50	H-Schtz.	Jelcho	Philipp	3.11.09	Ehefrau: Juliana J., Bulkeszi, Ungarn/, Pfälzer Siedlung 357
51	H-Strm.	Kautny	Franz	22. 6.07	Ehefrau: Juliana K., Pressburg/ Slowakei, Schöndorferg.26
52	H-Schtz.	Kettenbach	Heinrich	17. 7.22	Mutter: Dorothea K., Bulkeszi/ Ungarn, Pfälzer Siedlung 291
53	H-Strm.	Kilian	Franz	23. 9.09	Ehefrau: Leni K., Morawitza/ Rumänien, Nr.339
54	H-Uscha.	Kirschbaum	Alois	11. 8.13	Ehefrau: Elfriede K., Langenlois Krs.Krems ND., Kampthalerstr.41
55	H-Schtz.	Klein	Adam	22.10.08	Ehefrau: Anna K., Dunaczeb/ Ungarn, Ujutta 53
56	H-Rttf.	Klimm	Stanislaus	8.12.14	Ehefrau: Hertha K., Kelme/ Litauen
57	H-Uscha.	Klinger	Franz	20. 3.10	Ehefrau: Anna K., Mattighofen OD., Moos 63
58	H-Uscha.	Klose	Wilhelm	24. 1.09	Ehefrau: Elisabeth K., Schwientochlowitz, Krs.Kattowitz
59	H-Rttf.	Kneidl	Johann	16. 1.75	Sohn: Johann K., Sulzenmoss/ b.Dachau, Nr.27
60	H-Schtz.	Kohn	Paul	7.10.09	Ehefrau: Maria, K., Oszivac/ Ungarn, A.Hitlerstr.21
61	H-Rttf.	Konrad	Emmerich	1. 8.14	Mutter: Irma K., Zipser Neudorf/Slowakei, Hlinkazeile 104
62	H-Schtz.	Kosalenz	Franz	10. 9.10	Ehefrau: Marianne K., Csonoplya Ungarn, A.Hitlerstr.13
63	H-Uscha.	Kraus	Stefan	14. 1.20	Ehefrau: Anna K., Groß Betschkerek/Serbien, Urosa Predica 11
64	H-Schtz.	Krauss	Johann	18. 7.09	Ehefrau: Sofie K., Mettersdorf Ungarn, Nr.105
65	H-Strm.	Krautzer	Josef	16. 1.08	Ehefrau: Eva K., Ofutak/Ungarn Nr.624
66	H-Schtz.	Krmyak	Stefan	15. 4.17	Ehefrau: Maria K., Palona/ Ungarn, Horthy M-Str.87
67	H-Schtz.	Kübler	Heinrich	18. 8.16	Ehefrau: Anna K., Boldogasszonyfa/Ungarn
68	H-Schtz.	Kulundschich	Peter	14. 8.11	Ehefrau: Elisabeth K., Palona/ Ungarn, Rakoczig.374
69	H-Schtz.	Laforach	Stefan	15. 2.09	Ehefrau: Rosalia L., Oszivac/ Ungarn, Felvaggasse 54
70	H-Rttf.	Leibing	Josef	10. 6.11	Ehefrau: Katharina L., Baranya/ Ungarn Nr.30
71	H-Rttf.	Lennert	Stefan	5.10.19	Ehefrau: Lisi L., Deutsch Banschek/Rumänien Nr.312
72	H-Schtz.	Leprich	Johann	7. 7.25	Vater: Johann L., Petele Birk/ Ungarn, Nr.277
73	H-Schtz.	Lotz	Michael	2. 9.11	Ehefrau: Katharina L., Overbasz Ungarn, Schweidl J.47

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienst-grad	Name	Vorname	Geburts-datum	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen
74	SS-Uscha.	Ludwig	Rudolf	10.12.08	Vater: Franz L., Altwasser Nr.26 Krs.Freudenthal-Sudetengau
75	SS-Uscha.	Manetsgruber	Johann	24. 6.94	Ehefrau: Maria M.,Eberschwang/ OD., Nr.26
76	SS-Strm.	Mathes	Jakob	23.11.13	Ehefrau: Maria M., Vrdevik/ Kroatien, Krs.Ilok
77	SS-Schtz.	Mayer	Michael	11. 5.23	Onkel: Johann Ziegler,Neuverbasz Ungarn, Wagnergasse 4
78	SS-Schtz.	Mergl	Heinrich	13. 7.09	Ehefrau: Maria M., O'Futtok/ Ungarn, Chimadri 437
79	SS-Strm.	Metlagel	Franz	30. 9.19	Vater:Heinrich M., Cepin/Kroatien, Bana Jelacica Nr.29
80	SS-Strm.	Michels	Johann	3. 5.11	Ehefrau: Katharina M., St.Vith/ Krs. Malmedy, Hackingestr.15
81	SS-Schtz.	Michels	Wendelin	2. 8.09	Ehefrau: Katharina M.,Bacsszentivan/Ungarn
82	SS-Uscha.	Milcher	Johann	8. 6.92	Ehefrau: Maria M., Eggelfing a. Inn/Krs.Griesbach
83	SS-Rttf.	Minitzki	Bruno	30.12.20	Vater: Ignatz M.,Budweis/Böhmen Umsiedlungslager St.Josef 54
84	SS-Schtz.	Moritz	Peter	2. 2.11	häusl.Gem.mit Maria Bleier Dunacseb/Ungarn Rakoczi F.440
85	SS-Uscha.	Müller	Martin	7. 7.84	Ehefrau: Martha M., Poppitz/Krs. Großenhain ü.Riesa.Hindenbgstr.6
86	SS-Strm.	Müller	Michael	25. 4.09	Ehefrau: Regina M., Drnas/ Ungarn, Hauptgasse 194
87	SS-Uscha.	Nebe	Emil	20. 4.95	Ehefrau: Elisabeth N.,Gelsenkirchen, Schalkestrasse 61
88	SS-Strm.	Petret	Gustav	12.11.24	Mutter: Bertha P., Konradstein/ b.Preuß.Stargard, Umsiedl.Lager
89	SS-Schtz.	Pfeiffer	Martin	1.12.09	Ehefrau: Margit P., Szolyva/ Ungarn, Egnetstrasse 838
90	SS-Strm.	Posch	Ferdinand	16.5. 20	Vater: Georg P., Ober Kumigund/ Krs.Marburg,Untersteierm. Nr.47
91	SS-Rttf.	Postka	Franz	29. 5.18	Ehefrau: Rosina P., Langenstein Krs.Perg OD., Nr.30
92	SS-Schtz.	Rainer	Johann	11. 9.09	Ehefrau: Sofie Metterdorf/ Ungarn, Kehrgasse 278
93	SS-Strm.	Ratz	Emmerich	27. 4.95	Ehefrau: Katharina R.,Czernowitz Rumänien, Str.Calivencor 56 a
94	SS-Uscha.	Resch	Wenzel	15. 2.94	Ehefrau: Josefine R.,Irritz/ Krs.Znaim Nr.192
95	SS-Strm.	Roos	Peter	27.11.11	Ehefrau: Anna R. Gr.St.Nikolaus/ Rumänien, Gostheestr.137
96	SS-Schtz.	Rudolf	Julius	17. 6.22	Ehefrau: Therese R.,Oberufer/ b.Pressburg,Slowakei, Altau 11
97	SS-Rttf.	Ruppik	Max	16. 8.87	Ehefrau: Albine R.,Scharley/Krs. Beuthen O/S., Hofer 22

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lfd. Nr.	Dienst-grad	N a m e	Vorname	Geburts-datum	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen
98	H-Strm.	Sachs	Michael	31. 7.13	Ehefrau: Theresia S., Morawitza/ Rumänien, Nr.416
99	H-Strm.	Sedlacek	Josef	27. 8.13	Ehefrau: Wilma S., Bukarest/ Rum., Str.Petre Ispirescu 61
100	H-Schtz.	Seitz	Michael	14. 3.10	Ehefrau: Maria S., Michalok/ Slowakei Nr. 64
101	H-Schtz.	Sillmen	Georg	9.10.01	Ehefrau: Maria S., Bukarest/RUm. Lutrene 12
102	H-Strm.	Schade	Adam	20. 2.08	Ehefrau: Katharina S., Neuszi-watz/Ungarn, Küberg 23
103	H-Strm.	Schäffer	Michael	12.10.12	Vater: Ignatz S., Semlin/Serbien
104	H-Strm.	Schild	Karl	24. 1.21	Ehefrau: Mathilde S., Pressburg/ Slowakei, Tolstojgasse 3
105	H-Strm.	Schlotter	Wilhelm	7. 1.08	Ehefrau: Eva S., Jakovo/Kroatien
106	H-Schtz.	Schmidt	Adam	23. 9.08	Ehefrau: Barbara S., Küllöd/ Ungarn, A.Hitlerstr.495
107	H-Schtz.	Schmidt	Johann	16. 6.09	Ehefrau: Anna S., Paripas/Ung. A.Hitlerstr.693
108	H-Schtz.	Schmidt	Karl	19. 6.09	Ehefrau: Katharina S.? Ujverbasz Ungarn, Szechenyistr.42
109	H-Schtz.	Schneidenwind	Josef	17.10.10	Ehefrau: Anna Maria S., Csonoplya Ungarn, Zrinyi Nr.5
110	H-Schtz.	Schneider	Georg	30. 3.11	Ehefrau: Rosina S., Groß Scho-gen Nr.141 Ungarn
111	H-Schtz.	Schneider	Johann	27. 1.08	Ehefrau: Maria S., Kallesdorf Ungarn, Nr.98
112	H-Rttf.	Schönfeld	Erich	10. 9.09	Ehefrau: Alwine S., Wieskem/ Krs.Rippen
113	H-Rttf.	Schröder	Richard	2. 5.21	Ehefrau: Wilhelmine S., Kallis i.Mecklbg., Hufe 11
114	H-Schtz.	Schwegler	Martin	7.11.23	Vater: Johann S., Szakasz Nr.119 Ungarn
115	H-Rttf.	Schur	Karl	23. 4.02	Ehefrau: Natalie S., Rutschma-tow/Krs.Turek Nr. 23
116	H-Schtz.	Städtler	Adam	2. 8.10	Ehefrau: Sofia S., Oszivac/ Ungarn, A.Müller-Guttenbrunnstr.
117	H-Schtz.	Stanitzek	Max	8. 3.15	Vater: Max S., Königshütte O/S. Hindenburgstr.69
118	H-Schtz.	Steigele	Jakob	10. 4.09	Ehefrau: Sofia S., Bulkeszi/ Ungarn, Pfälzer Siedlung 309
119	H-Rttf.	Steinke	Daniel	14. 8.09	Ehefrau: Dorothea S., Parzyce/ Krs.Lenschütz
120	H-Schtz.	Steinmetz	Martin	18. 4.09	häusl.Gem.mit Elisabeth Geres Oszivac/Ungarn H.Göringstr.3
121	H-Schtz.	Stipanowitsch	Nikolaus	18. 9.08	Ehefrau: Barbara S., Küllöd/ Ungarn, A.Hitlerstr.425
122	H-Schtz.	Stöckel	Daniel	28. 4.08	Ehefrau: Katharina S., Ujverbasz Ungarn, Klausgasse 4
123	H-Schtz.	Stöckl	Johann	26. 2.10	Ehefrau: Elisabeth S., Oszivac Ungarn, Felvegstr.17

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienstgrad	Name	Vorname	Geburtsdatum	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen
124	SS-Strm.	Stoelben	Bernhard	22.3.23	Vater: Fritz S., Mühlhausen i. Els., Linnestr.4
125	SS-Uscha.	Stupka	Rudolf	30. 9.12	Ehefrau: Friedrike S., Wien VII, Mariahilferstr.34
126	SS-Strm.	Theiß	Karl	24. 2.18	Vater: Karl T., Cservernka/ Ungarn, Schandorgasse 137
127	SS-Schtz,	Thomae	Johann	18. 6.08	Ehefrau: Sofie T., Metters-Dorf/Ungarn Nr.212
128	SS-Schtz,	Thielmann	Emil	15.12.05	Vater: Wilhelm T.,Wissen a.d. Sieg, Bahnhofstr.18
129	SS-Hscha.	Traut	Johann	24.11.87	Ehefrau: Alma T., Schwarzen-brunn Nr.41 b/Thür.
[illegible]	SS-Schtz,	Trebaticky	Ludwig	14. 9.22	Mutter: Anna T., Pressburg/ Slowakei, Sturkolonie 543
131	SS-Schtz,	Trentz	Josef	7. 7.08	Ehefrau: Eva T., Dunacseb/ Ungarn, Arany J.Nr.224
132	SS-Strm.	Tuza	Alexander	23. 2.93	Schwester: Maria Puskas, Reschitza/Rum. Str.Bradiceaun 7
133	SS-Schtz.	Ungar	Johann	28. 8.14	Ehefrau: Anna U. Schäßburg/ Rumänien, Oberrer Gatberg 29
134	SS-Oscha.	Walter	Franz	27. 9.86	Ehefrau: Leni W., Dachau Winigestr.10
135	SS-Strm.	Waschek	Eduard	19. 4.24	Vater: Karl W., Dzieditz/ Krs.Bielitz O/S.,Bahnweg 9
136	SS-Schtz.	Wedjelek	Johann	31. 5.08	Ehefrau: Elisabeth W., Csonop lya/Ungarn Prienst.2
137	SS-Schtz,	Weissenbach	Fritz	15. 1.09	Ehefrau: Thersia W.,Bulkeszi/ Ungarn, Pfälzer Siedlung 332
138	SS-Schtz,	Wenzler	Konrad	13. 8.09	Ehefrau: Maria W., Palona/ Ungarn, Mussolinistr.328
139	SS-Strm.	Werner	Georg	22. 3.15	Vater: Georg W., Mettersdorf/ Ungarn, Nr. 135
140	SS-Schtz.	Wessely	Bruno	26. 6.11	Ehefrau: Josefine W.,Pressburg Slowakei, Polizeidirektion.
[illegible]1	SS-Strm.	Wetstein	Lorenz	7.11.23	Vater: Johann W., Bajmok/ Ungarn
142	SS-Rttf.	Widera	Richard	1. 1.17	Vater: Eduard W.,Georgenberg Krs.Tarnowitz,Sandstr.1
143	SS-Uscha.	Wiegand	Günther	4. 7.08	Ehefrau: Gertrud W.,Neuhaus a.Rwg./Thür.Schwarzenbgrstr. 124
144	SS-Schtz.	Wieland	Anton	2. 3.31	Ehefrau: Marie W., Küllöd/ Ungarn, H.Göringstr.154
145	SS-Uscha.	Willkens	Wilhelms	1. 5.17	Ehefrau: Hedwig W.,Bockum-Hövel/Westf.
146	SS-Schtz.	Wunsch	Johann	23. 3.09	Ehefrau: Susanna W.,Dedrad-Dtschzeplin/Ungarn,Neug.66
147	SS-Schtz.	Zepp	Josef	13.10.12	Ehefrau: Christine Z.,Ujver-basz/Ungarn, Schadtgasse 3
148	SS-Schtz.	Zepp	Philipp	20.12.08	Ehefrau: Elisabeth Z.,Neu-verbasz/Ungarn,Diakonisseng. 11

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienstgrad	Name	Vorname	Geburtsdatum	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen
149	⅓-Schtz.	Zerhak	Erich	10. 4.22	Mutter: Ida Z., Pressburg/ Slowakei, Ziegelfeldg.2
150	⅓-Schtz.	Ziegler	Karl	17. 7.24	Vater: Karl Z., Pressburg/ Slowakei, Vazovgasse 5
151	⅓-Strm.	Zirner	Johann	13.10.11	Ehefrau: Susanna Z., Birk/ Ungarn Nr. 358

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20.SS-Schtz.redermann	Wilhelm	14.11.09	Ehefrau:Katharina F. Altverbasz/Ungarn Hothy M.-Strasse 270
21.SS-Sturm.Filip	Johann	25.11.13	Eltern:Kuzmin Nr.3 Kr.Mitrowitz/Kroatien
22.SS-Sturm.Franz	Rudolf	24. 3.12	Ehefrau:Anna Fr. Krickerhau Nr.895 Slowakei.
23.SS-Sturm.Fritschek	Josef	5. 3.21	Ehefrau:Gerdi F. Keschinci Nr.250, Krs.Essog/Kroatien
24.SS-Schtz.Friedrich	Franz	9.10.19	Vater:Adam F. Waldhorst Kr.Lask Warthegau.
25.SS-Sturm.Frey	Josef	21. 8.13	Eltern:Mor/Ungarn, Komitat Weissenburg.
26.SS-Schtz.Fronk	Paul	25. 5.20	Ehefrau:Magdalena F. Krickerhau/Slowakei, Kolonie 150
27.SS-Sturm.Frömmel	Ignaz	26. 6.23	Mutter:Julia Frömmel Krickerhau Nr.46, Slowakei.
28.SS-Rottf.Geber	Anton	4. 6.18	Ehefrau:Theresia G. Mrzovic/Kroatien, Krs.Djakovo.
29.SS-Rottf.Geber	Johann	12. 9.16	Ehefrau:Elisabeth G. Mandicevac Nr.31, Kroatien.
30.SS-Sturm.Göbbel	Franz	14. 4.99	Ehefrau:Sarah G. Marienburg Nr.204, Krs.Kronstadt/Rumän.
31.SS-Sturm.Görlach	Paul	29. 6.10	Ehefrau:Maria G. in Oberufer bei Pressburg/Slowakei.
32.SS-Sturm.Götz	Kaspar	21. 3.13	Ehefrau:Elisabeth G. Kefy/Ungarn,Kr.Tolna
33.SS-Sturm.Grimm	Josef	6. 6.12	Ehefrau:Rosa G.in Detta,Krs.Temeschburg, Mihai-Viteazulstr.3 Rumänien.
34.SS-Sturm.Grollmuß	Georg	19. 4.22	Eltern:Krickerhau 985, Slowakei.
35.SS-Schtz.Groß	Josef	5.11.21	Eltern:Schmiedshau 112, Post D.Proben/Slowakei.
36.SS-Uscha.Hammer	Anton	7.11.85	Sohn:Hans H.in Groß-Tajax Nr.257 Niederdonau.
37.SS-Oscha.Hammesfahr	Karl	3. 9.93	Ehefrau:Meta H.in Solingen-Wald, Demmeltraterstr.44
38.SS-Sturm.Hauptmann	Franz	26. 7.13	Ehefrau:Berta H.in Budapest/Ungarn, Andrassy-Strasse 57.
39.SS-Sturm.Heiszler	Jakob	30. 5.18	Ehefrau:Agathe H.in Keröseliget Nr.26, Komitat Somogy/Ungarn.
40.SS-Sturm.Hensel	Stefan	4. 9.25	Eltern:Schmiedshau 575, Post D.Proben/Slowakei
41.SS-Schtz.Howoritsch	Johann	4. 7.20	Eltern:Krickerhau 453, Kr.Priewitz/Slowakei.

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41.SS-Uscha.Jany	Johann	9. 5.91	Ehefrau:Katharina J. in Schmiedhäuser Nr.22, Krs.Krummau a.d.M.
42.SS-Sturm.Jeck	Anton	3. 7.24	Eltern:Altersdorf 13 Slowakei.
43.SS-Uscha.Kalbheim	Peter	19. 4.01	Ehefrau:Anna K.in Bonn/Rheinland, Am Johanneskreuz 2
44.SS-Sturm.Karban	Anton	18. 2.15	Eltern:Garana/Rumänien Krs.Severin.
45.SS-Schtz.Kertesz	Johann	6. 6.13	Mutter:Elisabeth K. Bukarest V,Rumänien, Str.Echinictii 84.
46.SS-Sturm.Ketschkesch	Franz	27. 9.12	Ehefrau:Eva K.in Apatin 835,Batschka, Ungarn.
47.SS-Oscha.Kleine	Karl	17. 6.95	Ehefrau:Luise Kl.in Herne/Westfalen, Jobststrasse 9
48.SS-Rottf.Krivohlavek	Emil	20. 8.20	Eltern:Wien II, Mühlfeldgasse 12/17
49.SS-Sturm.Köhler	Georg	31. 8.22	Vater:Julius Köhler in Kirchdrauf/Slowakei Adolf Hitlerstr.171
50.SS-Oscha.Köstinger	Albin	19. 2.84	Ehefrau:Luise K.in Pischldorf 18 /O/D.
51.SS-Rottf.Kunz	Erhard	29.11.04	Ehefrau:Elisabeth K. in Casta bei Modern, Nova Ulica 395/Slowakei
52.SS-Sturm.Kurbel	Friedr.	5.11.23	Eltern:in Schmiedshau 3 Post:D.Proben/Slowakei
53.SS-Schtz.Labosch	Ladisl.	10. 2.04	Ehefrau:vermisst. Bruder:Labosch Stanislaus Pol.Rtwmst.Fldp.07957/B
54.SS-Sturm.Lambert	Anton	2.10.97	Ehefrau:Anna L.in Temeschburg/Rumänien, Jagdwalderallee 44
55.SS-Schtz.Latzko	Paul	11. 4.22	Mutter:Anna L.in Krickerhau Nr.263, Kr.Priewitz/Slowakei.
56.SS-Sturm.Latzko	Rudolf	15. 7.21	Eltern:Krickerhau 264, Kr.Priewitz/Slowakei.
57.SS-Hscha.Lemmen	Josef	25. 3.92	Ehefrau: Anna L.in Freiburg/Baden, Almenweg 13
58.SS-Schtz.Ley	Anton	28.10.11	Ehefrau:Helene L.in Rakadija,Kr.Garasch, Rumänien.
59.SS-Schtz.Lukatsch	Josef	15. 3.08	Eltern:Ujszivac/Ungarn Mellek utca 4
60.SS-Sturm.Malkowics	Ludwig	10. 8.23	Mutter:Jolan M.in Pressburg/Slowakei, Schönberggasse 1
61.SS-Schtz.Majer	Mathias	9.10.11	Ehefrau:Rosalia M.in Bacsgyulafalva/Ungarn, Kossuth utca 22
62.SS-Sturm.Mendel	Otto	26. 6.24	Eltern:Gaidel Nr.60, Slowakei.
63.SS-Uscha.Merckens	Karl	15. 5.07	Ehefrau:Käthe M.in Viersen/Rheinland, Schanzweg 2a
64.SS-Schtz.Meininger	Martin	15. 1.13	Mutter:Maria M.in Teriam Nr.216/Rumänien jud.Timis Tor.

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65.SS-Oscha.Meixner	Friedr.	8. 3.11	Ehefrau:Margarete M. Troppau/Sudetengau, Hummelgasse 27
66.SS-Sturm.Minich	Paul	23. 3.23	Eltern:Gaidel Nr.216, Slowakei.
67.SS-Sturm.Müller	Ludwig	14. 8.21	Eltern:Hochwies Nr.314 Slowakei.
68.SS-Sturm.Nuber	Mathias	24.11.14	Ehefrau:Elisabeth N. Gara,Krs.Sombor/Ungarn Deutschgasse 1a
69.SS-Sturm.Palesch	Josef	8.11.07	Ehefrau:Grete P.in Salzbrunn Nr.38/Slowak.
70.SS-Schtz.Patrik	Franz	31.12.07	Ehefrau:Anna P.in Malacky Hlinkova 1119, Slowakei.
71.SS-Schtz.Pfister	Rudolf	4. 3.24	Eltern:Szentamas/Ungarn Bathori utca 10
72.SS-Sturm.Pirkl	Wilhelm	6. 9.24	Eltern:Pressburg, Ziegelfeldgasse 15, Slowakei.
73.SS-Schtz.Ponner	Franz	8. 1.26	Eltern:Pressburg, Michelertorgasse 6, Slowakei.
74.SS-Schtz.Predatsch	Mathias	26.10.22	Eltern:Krickerhau 79, Kr.Priewitz/Slowakei.
75.SS-Schtz.Prutzer	Johann	22. 6.25	Eltern:Mischdorf Nr.12 bei Pressburg/Slowakei.
76.SS-Schtz.Pullmann	Franz	4. 2.23	Eltern:Tyrnau/Slowakei, Paulinergasse Nr.14
77.SS-Sturm.Raab	Hillar	1. 9.10	Mutter:Rosalia Raab in Kniesen Nr.107/Slowakei.
78.SS-Sturm.Rehor	Josef	24. 1.24	Eltern:Paulisch Nr.246, Slowakei.
79.SS-Schtz.Richter	Fabian	20. 2.10	Ehefrau:Juliane R.in Pressburg/Slowakei, Safarikplatz Nr.2
80.SS-Sturm.Rosenberger	Johann	27. 2.25	Eltern:Krickerhau 395, Kr.Priewitz/Slowakei.
81.SS-Schtz.Ruckriegel	Mathias	9. 1.19	Mutter:Rosina R.in Pressburg/Slowakei, Ratzersdorferstr.649
82.SS-Sturm.Scheffer	Peter	15.11.20	Ehefrau:Elisabeth Sch. Mandicevac Nr,16, Kroatien.
83.SS-Sturm.Schlarmann	Josef	23. 9.19	Eltern:Germany, Post:Male Vycapky/ Slowakei.
84.SS-Schtz.Schneider	Johann	9. 4.11	Ehefrau:Sofie Sch.in Besenyö(Heidendorf)58, Ungarn.
85.SS-Rottf.Schönhofer	Josef	10. 1.10	Ehefrau:Hildegard Sch. Wien XIV, Gründorfergasse 4/11
86.SS-Sturm.Schwarz	Eduard	10.10.24	Eltern:Hochwies 326 Slowakei.
87.SS-Sturm.Schwartz	Gustav	3.10.23	Mutter:Paula Sch.in Leutschau/Slowakei, Spitalgasse Nr.33
88.SS-Sturm.Schwarz	Josef	9. 8.25	Mutter:Magdalena Sch.in Ober-Turz 104/Slowakei.

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89.SS-Sturm.Schweiger	Alexand.	26. 2.14	Ehefrau:Margarete Sch.in Temeschburg, 4,Bez.Iercheng.41 Rumänien.
90.SS-Sturm.Seitz	Josef	6. 3.05	Ehefr:Elisabeth S. in Djakovo-Selce Nr.181,Kroatien.
91.SS-Sturm.Specht	Georg	21. 4.08	Ehefr:Barbara Sp. in Semelci Nr.146, Kr.Djakovo/Kroatien
92.SS-Sturm.Specht	Josef	24. 6.25	Eltern:Semelci 104, Kr.Djakovo/Kroatien.
93.SS-Sturm.Staubringer	Anton	13. 3.09	Ehefr.Anna St.in Djakovo Nr.73, Kroatien.
94.SS-Rottf.Stehr I	Stefan	18. 3.22	Ehefr:Therese St.in Csatalja/Ungarn, Kr.Baja,Petőfig.138
95.SS-Sturm.Stehr II	Stefan	27.11.22	Eltern:Mandicevac 40 Kroatien.
96.SS-Sturm.Streicher	Anton	6. 5.12	Ehefr:Julie Str.in Neutra/Slowakei, Parovskagasse 23
97.SS-Hscha.Supper	Josef	29.12.96	Ehefr:Maria S.in Unterloisdorf 47, Kr.Oberpullendorf, N/D.
98.SS-Schtz.Tautermann	Georg	3. 7.08	Ehefr:Luise T.in Ujszivac/Ungarn, Kühberg utca 15, Bacska.
99.SS-Schtz,Theil	Michael	19. 7.09	Ehefr:Margarete T. in Mettersdorf 100, b.Bistritz/Ungarn.
100.SS-Sturm.Tittjung	Anton	17.11.24	Eltern:in Erdud, Kroatien.
101.SS-Schtz.Tjebo	Georg	25. 4.17	Ehefr:Elisabeth T. in Periam Nr.395, jud.Timis Tor., Banat/Rumänien.
102.SS-Schtz.Tokar	Josef	15. 5.24	Eltern:Krickerhau Nr.572/Slowakei, Kr.Priwitz.
103.SS-Uscha.Toll	Adolf	2. 2.91	Ehefr:Anna T.in Rückers,Kr.Glatz, Hartauerstr.33 Schlesien.
104.SS-Sturm.Tolonitz	Franz	14.11.09	Ehefr:Eva T.in Andrijevci/Kroatien, Krs.Djakovo.
105.SS-Sturm.Tonhäuser I	Johann	7. 4.23	Eltern:Krickerhau Nr.597/Slowakei. Krs.Priewitz.
106.SS-Sturm.Tonhäuser II	Johann	16. 6.24	Eltern:Krickerhau Nr.356/Slowakei, Krs.Priewitz.
107.SS-Schtz.Tonhäuser	Lazar	14.12.20	Eltern:Krickerhau Nr.697/Slowakei, Krs.Priewitz.
108.SS-Schtz.Toth	Johann	28. 4.21	Eltern:Pressburg, Kolonialgasse Nr.24, Slowakei.

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109.SS-Sturm.Türk	Johann	20, 5.15	Eltern:Oberufer, bei Pressburg/Slowakei, Adolf Hitlerstrasse 125
110.SS-Sturm.Unfetter	Johann	11.10.05	Ehefrau:Katharina U.in Djakovo Nr.18/Kroatien.
111.SS-Schtz.Untereiner	Wendelin	11.10.09	Ehefrau:Barbara U.in Djakovo 10/Kroatien.
112.SS-Sturm.Uscharowitsch	Stefan	27. 7.25	Eltern:Rieddorf, Radidschgasse Nr.19, Kroatien.
113.SS-Sturm.Vlk	Friedrich	9. 4.24	Eltern:Pressburg, Vazovgasse 5/Slowakei.
114.SS-Schtz.Wächler	Stefan	27.12.09	Ehefrau:Hortense W.in Petreste jud.Alba, Rumänien.
115.SS-Sturm.Weckerle	Johann	11. 3.22	Eltern:Mitrowitz, Hermann Göringstr.Nr.59, Kroatien.
116.SS-Schtz.Wendelin	Wilhelm	20.12.09	Ehefrau:Maria W.in Pressburg,Taborska 42, Slowakei.
117.SS-Uscha.Wenzl	Friedr.	29.12.11	Ehefrau:Therse W.in Wien II,Schöngasse 3/24
118.SS-Schtz.Weinrich	Georg	29.11.11	Ehefrau:Maria W.in Felsösszaszufalu 132, Ungarn.
119.SS-Rottf.Werner	Johann	26. 4.08	Ehefrau:Katharina W.in Mettersdorf Nr.296 bei Bistritz/Ungarn.
120.SS-Sturm.Weiß	Julius	21. 1.24	Eltern:Gaidel Nr.23, Slowakei.
121.SS-Sturm.Weresch	Ludwig	15. 7.05	Ehefrau: Maria W.in Malo Nabrdje 38, Krs.Djakovo/Kroatien.
122.SS-Sturm.Wilhelm	Anton	12.12.10	Ehefrau:Josefine W.in Djakovo Nr.29/Kroatien.
123.SS-Sturm.Wilk	Karl	12.12.13	Eltern:Pressburg, Jugoslavische Gasse, Slowakei.
124.SS-Schtz.Wittmann	Nikolaus	8. 7.09	Eltern:keine Arbeitgeber:Bernhard Heinrich in Ujszivac, Horthy M.utca 65 Ungarn.
125.SS-Sturm.Zorn	Johann	8. 9.10	Ehefrau:Barbara Z.in Djakovo/Kroatien, Adolf Hitlerstr.42

Die Nummer 41 wurde 2 mal geschrieben. (Anmerkung)

SS-Obersturmführer u. Kp.-Führer

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Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler, ss-Gruppenführer Glücks, ss-Obergruppenführer Pohl, Gauleiter Eigruber, Uberreither, Dr. Rainer, Baldur v. Schirach, Polizeipräsident Dr. Kaltenbrunner, der bulgarische Minister Filoff, der slovakische Minister Sano Mach liessen sich gelegentlich ihrer Besuche im KL Mauthausen verschiedene Hinrichtungsmethoden vorführen (Gas, Erhängen, Genickschuss). Anschliessend daran fanden im Führerheim gewöhnlich Ess-u. Trinkgelage statt, währenddessen eine grosse Anzahl von Häftlingen durch Verhungern ihren Tod fanden, und die den Gästen dargebotenen kulinarischen Genüsse den für die Häftlinge vorgesehenen ohnedies unzureichenden Lebensmittelrationen entzogen wurden.

ss-Staf.	Franz	Ziereis	haben als Führer an Hinrichtungen teilgenommen, teils die Exekutionspelotons befehligt, teils Hinrichtungen eigenhändig vollzogen, Darüber hinaus wurden durch sie oder über Ihren Befehl unzählige Häftlinge vom Leben zum Tode befördert. (Zereissen durch Hunde, Stunden langes an den Baum hängen, bis zu 100 und mehr Hieben durch den Ochsenziemer, tibetanische Gebetsmühle, "In den Draht jagen", kaltes Baden, Erschlagen) Es genügte z.B. Das Wort: "Den will ich morgen nicht mehr sehen" und das Todesurteil war ausgesprochen und wurde vollzogen.
Hstuf.	Xaver	Strauss	
"	Georg	Bachmayer	
"		Zoller	
"		Kramer	
Ostuf		Schulz	
"	Walter	Ernstberger	
"	Toni	Streitwieser	
"	Hans	Altfuldisch	
"		Heidingsfelder	
"		Ludolph	
H."	Walter	Schütz	
"		Schmilefsky	
Stubaf.		Obermayer	
ss-Ustuf		Leipold	
"	Dr. Eduard	Krebsbach	Hat als Chefarzt an den Hinrichtungen teilgenommen. Dabei ist es vorgekommen, dass durch seine Fahrlässigkeit Häftl. für tot erklärt wurden, die nachher im Kühlraum des Krematoriums wieder zu sich kamen; von dem Kommandoführer des Krematoriums ss-Hscharf. Roth verständigt hat dann Krebsbach diese wieder zum Leben erwachten durch Genickschuss eigenhändig erledigt. Weiters ist Krebsbach für das Leben tausender Häftlinge die durch sogenanntes "Spritzen" getötet wurden verantwortlich zu machen. Viele Entmannungen wurden über seine Anordnung vorgenommen. Sein treuer Helfer war ss-Uscha K l e i n g ü n t h e r .
"	Dr.	Wolter	als Chefarzt }
Ostuf	Dr.	Richter	" Ärzte } an Exekutionen teilgenommen
"	Dr.	Ramsauer	
Stubaf	Dr.	Gross	hat an Häftlingen Versuche für andere Ernährungsweisen und Versuche mit neuartigen Impfstoffen vorgenommen.
ss-Ostuf		Seifert	Hat als Propagandaleiter, durch bewusste Lügenpropaganda immerwieder die ss-Mannschaft gegen die Häftlinge aufgehetzt und zur brutalen und schlechten Behandlung geschult. Sein getreuer Helfer, der ihn sogar noch übertraf war SS-Uscha H e r c h e n.
Stubaf.		Sauer	als 1. Lagerkommandant bis 1939
Ostuf		Scheungraber	" 1. Lagerführer " "
			haben durch ihre unmenschliche Brutalität, Verlangen unmöglicher Arbeitsleistungen, bei gänzlich unzureichender Kost, tagelanges Stehenlassen der Häftlinge bei jeder Witterung, Anketten der Häftlinge an den Wachturm, Hinunterstossen in den Wiener-Graben usw. viele Menschenleben zu verantworten.

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ss-H.stuf	Barnewald	Hat als 1. Leiter der Verwaltung des KL Mauthausen schon in Friedenszeiten und bis zum Jahre 1940, durch völlig unzureichende Verpflegung die Grundlage geschaffen, die zum Ausbruch der Typhusepidemie führte und an der bei einem damaligen Häftlingsstand von cca 3500, täglich durchschnittlich 60-70 Häftlinge starben. Zu dieser Zeit verfügte das Krematorium das Lager noch über kein eigenes Krematorium und wurden die Leichen dem Krematorium Steyr (einem Privatunternehmen) übergeben. Die grosse Anzahl der verstorbenen Häftlinge erregte jedoch in der Öffentlichkeit Aufsehen und wurde über Einschreiten des Landrates, zuerst der Lagerkommandant Stubaf. Sauer, sowie der Lagerführer Scheungraber und später aus den vorerwähnten Anlässen Hstuf. Barnewald versetzt.
von ss-Hstuf	Kramer	Damals war es noch gestattet, dass die Angehörigen verstorbene Häftlinge besichtigen konnten, was aber meistens durch allerlei Vorwände verhindert wurden um Misshandlungsspuren und die Zeichen des Hungertodes zu verbergen. Kramer hat den Angehörigen durch heuchlerischer Verstellung der Tatsachen die Schandtaten der SS zu verbergen gesucht. So konnte ich hinter einer Türe versteckt mit eigenen Ohren hören wie er einem Mutter, eines zu Tode gequälten Häftlings sagte: Leider können wir den Sarg nicht mehr öffnen weil die Leiche bereits in Verwesung übergegangen ist, und der an Gesichtsrose Verstorbene übrigens völlig entstellt ist, so dass Ihnen der Anblick besser erspart bleibt. Er war ein so braver Junge, die Ärzte haben sich so bemüht, leider, leider vergeblich und in wenigen Tagen wäre er wegen seiner guten Führung entlassen worden.
ss- Ustuf	Leinwather	hat als Bauleiter, erstens durch seine vollkommene Unfähigkeit ungeheure Mengen von Material das schliesslich vom Volksvermögen bezahlt wurde, vergeudet, zweitens grosse Mengen von Baumaterial für Lebensmittel und Schnaps verschoben oder für Schwarzarbeiten für ss-Führer verbraucht.
ss-Oscha	Andreas Trum	Die grösste Bestie im Lager, die aus reinem Sadismus, über jede ihm vielleicht befohlene Handlung, mit seiner Grausamkeit weit hinausgegangen. Eine grosse Anzahl von Häftlinge wurde von ihm erschlagen, misshandelt und hat er an fast an jeder Hinrichtung ausführend und herrvorragend teilgenommen. Ja er ist nicht davon zurückgeschreckt die Todes kandidaten

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		am Hinrichtungsplatz noch zu misshandeln, sodass er sogar einmal von einem solchen Unmenschen wie Ziereis einer Zurechtweisung erhielt. Auf viele Häftlinge wurden von ihm Hunde gehetzt, sogar während der Zeit als sich diese am Baum befanden. Um nur 2 davon zu nennen die mir augenblicklich in Erinnerung sind: Franz Krtek, Eduard Stagl.
ss-Hscha.	Niedermayer	waren die Beschliesser im Bunker, haben
ss-Uscha	Proksch	fast an allen Hinrichtungen ausübend
ss-Rottf.	Rommel	teilgenommen, alle Arten von Misshandlungen an Häftlingen im Bunker vorgenommen, die Häftlinge dann zum Selbstmord aufgefordert und falls diese dem Verlangen nicht nachkamen, sie selbst ermordet und dann Selbstmord vorgetäuscht. All dies wird durch Aussagen von aus dem Bunker entlassenen Häftlingen bestätigt werden können.
ss-Ustuf	Streitwieser	waren ebenfalls durch eine Zeit dem
ss-Hscha. Max	Seidl	Zellenbau zugeteilt und ähnliche Dinge
ss-Oscha	Mayer	vollführt, wenn auch nicht im Masstab
ss-Rottenf.	Thyssen	der vorerwähnten Art. Wenngleich zumindest die ersten 2 (Streitweiser u. Seidl) durch ihre Häftlingsmisshandlungen ohne dies genügend belastet sind.
ss-Hscharf. Hans	Spatzenegger	ist seit 1938 im Lager einer der gefürchtetsten und grausamsten ss-Leute und an Grausamkeiten weit über seine Befehle hinausgegangen. In den Jahren 1939 und 1940 hat er monatelang durch Tage ganze Autoladungen voll Toter aus dem Steinbruch in das Lager zurückgesandt. Halbverhungerte Häftlinge die bei besten Willen zu keiner Arbeit fähig waren hat er bei mehr als 20 Kältegraden nackt ausziehen lassen und mussten sie sich auf den Betonboden legen bis der Erfrierungstod eintrat.
ss-Ostuf	Kantschuster	waren an diesen Handlungen beteiligt
ss Ustuf	Heidingsfelder	oder mussten sie als Führer zumindest verhindern.
ss-Ostuf	Schulz	haben als Leiter der Pol. Abteilung
ss-Oscha	Fassel	und sein Stellvertreter an sämtlichen Exekutionen teilgenommen, von allen Todesurteilen gewusst, und teilweise diese durch ihre Protokolle herbeigeführt, Häftlingsmisshandlungen bei den Verhören entweder selbst vollzogen oder die Vollziehung anbefohlen. Ebenso wie der frühere Kriminalassistent Pankweiler.
ss-Oscha	Bollhorst	Haben als Rapportführer oder Arbeits-
ss-Uscha	Riegler	dienstführer Misshandlungen jeglicher
ss-Uscha	Bühner	Art an Häftlingen vorgenommen, Schläge
ss-Uscha	Kofler	mit dem Ochsenziemer ausgeteilt und
ss-Hscharf.	Kirchner	Marterungen von Häftlingen am Baum
"	Weihse	durchgeführt. Weihse dürfte sich als Kriegsversehrter derzeit in Ried befinden.

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Stabsscharführer des Kdtr.Stabes		Karl Struller	
ss-Uscha		Zidek	Sekretär d.Kdtn.
"		Eisenfest	
"		Hackl	
"		Merker	
"		Lütscher	
Hscha	Reinhold	Purucker	
"		Striegel	
Oscha		Truckenbrodt	
Uscha		Wlotzka	
"		Hegenscheidt	
Oscha		Bauer	
Uscha		Rossmann	
Oscha		Bromby	
Uscha		Psotka	
Oscha		Rauhbuch	
Hscha		Buchmann	
"		Berhardt	
"		Petz	
Oscha		Kaufmann	
"		Czermin	
"		Capek	
Uscha		Kühn	
"		Mück	
"		Jung	
"		Reuter	
"		Heine	
Oscha		Wirth	
"	Rupert	Wagner	
"	Fritz	Wagner	
"	Emil	Müller	
Uscha		Müller	
"		Bruckner	
"		Gogl	
"		RReiners	
Hscha.		Heider	
"		Hasewend	
"		Kirchner	
"		Zirngibl	
"		Böckl	
Oscha		Steinmann	
Uscha		Polt	
Hscha.		Wertganner	(Waffenwart)
Uscha		Klaus	
"		Pusitz	(Waffenwart)
"		Kaduth	
"		Halama	
"		Schinlauer	(Photograph)
Hscha.		Ricken	(Photograph)
Uscha		Herchen	
"		Schimpfösel	
Scharf.		Korsitzky	
Hscharf.		Eckert	
"		Nippgen	
Uscha.		Scheid	
"		Gogl	
Rottenf,		Kiss	
"		Farkas	
"		Tauber	
"		Cerny	
"		Klaus	
"		Perner	

Waren alle freiwillige des ss-Totenkopfverbandes, die Stützen des Lagerkommandanten und seiner Offiziere und mehr als tätfähige Werkzeuge seiner Befehle.Sämtliche waren den Exekutionen zugezogen. (Erschiessen,Erhängen)Wussten auch von den Vergasungen und anderen Brutalitäten und waren ein Herz und eine Hand.

An der Spitze alles Untermenschentums aber stehen

Gauleiter	Eigruber	Uscha	Bruckner
Staf.	Ziereis	"	Gogl
Hstuf.	Bachmayer	Scharf.	Korsitzky
Ostuf.	Streitwieser	"	Schimpfösel
Hstuf.	Zoller	"	Reiners
"	Strauss	Hscha.	Kirchner
Hscha.	Spatzenegger		
Oscha	Trum		
Ostuf	Schulz		

Auch die als Rapport-u.Arbeitsdienstführer Angegebenen, haben Exekutionen durchgeführt.
Ueberdies waren sämtliche bis jetzt Genannten, bis auf wenige Ausnahmen an der Verfolgung der von Block 20 Geflüchteten beteiligt.Die Verfolgung hat durch die dabei verübte Grausamkeit bei der Zivilbevölkerung Aufsehen erregt.

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Diese Leute haben amerikanische u. englische Offiziere oder Soldaten holländische Juden(letztere auch von dem Grossteil der Vorgenannten) sowie wegen Hochverrat Verfolgte Linzer u. Welser auf der Strasse zur Steinbruchstiege solange mit Prügel bearbeitet und schwerstem

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sie
Steinen beladen, bis freiwillig durch die Postenkette gingen oder in den Steinbruch runtersprangen. Bei dieser wüsten Schiesserei wurde auch ein Häftling meines Kommandos (Kulka) durch einen in die Baracke eingedrungenen Schuss schwerstens verwundet. 3 weitere Schüsse schlugen ebenfalls in die Arbeitsstelle ein, verletzten aber glücklicherweise Niemanden.

ss-Hauptscharf. Blank — hat als erster Arbeistdienstführer im Steinbruch arbeitende Häftlinge als lebende Zielscheibe für seine Schiessübungen benützt. (1938) Gleichfalls durch seine Misshandlungen um diese Zeit berüchtigt war

ss-Oscha Willi Wagner — der im Jahre 1939 nach Dachau versetzt wurde.

Ein Grossteil der vorgenannten Personen hat sich an Häftlingsgut bereichert und dürfte in deren Wohnungen, die ebenso wie Personen noch näher bezeichnet werden, teilweise versteckt sein, (Gold, Brillanten Valuten Pelze).

Für die Morde, Vernehmungen und Vergasungen sind noch folgende Zivilpersonen verantwortlich zu machen:
Gestapobeamter Buetgen

Schreiberin I a der Pol. Abt. Fräulein Rubel

und der Gestapobeamte der sich zur Zeit im Bunker befindet.

Zu erwähnen wäre noch der Ingenieur Otto Jahn, Budweis der sämtliche Schiebungsgeschäfte im Verein mit Ziereis und Strauss durchführte. Es ist auch möglich, dass er Ziereis und Strauss bei sich oder seinen Angehörigen oder Bekannten verbirgt.

Die vorstehenden Angaben wurden lediglich auf Grund von Tatsachen, die von den 3 nachstehend Angeführten selbst gesehen, oder nach Angaben von ss-Leuten selbst, deren Gespräche belauscht wurden oder durch geschickte Fragen und Antworten zum Reden gebracht wurden, zu Papier gebracht. Gänzlich ohne Rachegedanken, nur von dem Gesichtspunkte aus um die Menschheit künftig vor derartigen Unmenschlichkeiten zu bewahren. Die Angaben wurden nur in grossen Umrissen gemacht und können zu jeder genannten ss-Person noch nähere Details von Hans Kanduth, Anton Reznicek, Edmund Kulka gebracht werden.

Die 3 Vorgenannten haben in jahrelangen geheimen Besprechungen sich alle Wahrnehmungen gegenseitig mitgeteilt um im Falle ihres mit jedem Tage zu rechnenden Ablebens den Anderen die Möglichkeit zu geben, das Material den Angehörigen und der Offentlichkeit in die Hand zu liefern.
Insbesondere hat Hans Kanduth der durch seine Tätigkeit im Krematorium am meisten in der Lage war, Material zu sammeln, dazu beigetragen und auch uns und noch vielen anderen verlässlichen Personen das Abhören von Auslandssendern ermöglicht. Es war für uns eine Beruhigung als wir eines Tages in der amerikanischen Sendung hörten, dass Franz Ziereis und Bachmayer zu Kriegsverbrechern erklärt wurden, wodurch uns bewusst wurde, dass auch ein Teil der Vorgänge bereits im fernen Ausland bekannt waren.
Reznicek und Kulka unterstützten wiederr Kanduth mit allen Dingen die er für seinen Chef immer wiederr benötigte um ihm eine Sonderstellung zu schaffen, die es ihm ermöglichte Nachrichten weiterzuleiten und ihm in erster Linie vor einem frühen Tod schützte, der ihm zufolge seines Wissens jeden Tag durch Jahre drohte. Schliesslich ist es auch, wenn auch noch im letzten Moment, vor einer Erschiessung zuretten und ihm wieder seiner Mitarbeiter zu verstecken, bis die Amerikaner das Lager befreiten.

A098038

Signatures:

Edmund Kulka

Klaudia Johann

gesehen [signature]

Dr. H. S. v. BECKER.

before Chef of Publicity Departement

of V.F. in Austria (1933-38)

Vienna VII, Apollogasse 8/11

49 years old. - Son of an Austrian Navy Officer (Admiral + 1901)

studys: Jurisprudence, Ingeneer (Architect), Philosophy.

I, Jack R. Nowitz, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing statement in this case was made in my presence, and I truly translated the oath as administered.

[signature]

Jack R. Nowitz

T/5 Jack R. Nowitz

15th St Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria this ~~30~~th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen

EUGENE S. COHEN

Major, QM Corps,

Investigating Officer.

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W a f f e n - S S
5./SS-rotenkopf-Sturmbann
Kl.Mauthausen.

Gr[illegible]ng, den 26.7.1944.

N a m e n s l i s t e.

Lfd.Dgrd. Nr.	Vor u.Zuname:		Geboren:	Anschrift d.n.Angehör.
1.	SS-Ostuf.	Ludolph	Julius	26. 3.93	Ehefrau: Elly L. Köln-Junkersdorf, Schulweg 4
2.	SS-Rottf.	Adam	Georg	17.12.19	Minarken/Ungarn, Eltern: Hauptstrasse Nr.66
3.	SS-Uscha.	Angermund	Jakob	17. 3.92	Ehefrau: Margarethe A. Köln-Ehrenfeld, Hubbelraterstrasse 355
4.	SS-Schtz.	Balej	Georg	8. 4.12	Krickerhau Nr.857 Kr.Priewitz/Slowakei
5.	SS-Schtz.	Bielesch	Johann	24, 7.23	Ehefrau: Juliane B. Eltern: Krickerhau Nr.213 Kr.Priewitz/Slowakei.
6.	SS-Rottf.	Binder	Adam	18.12.15	Ehefrau: Katharina B. Orzcaias/Ungarn Kleingasse 110
7.	SS-Uscha.	Blasche	Hugo	1. 4.93	Ehefrau: Hermine Bl. Schreckenstein I Dr.Josef Göbbelsstr.64 Kr.Aussig a.d.Elbe.
8.	SS-Uscha.	Brix	Adolf	27. 9.00	Ehefrau: Leopoldine B. Wien II, Am Tabor 22,3/15
9.	SS-Uscha.	Clasen	Paul	4.12.98	Ehefrau: Elisabeth Cl. Waren/Müritz, Richthofenstrasse Nr.51
10.	SS-Uscha.	Daichendt	Georg	19.11.03	Ehefrau: Katharina D. Hermannstadt/Rumänien Volontarstrasse Nr.25
11.	SS-Schtz.	Daniel	Alexand.	3. 3.11	Mutter: Ettel Daniel Vinga Nr.330/Rumänien Krs.Prinz Eugen.
12.	SS-Schtz.	David	Johann	5. 1.16	Eltern: Glaserhau Nr.305 Krs.Kremnitz/Slowakei
13.	SS-Sturm.	Daubner	Paul	14. 5.25	Eltern: Krickerhau 146 Kr.Priewitz/Slowakei.
14.	SS-Schtz.	Deli	Ludwig	17. 7.12	Ehefau: Klara D. Gottlob Nr.186 Jud.Timis Torontal/Rum.
15.	SS-Sturm.	Derer	Julius	4. 9.25	Eltern: Hochwies Nr.559 Slowakei.
16.	SS-Uscha.	Deschauer	Franz	9. 5.90	Ehefrau: Maria D. Geisz/Rhön, Hauptstr.292
17.	SS-Sturm.	Dutko	Julius	1. 3.24	Eltern: Göllnitz Nr.53 Slowakei.
18.	SS-Sturm.	Andreas	Michael	29. 9.19	Vater: Andreas E. Hatka 176, Krs.Zemplin Ungarn.
19.	SS-Uscha.	Eisert	Johannes	11. 1.11	Ehefrau: Charlotte E. Lindental b.Leipzig Siedl.Horst Wesselring 2

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16/SS-T.Stuba.
K.L.Mauthausen

Mauth[illegible],den 26.Juli 1944

Namentliche Liste der Unterführer und Mannschaften.

H2510 – 0060

Lfd. Nr.	Dienstgrad	Name	Vorname	geb.	Anschr.d.n.Angehörigen
1	Hauptmann	Kienesberger			
2	Oscha.	Anhäuser	Josef	7. 6.96	Barbara Anhäuser Ludwigshafen Reingönheimerstr 103
3	Uscha.	Ahlers	Friedrich	11.12.89	o.K.M.
4	Sturmmann	Baierhofer	Alfred	18.11.21	Karl Baierhofer Bernsdorf 1 Brunntalg.11
5	Oscha.	Brunner	Josef	18. 1.95	Kamilla Brunner Wien I Grashofg.3/5/3o
6	SS-Mann	Baumann	Johann	24.11.94	Johann Baumann Linz Gürtelstr. 4
7	Uscha.	Burger	Willi	7. 3.98	Anna Burger Wien 8 Lerchenfelderstr.128
8	Uscha.	Bütterich	Peter	15. 1.91	Elise Bütterich Kasendorf 27
9	Uscha.	Becker	Heinrich	28.12.91	o.K.M.
1o	Oscha.	Bergmann	Andreas	29. 4.8o	Frida Bergmann Michelau Oberfranken
11	Uscha.	Behrens	Ferdinand	27.11.96	o.K.M.
12	Scharf.	Basching	Otto	22. 8.92	o.K.M.
13	Uscha.	Burda.	Johann	23. 8.93	o.K.M.
14	Oscha.	Bremsat	Karl	27. 3.94	Henriete Bremsat Hohenbruch Kr.Labiau
15	SS-Mann	Beer	Michael	21. 1.22	M.Beer Ried a.Riederberg 3
16	Scharf.	Demuther	Franz	15. 7.92	Agnes Demuther Neufeld a.d.Leitha
17	Oscha.	Dimmler	Reinhold	22.12.99	Käthe Dimmler Dresden A.2o Boderitzerstr.16a
18	Rttf.	Dörfler	Oskar	23. 2.o1	Erna.Dörfler Graslitz Grasberg 33
19	Scharf.	Dorner	Johann	2o. 4.91	Marie Dorner Baden b Wallfigasse 39
2o	Uscha.	Dreschl	Lorenz	22. 7.97	Marie Prissnig Bleiberg Kärten
21	Uscha.	Ecker	Leopold	6.11.9o	Isabella Ecker Baden b.W.Germerg.47
22	Uscha.	Ehrler	Fritz	1. 4.o5	Rosa Ehrler Buggingen Biergasse 76
23	Uscha.	Eyer	Ludwig	21. 5.93	o.K.M.
24	Uscha.	Eggert	Albert	7.12.97	o.K.M.
25	Sturmmann	Dolgner	Richard	2o. 9.12	O.K.M.
26	Uscha.	Flick	Jakob	2o. 5.96	Margarete Flick Hergxheim Eisenbahnstr.26
27	Hptscha.	Fritsch	Ferdinand	8. 2.96	Erna Fritsch Wien 7. Kandlgasse 36/19
28	Oscha.	Fürnhammer	Johann	1o. 6.9o	Elisabeth Fürnhammer Wels Kreuzpointstr.2
29	Oscha.	Fischer	Friedrich	21.1o.oo	o.K.M.
3o	Stmscha.	Geissler	Hugo	11.1o.o9	Nore Geissler Retz N.D Mössnerpl.211
31	Uscha.	Gratz	Stefan	18.12.97	Maria Gratz Kloster 1 Post Neu-Bistritz
32	Uscha.	Gruber	Johann	16. 9.89	Marie Gruber Mostbach 13 Post Weinern
33	Uscha. Hc	Hofer	Florian	12. 4.9o	Helene Hofer Mühldorf 25 Post Feldbach

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienstgrad	Name	Vorname		Anschrift d.n.Angeh.
34	Uscha.	Holzer	Johann	15. 7.92	Anna Holzer Wien II Blumauergasse 6
35	Rttf.	Hornig	Werner	28. 8.23	Adolf Hornig Berlin SW 61 Großbeerenstr 56 F
36	Uscha.	Humer	Karl	31. 1.91	Rosa Humer Linz Lustenau 1a/4
37	Uscha.	Hutter	Josef	25. 7.91	Rosalia Hutter Homitsberg 8
38	Uscha.	Hynek	Eduart	28. 1.95	Anna Hynek Hochlieben 2a Post Jochnitz
39	Uscha.	Hahn	Hermann	24. 2.95	o.K.M.
40	Uscha.	Hansen	Otto	20.12.95	o.K.M.
41	Scharf.	Heitenreich	Willi	25. 8.94	o.K.M.
42	Uscha.	Helmenstein	Wilhelm	7. 4.91	o.K.M.
[illegible]	Uscha.	Hendel	Walter	21. 4.15	o.K.M.
[illegible]	Oscha.	Heese	Heinrich	8. 4.92	o.K.M.
45	Oscha.	Ibkendanz	Martin	6. 1.98	Emilie Ibkendanz Gadenstädt 139 Kr.Peine
~~46~~	~~Oscha.~~	~~Jungwirt~~	~~Josef~~	~~24.12.84~~	~~Anna Jungwirt St.Oswald b.Graz-Land~~
47	SS-Mann	Jurk	Werner	31. 3.24	o.K.M.
48	Hptscha.	Keppler	Gottlieb	4. 7.97	Rosa Keppler Schw.Hall Schulgasse 4
49	Uscha.	Karl	Jakob	24. 4.9o	Elisabeth Karl Stibsmausen 5 Kr.Bernkastel
5o	Oscha.	Kiesling	Martin	3. 6.9o	Andreas Schodl Gaubitsch 37
51	SS-Mann	Klein	Engelhard	27.11.oo	Marie Klein Köln Poststrasse 38
52	Hptscha.	Kollmer	Karl	22.1o.95	Angela Kollmer Mittmannsdorf 63 N.D.
53	Uscha.	Körber	Georg	3o.12.98	Cunigunde Körber Unterstürmig 1Bamberg
~~54~~	~~Rttf.~~	~~Krivohlawek~~	~~Emil~~	~~2o. 8.2o~~	~~Wien II Mühlfeldg 9/17~~
~~55~~	~~Oscha.~~	~~Krobot~~	~~Franz~~	~~4. 6.o3~~	~~o.K.M.~~
56	Scharf.	Kugler	Georg	1.11.84	Katharina Kugler Amberg Schrannenpl.5
57	Sturmmann	Kukler	Karl	26. 8.99	Karl Kukler Wien XV Theringasse 13
58	Uscha.	Kössel	Otto	18.11.o1	Emma Kössel Walern 245 Kr.Prachatitz
[illegible]	Uscha.	Kiss	Josef	13. 7.o1	Maria Kiss Wien 15 Rustengasse 7/2/24
6o	Scharf.	Kron	Hermann	29.11.91	o.K.M.
61	SS-Mann	Kasper	Josef	13. 5.o5	o.K.M.
62	SS-Mann	Krenzing	Willi	26. 5.1o	o.K.M.
63	Oscha.	Kries	Ignatz	29. 7.91	o.K.M.
64	Scharf	Kwiatkowski	Franz	24. 9.92	o.K.M.
65	Rttf	Körner	Anton	1. 4.1o	o.K.M.
66	Uscha.	Lackner	Hermann	23. 6.97	Anna Lackner Wien VI Mariahilferstr.61
67	Uscha.	Langner	Rudolf	24. 7.o7	Willi Koschin Kunzendorf Wttb.
68	Uscha.	Lampa	Heinrich	22.12.92	o.K.M.
69	Uscha.	Lambrecht	Erich	12. 9.92	o.K.M.
7o	SS-Mann	Madl	Karl	1. 6.o2	Rosa Madl Kollberg 4 Post Röhrnbach b.Passau
71	SS-Mann	Makovich	Kleis	26. 4.91	Eva Makovich Baumgarten 147 Kr.Mattersburg N.D
72	Uscha.	Malik	Ernst	12. 6.21	Mia Malik Wien XII Mandlgasse 23/2/12

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienstgrad	N	Vorname	geb	Anschrift d.n.Angehörigen
73	Uscha.	Mellinger	Karl	17. 1.93	Anna Mellinger Erlaa b.W. Hauptstr.4
74	Rttf.	Mettert	Julius	3. 2.12	Katharina Mettert Cäsburg Hirtengasse 7
75	SS-Mann	Mischinger	Franz	8.12.9o	Angela Mischinger Perchtholdsdorf Wr.Strasse 5o
76	SS-Mann	Miklik	Franz	15. 9.96	Eduard Miklik Wien XX Robert Blumgasse 1
77	Sturmmann	Mölleken	Karl	17.11.o9	Agnes Mölleken Duisburg-Hamborn Stürzraderstr.518
78	Rttf.	Muhrauer	Martin	7.12.98	Katharina Muhrauer Ried i.I Oberschwangerstr.8
79	Scharf.	Mundel	Max	19. 4.92	Elise Mundel Schönwald Friedhofstr.12a.Obfrk.
8o	Uscha.	Mitterbauer	Franz	16.1o.91	Anna Mitterbauer Klaffta-reid 5 Post St.Johann
81	Uscha.	Müller	Erich	25. 5.95	o.K.M.
82.	Hptscha.	Maschek	Rudolf	16. 2.88	o.K.M.
83	Uscha.	Mehlhose	Paul	1.12.9o	o.K.M.
84	Uscha.	Moser	Hermann	28. 8.89	o.K.M.
85	Uscha.	Minde	Paul	21. 8.92	o.K.M.
86	Uscha.	Möringer	Willi	2o.1o.93	o.K.M.
87	Uscha.	Möller	Willi	22. 9.9o	o.KM.
88	Uscha.	Müller	Arnold	2. 4.98	o.K.M.
89	SS-Mann	Neußner	Karl	21. 7.96	Maria Neußner Inzersdorf a.d.T. 55 Post Herzogenburg
9o	Uscha.	Nellte	Johannes	13. 8.91.	o.K.M.
91	Scharf.	Oberrieder	Adolf	15. 1.96	Marie Oberrieder Innsbruck Innstr.35
92	Uscha.	Ortner	Alois	13. 4.92	Christine Ortner Weitens-feld b.Klagenfurt
93	Scharf.	Ortner	Robert	4. 4.97	Gischa.Ortner Wien XVII Wohlrabgasse 75
94	Scharf.	Otischnig	Josef	28. 1.85	Anna Otischnig D.Landsberg 87 Steiermark
95	Scharf.	Ohltmann	Karl	9. 8.94	o.K.M.
96	Stu[illegible]	Peck	Anton	7. 7.24	o.K.M.
97,	Uscha.	Petschnik	Ferdinand	7. 9.94	Anna Petschnik Bach 7 Post Vigtring Kärten
98	Uscha.	Pfeifer	Leo	4. 5.99	Antonia Pfeifer Pfermits Kr.Melk
99	SS-Mann	Pletzer	Josef	2.12.92	Elise Pletzer Wald 179
1oo	Uscha.	Plinegger	Johann	17. 8.91	Paula Plinegger Leobern 12 Graz-Land
1o1	Oscha.	Prinz	Karl	28.1o.92	Antonie Prinz Perchtolds-dorf Spiegelhofers.2
1o2	Uscha.	Pühl	Rudolf	27.11.95	Anna Pühl Bamberg Pölkestr 16
1o3	Uscha.	Paetov	Karl	31. 1.91	o.K.M.
1o4	Oscha.	Petrasch	Karl	27. 2.9o	o.K.M.
1o5	Uscha.	Pietsch	Georg	21. 4.9o	o.K.M.
1o6	Hptscha.	Rauscher	Josef	28.11.98	Justine Rauscher M.Krumau Bahnhofviertel 88
1o7	SS-Mann	Reindl	Johann	1.11.92	Theresia Reindl Guttendorf 19 Kr.Feldbach
1o8	Hptscha.	Riedinger	Hermann	11. 1.96	Maria Riedinger Dossenheim Pfahrgasse 3
1o9	Uscha.	Rumpold	Mathias	29. 4.96	Hedwig Setlacek Wien XIII Amalienstr.58
11o	Uscha.	Rutschke	Max	3. 3.87	Anna Rutschke Kehlscheid Bumpenerstr.65
111	Rttf	Rudolf	Alois	1o. 5.97	Maria Rudolf Wien X Laaerstr.9o

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienstgrad	Name	Vorname	geb	Anschrift d.n.Angehörigen
112	Uscha.	Reddig	Franz	31.12.92	o.K.M.
113	Oscha.	Rischko	Max	22.12.91	o.K.M.
114	Scharf.	Ramosch	Josef	26. 2.85	Maria Ramosch Klagenfurt Johann-Bürgerstr.1o
115	Oscha.	Seitlitz	Fritz	2o. 4.9o	o.K.M.
116	Uscha.	Slach	Ernst	1. 1.92	o.K.M.
117	Oscha.	Sand	Josef	23.12.92	o.K.M.
118	Uscha.	Söllner	Georg	8. 6.97	Luise Söllner Bayreuth Tannenbergstr.4
119	Scharf.	Schmah	Albert	2. 4.93	o.K.M.
12o	Uscha.	Schmid	Hubert	24. 7.97	Anna Schmid Wien XVII Kinslegasse 2
121	Oscha.	Schmidt	Hermann	17. 6.97	o.K.M.
122	Oscha.	Schultz	Gerhard	24. 8.89	o.K.M.
123	SS-Mann	Schultze	Werner	15. 7.o2	o.K.M.
124	Uscha.	Schibilski	Franz	3. 2.98	o.K.M.
125	Oscha.	Schöfer	Alois	24. 3.87	Theresia Schöfer Geldersheim 1Ao
126	Scharf.	Schauer	Mathias	9. 2.92	o.K.M.
127	SS-Mann	Scheidl	Johann	5. 9.o3	Leopoldine Scheidl Breitenfeld 47 Kr. Zwettl
128	Uscha.	Schmalz	Alois	28. 8.94	Katharina Schmalzl Arnschwang 81 Kr.Cham
129	Scharf.	Schneidewin	Johann	14. 5.93	Maria Schneidewin Dörfleim 32 Bamberg
13o	Scharf.	Schulz	Ernst	28. 2.91	Rosa Schulz Münchenbreidorf Alfred Broemstr 3o
131	Oscha.	Schmidt	Josef	12.12.91	Marie Schmidt Crefeld Hindenburgsiedlung
132	Uscha.	Schwarzmann	Georg	23.12.97	Katharina Schwarzmann Kauenhofen-Eckelsheim
133	Oscha	Schwarz	Johann	7. 2.94	Katharina Schwarz Fischbach 5
134	Uscha.	Svadlena	Karl	17. 9.15	Wilhelmina Svadlena WienX Dieselgasse 16/2/24
135	SS-Mann	Swobota	August	15. 8.92	Emma Swobota Wien XIII Hackingerstr. 61/5
136	Oscha.	Stigelbauer	Karl	11.12.9o	Anna Stigelbauer Wien XII Assmeiergasse 73
137	Rttf	Schuster	Johann	22. 3.o4	Wilhelmine Schuster Linz Kantstr.1o
138	Uscha.	Strohbach	Heinrich	28. 2.o8	o.K.M.
139	Scharf.	Steiner	Matheus	1o. 3.89	Mria Steiner Stiegelhof 3
14o	SS-Stm.	Teirich	Willi	24. 1.oo	Therese Teyrich Wien XV Nobilegasse 26
141	Hptscha.	Tröster	Ernst	1o. 3.96	Grete Tröster Schafhof 17 Choburg
142	Uscha	Troppmann	Johann	27. 5.97	Barbara Troppmann Schwarzenfeld Teisolkühnerweg 9
143	Uscha.	Teufel	Ernst	2. 6.91	o.K.M.
144	Stuscha.	Taussig	Franz	4. 5.91	Marie Mayer Eisenstadt Wienerstr.7
145	Uscha.	Thier	Franz	27.11.95	Marie Thier Fürstenfeld 7
146	Scharf.	Ueckert	Gustav	27. 9.89	o.K.M.
147	SS-Mann	Ullrich	Helmuth	22. 1.13	o.K.M.
148	Rttf.	Vogel	Anton	22. 8.19	o.K.M.
149	Uscha.	Wunder	Franz	3. 1.93	Katharinare Wunder Rapoltenkirchen
15o	Uscha.	Weinberger	Johann	17. 1.o1	Sophie Weinberger Wending Siedlung 476
151	SS-Mann	Walitzki	Karl	25.1o.o3	Anton Walizki Wien XV Heidmanngasse 3

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Lfd. Nr.	Dienstgrad		Vorname	geb.	Anschrift d.n.Angehörigen
152	SS-Mann	Walter	Friedrich	7.12.92	Helene Walter Wintersteig Kr. Otar
153	Uscha.	Weidinger	Rudolf	15. 4.97	Barbara Weidinger Weiburn 54
154	Oscha.	Weimar	Georg	21. 5.98	Betti Weimar Karlsruhe Grottestr.21
155	Scharf.	Wiehrdt	Gustav	8. 6.9o	o.K.M.
33	Hptscha.	Zeller	Hans	25. 6.93	Marie Zeller Bamberg Diensenhoferstr. 9
46	Oscha.	Ziehe	Gerhard	14.1o.o6	Gertrud Ziehe Heifeld Ob.B.
5o	SS-Mann	Zillner	Johann	23. 6.o1	Katharina Zillner Wotzdorf Kr.Passau
54	SS-Stm.	Zweitig	Franz	21.11.oo	Aloisia Zweitig Mratsch 7
55	Usch a.	Zimmermann	Alexander	1o. 1.91	o.K.M.
92	Scharf.	Zetner	Friedrich	13. 9.9o	Marie Zettner Wien XX Rauscherstr.12
[illegible]	Uscha.	Ziegelmaier	Franz	13. 8.93	Helene Ziegelmaier Bayreut Bahnhofstr. 2
156	Uscha.	Zwirschitz	Michael	13. 9.88	Barbara Zwirschitz Wien XI Stringbergstr.2/2o/11
157	Uscha.	Baumann	Franz	2.9.19	Emilie Baumann Wien.12. Wolfganggasse 48/1/6

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Linz, den 28. Juli 1944

Namentliche Liste der 6. Kompanie KLM. Arbeitslager Linz III

Lfd. Nr.	Dienst-grad	Name	Vorname	Geb. Datum	Wohnort der nächsten Angehörigen
1.	Ostuf.	Schöpperle	Karl	23. 6.91	Ladenburg a. Neckar Neckarstr. 14
2.	Schtz.	Altmann	Rudolf	3o. 8.o8	Plojesti Fabricoler 7 Rumänien
3.	Uscha.	Ammer	Peter	3. 2.o1	Pitten Nr.6o Krs. Neunkirchen
4.	Strm.	Barzcay	Stefan	23. 2.11	Pressburg Hirschengasse 25 Slowakei
5.	Schtz.	Bartesch	Martin	16.1o.26	Grossau 4. Gasse Rumänien
6.	Schtz.	Bauer	Phillipp	29.12.o4	Temeschburg Kimmelstr.25 Rumä.
7.	Strm.	Bettler	Peter	5.11.o5	Zuckmantel 146 Rumänien
8.	Strm.	Birnatzki	Josef	16. 3.1o	Storojinet Str. Maidan Rumänien
9.	Strm.	Braun	Blasius	3. 2. o8	Plojesti Eternatatii 69 Rum.
1o.	Strm.	Celovski	Johann	14. 9.13	Teremia-Mica Nr.271 Rumänien
11.	Strm.	Cilinski	Josef	17. 3.o6	Storojenet Kriva Nr.93 Rumänie
12.	Strm.	Dengl	Karl	7.12.11	Almen Krs. Weinland Rumänien
13.	Strm.	Deppner	Johann	13. 5.o3	Trappold Hennderferg.155 Rum.
14.	Strm.	Dietrich	Heinrich	21. 3.o8	Uj-Sivatz Horthygasse 83 Ung.
15.	Strm.	Dietz	Wilhelm	3. 8.11	Sarajevo Moravska 5 Kroatien
16.	Oscha	Ebert	Franz	16. 3.11	Würzburg-Karthause 9½
17.	Schtz.	Engelmann	Franz	5. 5.o7	Neusiedel Nr.69 Rumänien
18.	Strm.	Ertl	Josef	18. 3.o8	Uj-Futak Hauptgasse 33 Ungarn
19.	Schtz.	Faller	Josef	19. 5.o8	Neusiedl Nr.29 Rumänien
2o.	Rottf.	Feber	Johann	1o. 2.14	Dunabeköny 618 Ungarn
21.	Schrtz.	Federmann	Johann	17.2.o0	Bolgogaszonyfalva 658 Ungarn
22.	Schtz.	Fetzer	Johann	18. 6.2o	Nitzkidorf 374 Rumänien
23.	Strm.	Fleps	Peter	26. 4.99	Hermannstadt Lutschg.8o Rumä.
24.	Schtz.	Filipps	Ludwig	2o.11.o9	Tiszaistvanfalva 514 Ungarn
25.	Schtz.	Fuchs	Wilhelm	3.12.o6	Cserwenka Pötöfigasse 29 Ungar
26.	Schtz...	Galer	Alexander	28. 6.14	Jahrmarkt Kollitzg.595 Rumänie
27.	Schtz.	Gierling	Georg	4. 6.o7	Kreisch 177 Rumänien
28.	Schtz.	Gogesch	Mathias	17.1.93	Hermannstadt Lutschgasse 45 Rumänien
29.	Schrf.	Görke	Gustav	11.1.86	Königsberg-Methgeten Trank-witzerweg 17 Ostpreussen
3o.	Schtz.	Grogs	Ignatz	25.7.24	Schmiedhau 151 Slowakei
31.	Strm.	Gürtler	David	25. 4.o9	Gaidel 274 /Slowakei
32.	Schtz.	Gürtler	Wilhelm	14. 8.25	Bettelsdorf 12 Slowakei
33.	Uscha.	Hansel	Georg	24.11.1o	Peiskretscham a.d.Wiesen 1o
34.	Strm.	Havranek	Johann	8. 8.o7	Bresendorf 52 Rumänien
35.	Strm.	Hecktor	Thomas	3. 4.14	Ostern 95 Rumänien
36.	Schtz.	Hehl	Phillipp	18. 8.o8	Uj-Sivatz Ungarn
37.	Schtz.	Herhalt	Michael	19. 9.o6	Ernsthausen 499 Serbien
38.	Strm.	Hilger	Anton	24. 5.14	Gr.St.Nikolaus 2452 Rumänien
39.	Strm.	Holwik	Johann	27. 5.25	Trnava 69 Kroatien
4o.	Schtz.	Hoffmann	Phillipp	7. 5.o8	Dopolja St.Istvangasse Ungarn
41.	Uscha.	Höcker	Franz	13. 4.93	Wopparn Nr.47 Krs.Leitmeritz
42.	Oscha.	Hübgen	Nikolaus	19. 9.94	Welschbach/Saar
43.	Rottf.	Huhn	Friedrich	7.11.o8	Marienfeld 59o Rumänien
44.	Strm.	Jakob	Nikolaus	3. 1.1o	Bukarest Bul.-Filantropia 18 Rumänien
45.	Strm.	Karcher	Michael	19. 9.o9	Kl.St.Peter 155 Rumänien-
46.	Strm.	Karl	Johann	6.1o.o9	Bukarest Lambru VIII Nr.33 Rumänien
47.	Schtz.	Kautz	Michael	2. 2.21	Gr.Jetscha. 147 Rumänien
48.	Strm.	Kesser	Frans	21.12.21	Londzica Post Ljeshewica Kroatien
49.	Schtz.	Kirr	Michael	2o. 6.o4	Gross-Polt 244 Rumänien
5o.	Strm.	Klotzbier	Nikolaus	12. 9.o7	Neu-Arad Kosaliagasse 2j Rum.

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51.	Schtz.	Kneipp	Jakob	9. 8.18	Bogarosch Nr.15o Rumänien
52.	Strm.	Koch	Peter	7. 6.17	Berjam 425 Timis-Torontal Rumänien
53.	Strm.	Kukula	Rudolf	3o. 9.o9	Pressburg Floriangasse 2 Slowakei
54.	Schtz.	Lambing	Franz	3.11.19	Barateaz Nr.192 Rumänien
55.	Schtz.	Lazim	Johann	9. 1.21	San-Nicolaul Mare 156 Rumänien
56.	Strm.	Leirer	Anton	25. 8.22	Csaszartöltes 221 [illegible] Ungarn
57.	Strm.	Lengyel	Georg	2o. 7.1o	Hermannstadt Neustift 12 Rumänien
58.	Schtz.	Leopold	Wilhelm	17. 9.o9	Bacsfeketehegy 112 Ungarn
59.	Schtz.	Linzner	Martin	2o. 5.1o	Ruma Hermann Gör.Str.6 Kroatien
6o.	Strm.	Ludwig	Stefan	3. 6. o9	Schöngrafenau Nr.132 Krs.Znaim N.D.
61.	Schtz.	Majer	Georg	26.11.o9	Tiszaistvanfalva Friedhofg.492 Ungarn
62.	Strm.	Majores	Wilhelm	24. 7.o8	Varias 848 Rumänien
63.	Strm.	Mantsch	Georg	3.1o.o7	Gr.Kopisch 1o6 Rumänien
64.	Strm.	Markel	Johann	14.11.14	Bukarest Sfintilor Nr.1o Rumänien
65.	Strm.	Mathes	Johann	16. 2.11	Bukarest St.Angelescu 87 Rumänien
66.	Uscha.	Merwald	Edmund	13.1.o7	Vorderstift Nr. 7 Krs.Krummau Obd.
67.	Schtz.	Metzger	Nikolaus	2o.11.o8	Klein-Betschkerek 415 Rumänien
68.	Oscha.	Müller	Karl	19.12.88	Konstanz Römerstrasse 17
69.	Strm.	Pelikan	Julius	27.1o.2o	Sarajevo Trawnicka 2 Kroatien
7o.	Schtz.	Peschka	Stefan	2. 6.23	Pressburg Legionärgasse 5 Kroatien
71.	Strm.	Pflansner	Mathias	24. 4.14	Ciavos Nr.7 Rumänien
72.	Strm.	Phillipp	Karl	7. 6.13	Marienfeld Nr.3oo Rumänien
73.	Strm.	Piringer	Christof	28.11.11	Bresen Nr.41 Krs.Bergland Rumänien
74.	Uscha.	Pitzeier	Ferdinand	28.5.96	Linz a.d.D. Huemerstrasse 4 Obd.
75.	Schtz.	Plaumert	Lorenz	15.1o.22	Bareteac Nr.168 Rumänien
76.	Strm.	Pongratz	Georg	24. 3.o8	Ramnica-Valcea Joagarului Nr.1 Rumänie
77.	Strm.	Reich	Franz	7.1o.14	Budrowci Weingarten Nr.17 Kroatien
78.	Schtz.	Reiher	Martin	24. 9.15	Parkasgyepü Fö-utcza Nr.21 Ungarn
79.	Uscha.	Rupp	Josef	13. 8.11	Zlabings Nr.279 Krs. Waidhofen a.d. Thaya Niederdonau
8o.	Strm.	Schank	Heinrich	15. 3.o9	Bacsfeketehegy,Csokonai 11o1 Ungarn
81.	Strm.	Schlitter	Josef	11.11.25	Csakovo Fr.Ratschkostr. 37 Kroatien
82.	Schtz.	Schneider	Josef	3o. 1.15	San-Mihaiul German 217 Rumänien
83.	Strm.	Schnell	Johann	9.11.11	Neppendorf Kirchengasse 1o9 Rumänien
84.	Rottf.	Schoendlinger	Anton	12.11.19	Bacsujlak 128 Krs.Palanka Ungarn
85.	Strm.	Schreiber	Peter	15. 9.13	Deutschbentschek 1o1 Rumänien
86.	Strm.	Schullerl	Johann	6. 6.13	Waldhütten,Krs.Schäßburg,Rumänien
87.	Schtz.	Schultheiß	Heinrich	29.4.o8	Ujszivac,Goethe G.16 Ungarn
88.	Strm.	Schuster	Michael	3.11.o6	Malmkrog,Siebenbürgen,Rumänien
89.	Rottf.	Schuster	Rolf	3. 2.o9	Broos,Piata Regina Maria 28 Rumänien
9o.	Schtz.	Schwalm	Eduard	24.6. 12	Teremia-mare,Banat,Rumänien
91.	Uscha.	Stadlbauer	Josef	17. 3.[illegible]	Rosenhügel Nr.7 Krs.Rohrbach Obd.
92.	Strm.	Stieger	Josef	12. 6.o6	Großau Krs.Hermannstadt ,Rumänien
93.	Rottf.	Speck	Karl	19. 4.o8	Ramnicu-Valcea Tudor-Vladimirescu 22 Rumänien
94.	Schtz.	Spindler	Stefan	31. 7.o7	Dognatschka,Nr.432 Rumänien
95.	Strm.	Teibl	Andreas	21	Grgurevci Kroatien
96.	Strm.	Theil	Stefan	8.12.96	Hermannstadt,Herbstg.5 Rumänien
97.	Strm.	Theiß	Georg	28.11.o6	Malmkrog,Langgasse 254 Rumänien
98.	Schtz.	Till	Johann	28. 8.19	Tirol-Königsgnad Nr.157 Rumänien
99.	Strm.	Tillinger	Johann	27. 6.11	Ums.-Lager Waldhorst,b.Litzmannstadt
1oo.	Strm.	Toma	Michael	25.12.o6	Ujfutak,Hutweidegasse 444 Ungarn
1o1.	Uscha.	Urban	Franz	7.12.98	Frankfurt a.M,Schwarzwaldstr.39b bei Preißendörfer
1o2.	Rottf.	Volk	Johann	17. 9.o8	Gottlob,572 Rumänien
1o3.	Strm.	Wagner	Michael	23. 2.15	Bukarest,Styrbei Voda,87 Rumänien
1o4.	Schtz.	Wagner	Stefan	17.1.22	Krickerhau,Kolyonáe, 93/4 Slowakei
1o5.	Uscha.	Waizenegger	Josef	21. 3.98	Wangen/Allgäu Ravensburgerstr. 68
1o6.	Strm.	Weber	Johann	8.12.12	Hohendorf Krs.Schässburg Rumänien
1o7.	Schtz.	Weinzettl	Karl	26.6.13	Payerbach-Reichenau Wienerstr.35 Nd.
1o8.	Uscha.	Werner	Friedrich	18.4.99	Ebelsberg Karl-Lenkstr. 3o
1o9.	Strm.	Wolz	Franz	26.1.1o	Gr.St.Nikolaus Goldisch 1882 Rumänien
11o.	Strm.	Zeck	Simon	12. 1.o6	Reussmarkt 253 Krs.Unterwald/Rumänien

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KLM.Arbeitslager Li[illegible] Linz, den 28. Juli 1944

Namentliche Liste [illegible] dem KLM.Arbeitslager [illegible] III zugeteilten Unterführer u. Männer

Lfd. Nr.	Dienstgrad	Name	Vorname	Geb.Datum	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen
1.	Stuscha.	Taussig	Franz	9. 5.91	Eisenstadt Hauptstr. Nr,7 bei Maria Kenda
2.	Hascha.	Fritsch	Ferdinand	[illegible]. 2.96	Wien VII., Kandlgasse 36/19
3.	Oscha.	Dimmler	Reinhold	22.12.99	Dresden 2o Boderitzerstr,13
4.	Oscha.	Ibkendanz	Martin	6. 1.98	Gadenstedt Krs. Peine
5.	Oscha.	Prinz	Karl	28.1o.92	Wien-Perchtoldsdorf,Spiegelhoferstrasse 2
6.	Oscha.	Schäfer	Alois	22.12.99	Geldersheim über Arnstein 11 11o/1/2
7.	Oscha.	Schmitt	Josef	12.12.91	Krefeld , Hindenburgstr.1ob
8.	Oscha.	Schwarz	Johann	7. 2.94	Röthenbach a.d. Pegnitz bei Lauf ,Fischbachstr. 5
9.	Oscha.	Weimar	Georg	21. 5.98	Karlsruhe/Goethestrasse 21/1
1o.	Schrf.	Demuther	Franz	15. 7.92	Neufeld a.d.Leitha 284 N.D.
11.	Schrf.	Dorner	Johann	2o. 4.91	Baden b. Wien Palffygasse 39
12.	Schrf.	Kugler	Georg	1.11.84	Amberg, Schrannenplatz 5
13.	Schrf.	Mundel	Max	19. 4.92	Schönwald/Obfrk. Friedhofstr 5a
14.	Schrf.	Oberrieder	Adolf	15. 1.96	Innsbruck/Innstrasse 33
15.	Schrf.	Ortner	Robert	4. 4.97	Wien 1o7/17 Wohlrabgasse 75
16.	Schrf.	Otischnig	Josef	28. 1.85	Deutschlandsberg 83
17.	Schrf.	Ramosch	Josef	26. 2.85	Klagenfurt/Joh. Burgerstr.1o
18.	Schrf.	Rutschke	Max	3. 3.87	Kohlscheid bei Aachen Rumpenerstrasse 33/bei Laven
19.	Schrf.	Schauer	Martin	9. 2.92	Trattnach Nr.4 Post Weibern Krs. Grieskirchen
2o.	Schrf.	Schneiderwin	Johann	11.5.93	Dörfleins bei Bamberg
21.	Schrf.	Schulz	Ernst	28.2.91	Münchenbernsdorf/Thüringen Krs. Gera
22.	Schrf.	Zettner	Friedrich	13. 9.9o	Wien 2o., Rauscherstr. 12
23.	Uscha.	Bütterich	Peter	15. 1.91	Kasendorf bei Kulmbach Gau Bayreuth
24.	Uscha.	Dreschl	Lorenz	22.7. 97	Kreith bei Bleiberg/Kärnten bei Maria Wrischnig
25.	Uscha.	Ehrler	Fritz	1. 4.o5	Buggingen ü. Müllheim/Badeh
26.	Uscha.	Gratz	Stefan	18.12.97	Kloster Nr.1 Post Neubistrit
27.	Uscha.	Gruber	Johann	16. 9.89	Mostbach Nr.13 N.D.
28.	Uscha.	Hynek	Eduard	28. 1.95	Hochlibin Krs.Saaz/Sdtg.
29.	Uscha.	Hummer	Karl	31. 1.91	Linz/Obd. Lustenau 1o14
3o.	Uscha.	Hutter	Josef	24. 4.9o	Hometzberg Nr.3 Krs.Völkermarkt/Kärnten
31.	Uscha.	Karl	Jakob	24. 4.9o	dzt. Lazarett
32.	Uscha.	Körber	Georg	3o.12.98	Unterstürmig Nr.1/3/4 Post Eggelelsheim bei Bambg.
33.	Uscha.	Lackner	Hermann	23. 6.97	Wien,6.,/56 Mariahilferstr. 41
34.	Uscha.	Langner	Rudolf	24. 7.o7	Wildhorst/Post Drosselgrand Krs. Gr. Warthenberg
35.	Uscha.	Meilinger	Karl	17. 1.93	Wien-Erlaa Hauptstr. Nr.4
36.	Uscha.	Petschnig	Ferdinand	7. 9.94	Bach Nr.7. Bei Klagenfurt
37.	Uscha.	Pfeiffer	Leopold	4. 5.99	Ferschnitz bei Amstetten 24
38.	Uscha.	Plienegger	Johann	4. 7.91	Lebern Nr.12 Post Feldkirche bei Graz Stmk.
39.	Uscha.	Puhl	Rudolf	27.11.95	Bamberg Innere-Löwenstr. 13 bei Appel
4o.	Uscha.	Söllner	Georg	8. 6.97	Bayreuth/Tannenbergstr. Nr,4
41.	Uscha.	Schmalzl	Alois	28. 8.94	Arnschwang Nr.81 bei Führt im Wald

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42.	Uscha. Schwarzmann	Georg 23.12.97	K[illegible]hofen Nr.77 Post Eggolsheim bei Bamberg
43.	Uscha. Thier	Franz 27.11.95	Fürstenfeld/Adolf-Hitlerplatz 7 Oststeiermark
44.	Uscha. Weidinger	Rudolf 17. 1.93	Weibern Nr.39 Krs.Grieskirchen
45.	Uscha. Ziegelmayer	Franz 13. 8.93	Bayreuth Bahnhofstr. 2
46.	Uscha. Zwierschitz	Michael 13. 9.98	Krottenbach Nr.im Rosenthal Krt.
47.	Rottf. Dörfler	Oskar 23. 2.01	Graslitz Glasberg 33 Sdtg.
48.	Rottf. Murauer	Martin 7.12.98	Bambach Nr.5 bei Neuhofen/Ried im Innkreis Obd.
49.	Rottf. Vogl	Josef 22. 8.19	Flossenbürg Nr.7o Gau Bayreuth
5o.	Strm. Kuckla	Karl 26. 8.99	Wien XV., Theringgasse 13
51.	Strm. Miklik	Franz 15. 9.96	Wien VI.,Bügerspitalgasse 16
52.	Strm. Peck	Anton 7. 7.24	Wallern am See Hauptstr.1o N.D.
53.	Schtz. Baumann	Johann 24.11.94	Linz a.d.D. Gürtelstr. Nr.4
54.	Schtz. Makovich	Alois 26. 4.96	Baumgarten Nr.147 Niederdonau
55.	Schtz. Mischinger	Franz 8.12.9o	Wien-Perchtoldsdorf Wienerg.5o
5[illegible]	Schtz. Neussner	Karl 21. 6.96	Inzersdorf bei Herzogenburg
57.	Schtz. Reindl	Johann 1.11.92	Gutendorf bei Kapfenstein Nr.19
58.	Oschtz. Scheidl	Johann 5. 9.o3	Breitenfeld Nr.47 Krs. Zwettl Niederdonau
59.	Schtz. Wallitzki	Karl 25.1o.o3	Wien 15.,Haidmannsgasse Nr.3/3/3
6o.	Walther Schtz.	Friedrich 7.12.92	Winterstein

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Linz, den 28. Juli 1944

Namentliche Liste des KLM/Arbeitslager Linz I Angehörige des Arbeitskommandos Plesching

Lfd. Nr.	Dienst-grad	Name	Vorname	Geb.Dat.	Anschrift der nächsten Angehörigen.
1.	Oscha.	Fischer	Hermann	22. 9.9o	Jauernigg /Schlesien
2.	Uscha.	Schieferdecker	Bernhard	31.3.94	Jechnitz/Krs.Podersam Sdtg.
3.	Uffz.	Stummer	Karl	15. 2.95	Ebensee / Rindbach Nr. 7
4.	Uscha.	Winkler	Willy	27. 3.9o	Plattling/Bayrische Ostmark
5.	Schtz.	Andraschko	Eduard	14,12,1o	Kristianberg/Krs. Krumau
6.	Schtz.	Brock	Georg	4.3.19oo	Ebing 65 bei Bamberg/Oberfrahne
7.	Schtz.	Forster	August	18.12.o1	Deggendorf/Niederbayern 49o
8.	Strm.	Michelbauer	Johann	8. 7.19	Ratzenberg bei Raab/Oberdonau
9.	Schtz.	Rachmann	Emil	17. 3.o3	Schneidemühl 145 bei Karlsbad
1o.	Schtz.	Schnellenberger	Johann	21. 5.96	Post Grünburg Gemeinde Bärenzel
11.	Uscha.	Skergeth	Josef	9. 3.93	Eichberg/Krs.Leibnitz Stmk.

Namentliche Liste des KLM/Arbeitslager Linz I Angehörige des Kommandanturstabes.

1.	Oscha.	Sturm	Hermann	9. 1.21	Linz/Donau Salisstrasse 14
2.	Uscha.	Hertel	Kurt	7. 7.96	Marienberg/Sachsen Wolkensteinerstrasse 76
3.	Rottf.	Tomschy	Wilhelm	16. 1.o9	Wien XX., Kolpingstrasse 18/4

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35.[illegible]-Uscha.	Gassner	[illegible]orian	17.11.11	Frau:[illegible]na Gassner,Ried i.d.Riedmark/Obd.
36.SS-Strm.	Ginzl	Gustav	14. 4.08	Mutter:Rosa Ginzl,Bukarest,Mokurele Strasse 22/Rumänien
37.SS-Strm.	Glenda	Josef	2. 2.2o	Mutter:Verronika Glenda,Hochwies 295/Slowakai
38.SS-Rottf.	Gropp	Albert	15. 5.87	Frau:Martha Gropp,Siebenbrunn b. Andorf 1M
39.SS-Uscha.	Gross	Josef	19. 5.98	Schwester:Maria Schneider,Esch-Alzig Luxemburgerstr.1
4o.SS-Rottf.	Haberhauer	Johann	8. 9.08	Frau:Maria Haberhauer,Mährisch-Rothmühl 171
41.SS-Uscha.	Habermann	Emil	9. 4.99	Frau:Charlotte Habermann,Insterburg Ostpr.Salzburgerstr.29
42.SS-Schtz.	Hammer	Karl	3o. 5.26	Vater:Otto Hammer,Camburg a.d.Saale Wilhelm-Bendstr.7
43.[illegible]Uscha.	Häger	Heinrich	27. 9.92	Frau:Emilie Häger,Oberhochstadt, Krs.Landau/Westmark
44.SS-Schtz.	Haug	Stefan	5. 2.o9	Frau:Anna Haug,Ujsove,Krs.Neusatz Ungarn
45.SS-Rottf.	Hauser	Wilhelm	1. 6.12	Frau:Emilie Hauser,Deutschwehr,Krs. Opatow
46.SS-Strm.	Hehn	Wendelin	28. 3.14	Frau:Thresia Hehn,Sag Nr.159,Krs. Temeschburg/Rumänien
47.SS-Rottf.	Hess	Josef	28. 5.o8	Frau:Martha Hess,Bukarest,Allee Tonola 19d
48.SS-Rottf.	Hoffmann	Franz	25. 9.o8	Frau:Efrosine Hoffmann,Sossnowitz Turnerstr.12.b/OS
49.SS-Strm.	Homm	Johann	13. 8.o5	Frau:Anna Homm,Martinsdorf,Hintergasse 1o4/Rumänien
5o.SS-Oscha.	Hönig	Max.	18. 7.oo	Frau:Auguste Hönig,Steine Nr.37/Sud/
51.SS-Schtz.	Hrestak	Adam	2o. 1.o8	Frau:Katharina Hrestak,Ofutak 328 Krs.Neusatz/Ungarn
52.SS-Strm.	Huber	Johann	11.1o.o8	Frau:Maria Huber,Oszivac,Hermann-Göringstr.79/Ungarn
53.SS-Strm.	Hubert	Franz	29. 9.o9	Vater:Peter Hubert,Großdorf Nr.15 Krs.Temeschburg/Rumänien
54.SS-Schtz.	Jung	Karl	28.12.14	Frau:Christina Jung,Bulkeszi,Horthy Miklosstr.474/Ungarn
55.SS-Strm.	Jung	Stefan	16. 6.o9	Frau:Maria Jung,Batos-Botsch 23o Ungarn
56.SS-[illegible]ottf.	Kadgiehn	Karl	13. 9.95	Tante:Mina Huhn, Insterburg,Belowstr. 3b
57.SS-[illegible]ottf.	Kail	Leonhard	23.1o.92	Frau:Rosa Kail,Kraubath,Krs.Leoben Steiermark
58.SS-Uscha.	Kailwitz	Kurt	2. 9.2o	Mutter:Maria Kailwitz,Potzehne,Krs. Gardelegen
59.SS-Strm.	Kern	Peter	12. 2.99	Frau:Anna Kern,Heltau,Marktgasse 438/Rumänien
6o.SS-Schtz.	Kilian	Karl	6. 5.18	Frau:Petronella Kilian,Preßburg, Nelkengasse 1/Slowakei
61.SS-Strm.	Kitzer	Friedrich	23.12.o9	Frau:Elisabetha Kitzer,Bulkeszi, Adolf-Hitlerstr,181/Ungarn
62.SS-Strm.	Klein	Franz	31.12.21	Vater:Paul Klein,Mitrowitz/Kroatien
63.SS-Rottf.	Klein	Johann	7.1o.94	Bruder:Martin Klein,Heltau,Krs. Hermannstadt,Langasse/Rumänien
64.SS-Strm.	Koch	Adalbert	17. 3.o9	Frau:Anna Koch,Hatzfeld,Goga 34 Krs.Lenau/Rumänien
65.SS-Rottf.	König	Eduard	18. 9.98	Frau:Emma König,Wien XX,Klosterneuburgerstr.9o/II/44
66.SS-Strm.	Konradt	Andreas	8. 3.o4	Frau:Maria Konradt,Marienburg Nr.99 Krs.Schäßburg/Rumänien
67.SS-Schtz.	Kratz	Jakob	25. 7.o8	Braut:Maria Schmauder,Ujszivac, Adolf-Hitlerstr.66/Ungarn

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68.SS-Strm. Krohn	Philipp	8. 8.09	Frau: Maria Krohn, Bulkeszi, Schwalm-Str.402/Ungarn
69.SS-Uscha. Kulich	Alfred	18.3.21	Vater: Ludwig Kulich Attnag Puchheim, Puchheimerstr.3
70.SS-Uscha. Lackner	Franz	27.1.18	Mutter: Maria Lackner, Übersberg Post: Guttaring Kärnten.
71.SS-Scharf. Langhammer	Adolf	12.11.94	Frau: Anna Langhammer, Schwaderbach, b. Grasslitz Sud.Gau
72.SS-Stm. Leidemann	Heinrich	21. 6.08	Frau: Esther Leidemann, Tittel Deak F. Strasse 39 Ungarn
73.SS-Rttf. Lindenthal	Franz	27.10.07	Mutter: Alberta Lindenthal Waltersdorf, Kr. Märisch-Schönberg
74.SS-Stm. Lutsch	Georg	6.10.12	Frau: Maria Lutsch, Botz 140 Ungarn
75.SS-Uscha. Marschall	Heinrich	5.4.05	Frau: Lina Marschall, Wattweiler Kr. Zweibrücken Westmark.
76.SS-Schtz. Merkl	Erhard	31.5.21	Vater: Josef Merkl Erüx, Rothestr. Sud.-Gau
77.SS-Rttf. Meyr	Josef	31.3.89	Frau: Margarete Meyr, Riegelsberg Kr. Saarbrücken, Ob. Schulstrasse 18
78.SS-Stm. Molter	Paul	7.5.09	Frau: Maria Molter, Oberbasz Pöltenberg E 49, Ungarn
79.SS-Rttf. Monreal	Mathias	10.9.01	Frau: Elsbeth Monreal Bad-Neuenahr, Ad. Hitlerstr. 85.
80.Schtz . Mosslar	Leopold	6.10.89	Schwester: Maria Mosslar, Troppau Kretzerstr. 17.
81.SS-Rttf. Mörth	Wilhelm	20.5.96	Frau: Gusti Mörth Wien 4. Meierhofergasse 2-a
82.SS-Uscha. Mrozik	Eduard	7.1.96	Frau: Susanna Mrozik, Sandau Kr. Pless Heimattreustr. 4.
83.SS-Rttf. Müller	Johann	6.6.02	Frau: Martha Müller, Gräfenberg 184 Kr. Freiwaldau b. Troppau
84.SS-Schtz. Müller	Josef	23.8.17	Frau: Katharina Müller, Csonoplia Prinz-Eugenstr. 16 Ungarn
85.SS-Uscha. Mues	Heinrich	3.5.18	Mutter: Maria Mues Essen, Stoppenberg Ernestinenstr. 61.
86.SS-Schtz. Neugebauer	Georg	25.11.11.	Frau: Katharina Neugebauer Csonoplia, Guttenbrunn 61. Ungarn
87.SS-Stm. Neumann	Herold	9.8.03	Frau: Martha Neumann, Glowinzk Kr. Rippin
88.SS-Oscha. Ornth	Vinzenz	9.1.12	Frau: Helene Ornth Alt-Sohl Skultetystr. 3. Slovakei
89.SS-Schtz. Otrisal	Josef	22.10.11	Vater: Josef Otrisal, Traun 102 Kreis Linz, Land
90.SS-Stm. Oswald	Andreas	4.2.08	Frau: Katarina Oswald Csonoplia Mölterstr. 25. Ungarn
91.SS-Stm. Palatinus	Stefan	2.3.14	Frau: Hermine Palatinus, Paulisch (Pilla) 105 Slovakei
92.SS-Rttf. Parstorfer	Franz	25.11.04	Frau: Franziska Parstorfer, Nikolsburg Nieder-Donau
93.SS-Rttf. Peternell	Peter	31.7.91	Bruder: Math. Peternell, Steirisch-Lassnitz Post Murau Stmk.
94.SS-Stm. Pfeiffer	Georg	14.6.09	Frau: Kath. Pfeiffer, Szabadka Peterg. 12 b Ungarn
95.SS-Schtz. Polich	Josef	5.5.09	Frau: Sofia Polich, Oszivac Szentileki Kornelstr. 29. Ungarn
96.SS-Rttf. Rink	Emil	27.12.05	Frau: Annel Rink, Maikammer Spreiselstr. 3. Westmark
97.SS-Schtz. Roth	Filipp	29.3.08	Frau: Kath. Roth Bacsfeketehegy Nr. 1173 Ungarn
98.SS-Strm. Salich	Anton	13.9.08	Frau: Theresia Salich, Klein St. Nikolaus 224, Kr. Arad Rumänien

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99.SS-Uscha.	Seekircher	Josef	13. 3.18	M[illegible]:Maria Seekircher,Buch 48 Krs.Schwaz/Tirol
1oo.SS-Schtz.	Seder	Michael	16. 9.o9	Frau:Katharina Seder,Dunacseb, Rakoci 49o/Ungarn
1o1.SS-Rottf.	Sienerth	Johann	1. 2.o7	Frau:Kath.Sienerth,Pretai Nr.94 Rumänien
1o2.SS-Strm.	Slavik	Johann	21. 3.o5	Frau:Elisabeth Slavik,Mercidorf 95,Krs.Temeschburg/Rumänien
1o3.SS-Rottf.	Schäffer	Josef	6.12.16	Frau:Susanna Schäffer,Wariasch Nr.1o2o,Krs.Lenau/Rumänien
1o4.SS-Schtz.	Schall	Peter	17. 5.22	Mutter:Maria Schall,Villany-Körest/Ungarn
1o5.SS-Uscha.	Schantl	August	25. 7.12	Frau:Gisela Schantl,Hallein Sbg. Karl Dorrekstr.359
1o6.SS-Strm.	Scharek	Czeslaus	28. 7.23	Mutter:Maria Scharek,Kolomey/GG.
1o7.SS-Schtz.	Scheer	Peter	6. 6.o8	Vater:Peter Scheer,Bassfekekehegy,Fö u.Nr.93/Ungarn
1o8.SS-Strm.	Schiffer	Wilhelm	12. 7.21	Mutter:Anna Schiffer,Preßburg Vaszovgasse 5/Slowakei
1o9.SS-Uscha.	Schlauch	Franz	8.12.12.	Frau:Helene Schlauch,Marienfeld Teremiamare 615/Rumänien
11o.SS-Strm.	Schmidt	Josef	9. 6.o9	Frau:Rosina Schmidt,Ofutak 92 Ungarn
111.SS-Uscha.	Schmidt	Paul	28. 6.13.	Frau:Agnes Schmidt,Lebach,Krs. Saarlautern,Bahnhofstr.11/Westm.
112.SS-Strm.	Schmidt	Stefan	19. 5. 5	Frau:Katharina Schmidt,Pretai Nr.37/Rumänien
113.SS-Uscha.	Schmitz	Josef	14. 7.93	Tochter:Leni Schmitz,Wiberberg Krs.Bonn,Bahnhofstr.2
114.SS-Strm.	Schneider	Adam	3o. 8.14	Frau:Kath.Schneider,Küllöt, Eisenbahngasse 337/Ungarn
115.SS-Strm.	Schneider	Wilhelm	9. 9.o3	Frau:Regina Schneider,Groß-Probsdorf,Schwinggasse 9/Rumänien
116.SS-Uscha.	Scholl	Peter	2o.1o.88	Tochter:Threse Nägler Geisenheim, Beinstr.1o
117.SS-Schtz.	Schollenberger	Michael	18.11.o9	Frau:Christina Schollenberger Tisziantvanfalva Nr.69/Ungarn
118.SS-Uscha.	Schor	Emanuel	9.12.98	Frau:Franziska Schor,Iglau/Prot. Brünnerstr.48
119.SS-Schtz.	Schumacher	Anton	2o.9 .o9	Frau:Anna Schumacher,Titel Bathory I,Str.15/Ungarn
12o.SS-Schtz.	Schuster	Johann	2o.1o.o5	Frau:Charlotte Schuster,Groß-Probsdorf,Kirchgasse 178/Rumänien
121.SS-Uscha.	Schüßler	Peter	31. 3.2o	Vater:Friedrich Schüßler,Mramorak,Banat/Serbien
122.SS-Rottf.	Schwerter	Georg	3o. 5.12	Vater:Josef Schwerter,Ürdingen Krs.Krefeld,Hochstadenstr.4o
123.SS-Schtz.	Stadler	Franz	1. 5.o5	Frau:Margareta Stadler,Bad Ischl Karl-Treinstr.15
124.SS-Uscha.	Staffeldt	Fredy	12. 2.2o	Mutter:Anne Staffeldt,Teltof b. Berlin,Hühnefeldstr.33
125.SS-Rottf.	Stecay	Johann	15. 6.15	Frau:Adelgunde Stecay,Freirecken Post Höhmen,Krs.Litzmannstadt
126.SS-Strm.	Steiner	Ignaz	7. 9.2o	Frau:Martha Steiner,Modern,Jerusalemgasse 58/Slowakei
127.SS-Strm.	Steinhübel	Franz	6.1o.22	Vater:Franz Steinhübel,Gaidel Nr.33/Slowakei
128.SS-Strm.	Steinke	Wilhelm	31. 7.18	Mutter:Olga Steinke,Slawiska, Krs.Nessau/Warthegau
129.SS-Schtz.	Stelczer	Franz	4. 8.13	Vater:Josef Stelczer,Budafok, Panoniastr.39/Ungarn
13o.SS-Schtz,	Stöckel	Christian	9. 2.o8	Frau:Barbara Stöckel,Ujverbacz Szillady Dezsöstr.6/Ungarn
131.SS-Oscha.	Stolle	Josef	2o. 3.93	Frau:Emmi Stolle,Schreckenstein I,Jahnstr.2o6

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132. SS-Strm.	Straka	Michael	24. 1.09	Frau: Anna Straka, Titel, Kölcsey Str. 4/Ungarn
133. SS-Schtz.	Stroh	Jakob	28.5.09	Frau: Maria Stroh, Tiszaistvanfalva 467. Ungarn
134. SS-Strm.	Tatarko	Ludwig	11.1. 11	Mutter: Maria Tatarko Zipser Neudorf Rasusgasse 22. Slowakei
135. SS-Strm.	Thomae	Georg	17. 7.11	Frau: Margareta Thomae, Mettersdorf b. Bistritz Mittelg. 16. Ung.
136. SS-Schtz.	Tossmann	Josef	19. 7.23	Vater: Josef Tossmann, Ruma Hauptm. Menningenstr. Kroatien
137. SS-Rttf.	Tubach	Otto	15.12.03	Frau: Sofie Tubach, Heidelberg Bergheimerstr. 101 a.
138. SS-Rttf.	Tust	Josef	28. 6.06	Frau: Helene Tust, Litzmannstadt Friederikusstr. 44
139. SS-Schtz.	Wagner	Johann	19. 5.12	Frau: Katharina Wagner, Ujverbasz Herm.-Göringstr. 9. Ungarn
140. SS-Rttf.	Wagner	Wilhelm	19.10.91	Frau: Lina Wagner, Weyer Lenggasse 69
141. SS-Schtz.	Wallrabenstein	Franz	13.10.09	Frau: Eva Wallrabenstein, Tiszaistvanfalva, Wasserg. 18. Ung.
142. SS-Schtz.	Wanek	Adam	5.12.09	Frau: Juliane Wanek, Ujverbasz, Kr. Kula Klausgasse 55 Ungarn
143. SS-Strm.	Weiss	Mathias	23. 6.08	Frau: Katharina Weiss, Mettersdorf Mittelgasse 218 Ungarn
144. SS-Rttf.	Weschta	Franz	27.11.92	Frau: Maria Weschta, Leskau 195 Sud-Gau
145. SS-Strm.	Wilk	Michael	3. 2.05	Frau: Maria Wilk, Marpod 54 Kr. Hermannstadt/Rumänien
146. SS-Strm.	Witsch	Johann	29. 3.08	Frau: Elisabeth Witsch, Csonaplya Priesengasse 6 / Ungarn
147. SS-Strm.	Zajaz	Karl	1.11.10	Frau: Karoline Zajaz, Pressburg Ziegelfeld, Parkgasse 4.
148. SS-Strm.	Zeringer	Jakob	7.11.08	Frau: Berta Zeringer, Nagygallambfalva Hauptstr. 80./Ungarn
149. SS-Strm.	Ziller	Blasius	15. 1.09	Frau: Maria Ziller, Russisch-Mokra 301,/Ungarn

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Namensliste der 15. Kompanie

Lfd. Nr.	D.Gr.	Fam. Name	Vorname	geb.	Anschrift
1	Hptm	Langer	Otto	18. 3.99	Gattin:Berta L. Burgstall N.D.
2	Uscha	Altfahrt	Anton	2.1.10	Wien,21.Brünnerstr 103 Gattin:Maria
3	SS.M.	Andraschko	Eduard	14.11.10	Gattin:Aloisia A. Christianberg O.D.
4	SS.M.	Anreiter	Alois	8. 5.18	Gattin: Maria A. Streimesberg 6 Post Putzleinsdorf
5	SS.M.	Bachmann	Emil	17. 3.03	Gattin.Augusta B. Schneidemühl 145 Karlsbad
6	Strm.	Bachmaier	Josef	25. 2.03	Gattin:Maria B. Linda u,Dreierstr.5a
7	Hscha	Barth	Wenzel	31. 7.91	Gattin:Maria B. Grusbach,Wohrabstr.636
8	Uscha	Bauer	Josef	21. 5.16	Gattin: Maria B. Orth a.d.D. 268
9	Uscha	Bauer	Lois	9.9. 91	Gattin: Luise B. Steinheid,U.-Landstrasse 21 Thür.
9a	Scharf	Baumgärtner	Philipp	28.11.92	Gattin:Johanna B. Bamberg,O.Königstr.23
10	Oscha	Bernhard	Leopold	23.10.90	Gattin:Maria B. Kirchberg a.W. N.D.
11	Strm.	Blab	Ludwig	9. 2.89	Gattin:Maria B. Pameth 4,St.Pölten
12	Uscha	Braumann	Wilhelm	3. 2.97	Gattin:Johanna B. Frankfurt/o. Neuer Markt 26
13	SS.M.	Brock	Georg	4. 3.00	Onkel:Fritz Schleppenböhmer,Oelinghausen Lippe-Detmold
14	Stsch	Brunner	Vinzenz	24.III99	Gattin:Leopoldine B. Linz-Steg Höllmuhlbachstr.1
15	Uscha	Brunner	Siegfried	9.10.97	Bekannte:Oppitz,Wels,H.-Göring-R.12
16	Oscha	Butsch	Johannes	18. 8.88	Gattin:Magdalene B. Wies,Oppenheim/Worms

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Lfd. Nr.	D.Gr.	Fam.Name	Vorname	geb.	Anschrift
17	Uscha	Cekal	Stefan	14.12.98	Gattin: Anna C. Wien 75 Quellenstrasse 24a
18	Uscha	Decker	Josef	18. 7.96	Gattin: Margarete D. Bamberg, K. Baurstr. 49
19	Uscha	Denk	Josef	28. 4.99	Gattin: Marie D. Dürnholz Siedlg. 77
20	Strm.	Dietrich	Karl	2. 8.04	Gattin: Stefanie D. Unterschwarza P. Leipnitz
21.	Hscha	Dolezal	Rudolf	31. 5.91	Gattin: Hermine D. Wien II. Rueppg. 32.
22.	Rttfh.	Dusek	Rudolf	3. 5.06	Lebensg. Antonie Pe Pospischil Wien 16 Haberlgasse 50 .
23	Schafh.	Ehrl	Johann	17. 1.04	Eltern: Ehrl, Katzbach Cham O.Pfalz
24	Scharf.	Engel	Wilhelm	29. 3.89	Gattin: Ida E. Weidhausen Koburg
25	Uscha	Engelhart	Robert	13. 6.12	Gattin: Grdl. E. Wan Wien, X. Favoritenstr. 173.
26	Uscha	Eulenberg	Josef	9. 5.92	Gattin: Maria E. Schwabnitz, Sachs. evak.
27	Uscha	Feht	Georg	14.11.96	Gattin: Margarethe F. Kulmbach, Wagnerstr. 13
28.	Strm	Feichtinger	Franz	14. 8.05	Gattin: Maria F. Salmansberg 2 O.D.
29	Uscha	Fischer	Franz	3. 8.17	Vater: Franz F. Kammersdorf 50. N.D.
30	SS.M.	Forster	August	18.12.01	Gattin. Kreszenz F. Deggendorf, A. Hitlerpl
31	Uscha	Frosch	Christian	19.10.96	Gattin: Marie F. Nürnberg, Denisstr. 4

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Lfd. Nr.	D.Gr.	Fam.Name	Vorname	geb.	Anschrift
32	Uscha	Frühwirt	Franz	18. 1.00	Gattin.Gisela F. Wie,16 Hippgasse 30/21a
33	Uscha	Gässlein	Georg	15.10.92	Gattin:Helene G. Neusse 22 b.Kronbach
34	Strm.	Goryl	Josef	10.11.10	Gattin:Anna G. Mosty 357 Teschen
35	Oscha	Gutsch	Rudolf	3.7.99	Gattin.Wilma.G. Wien,VI. Gumpendorferstr.92
36	Strm	Haidl	Johann	17.8.00	Gattin.Maria H. Eibenstein 2 O.D.
37	Uscha	Hallermeier	Georg	5.6. 93	Gattin:Maria H. Willenstätten 22 kr.Roding
38	Oscha	Hannauer	Rudolf	18. 2.89	Gattin:Rosa H- Krems-Stratzing
39	OScha	Hemm	Bruno	2i. 3.90	Gattin:Frieda H. Hettingsfeld,Klingenstr.17 Würzburg
40	Uscha	Hessler	Karl	14. 7.13	Gattin:Käthe H. Mainz-Bretzenheim Grabenstr.39
41	Scharf	Heitzinger	Anton	4. 6.94	Gattin:Josefa H.Lambach Hafferlstrasse 255 O.D.
42	Strm	Hintzinger	Johann	7.12.12	Vater:Johann H.Altendorf 4 Post Sarleinsbach
43	Stsch	Höbart	Heinrich	2.2. 02	Gattin:Franziska H. Wä Wien II,Blumauerg.15 d.z.Steyr Blumauerg.14
44	SSm.	Hofmann	Heinrich	19. 6.01	Gattin.Lina H. Weiherhammer b.Weiden Sägstrasse 18
45	Schar	Hofmann	Heinrich	23.4.91	Gattin:Hedwig H. Maisreith,Ranariedl
46	Strm	Hofmann	Kurt	3. 4.13	Gattin:Margarethe H. Eisenstadt Unterberg 28
47	SS.M.	Hörmannseder	Alois	14.5. 98	Gattin:Marie H. Zell a.d.Pram
48	SS.M.	Huber	Leopold	16. 4.25	Vater:Leopold H. Pottenbrunn St.Pölten

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Lfd. Nr.	D.Gr.	Fam.Name	Vorname	geb.	Anschrift
49	SS.M.	Jakob	Oskar	10.10.00	Braut:Anna Hellinger Sohaben 9 Falkenau
50	Uscha	Jaksch	Franz	22.10.19	Vater:Ruppert J.Wien 21 Josef Baumanngasse 197
51	SS.M.	Janda	Josef	11. 8.98	Gattin:Anna J. Neuluisenthal 88
52	SS.M.	Janosch	Franz	18. 6.99	Gattin:Marie J. Grieselszein94 Jennersdorf
53	Rttf.	Kaczmarek	Franz	22.11.15	Gattin:Martha K.Glogau Schlesien Langestr.34
54	SS.M.	Kaltenbrunner	Franz	5.11.98	Gattin:Theresia K. Bieberbach 2 Kematen a,Y.
55	Uscha	Kargl	Franz	29.11.99	Gattin:Leopoldine K. Wien,III.Esslarng.25/34
56	Oscha	Kiechle	Hermann	14.10.00	Gattin:Elise H. Kempten i.Allgäu
57	Schar	Kober	Friedrich	28. 8.14	Gattin.Maria K.Wien 117 Döblingerstrasse 44
58	SS.M.	Koller	Georg	31. 3.98	Gattin:Maria,K. Beratzhausen 155 Parsberg
59	Uscha	Körbler	Anton	2. 5.96	Gattin:Josefine K. Wels,Hans-Sachsstr.19a O.D
60	Rttf.	Kotai	Rudolf	17. 8.11	Gattin:Anna K. Neufeld a.L Hauptstrasse 14
61	Strm.	Köppl	Josef	30.12.20	Gattin:Katharina K. Kefermarkt 20
62	Uscha	Kössner	Franz	5. 9.16	Vater:Anton K. Wien XX Kluckgasse 31
63	SS.M.	Kroboth	Franz	4. 6.03	Gattin:Barbara K. Lundenburg,D.Eckartstr.59
64	Uscha	Krause	Erich	6. 2.97	Gattin:Anna K.Landsberg/ Warte,Bohmstrasse 10
65	Uscha	Kremser	Alois	25. 5.00	Gattin:Therese K.Wien 14 Reindlgasse 16/16
66	Uscha	Krumpfholz	Johann	19. 8.92	Gattin:Paulina K. Trautmannsdorf 1.Bruck a.L
67	Uscha	Ladler	Franz	3. 5.92	Gattin:Maria L. Zehensdorf 4.Radkersburg
68	Uscha	Laub	Anton	1.1.97	Gattin:Rosa L.Wien 22/2 IX Alserstrasse 22/2

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Lfd. Nr.	D.Gr.	Fam.Name	Vorname	geb.	Anschrift
69	Uscha	Lehneke	Hermann	29.10.04	Gattin:Margarethe L. Waldstave,Salzwedel
70	Uscha	Lesch	Karl	26. 9.91	Gattin:Emma L. Fechheim 20 Kr.Coburg
71	Scharf	Liedl	Alois	30. 3.90	Gattin:Genoveva L. Langdorf 89 Bayern
72	Uscha	Limley	Alfred	30. 7.00	Karlsbad,V.H.Heiligenstr. Gattin: Marie L. 235
73	Hscha	Löbner	Rudolf	6.7.99.	Gattin:ella L. Bremen Warturmerstr.9a
74	Oscha	Mandl	Johann	5.4.90	Gattin:Anna M. Wien,4.Favbritenstr. 21
75	Oscha	Maps Meissl	Josef	26.12.91	Gattin:Rosa Gratwein/Graz 157
76	Uscha	Meixner	August	2. 4.19	Vater:Johann M. Zurndorf 106
77	Sturm	Michlbauer	Johann	8.7. 19	Vater:Johann, Ratzenberg 9
78	Uscha	Mily	Rudolf	17.10.20	Vater: Josef M. Tschechowitz/Bielitz
79	Strm,	Morgenstern	Willi	21. 7.12	Gattin:Elsa M. Döbeln,Oschatzerstr.14b
80	Rttf.	Moser	Alois	14. 6.02	Eltern.Moser, Unzenmarkt 9
81	SS.M.	Mottl	Anton	4. 7.09	Gattin:Marie M. Wien IX,Dorfgasse 7
82	Scharf	Müller	Christian	18. 1.90	Gattin:Franziska M. Pirmasens am Häusl 176
83	Oscha	Muschler	Anton	19. 7.15	Gattin:Ottilie M. Meitingen/Werdingen
84	Scharf	Mrazek	Heinrich	15. 2. 92	Gattin:Helene M. Wien,9.Scheuchengasse 7/2
85	Uscha	Nahatzky	Anton	7.6.91	Gattin: Anna N. Lundenburg Felsgasse 39
86	Strm.	Nassberger	Alois	16. 6.92	Gattin:Wilhelmine N. Markersdorf 88 N.D.
87	Oscha	Nitsche	Josef	12: 2.91	Gattin:Anna N. Wien,15 Haimiberg 1

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Lfd. Nr.	D.Gr.	Fam.Name	Vorname	geb.	Anschrift
88	SS.M.	Nürnberger	Emil	17. 7.03	Gattin:Frieda N. Langgrün 111/Lüditz
89	Uscha	Ortner	Alois	13. 4.92	Gattin:Christine O. Weitensfeld 44/St.Veit
90	Scharf	Palkovitz	Stefan	22. 7.91	Gattin:Marie P. 15. Wr.Neustdt,Industrieg.
91	Strm.	Panek	Bernhard	2o. 2.23	Vater:Adolf B. 4 Duisburg,Westfalischest:
92	Uscha	Peschek	Franz	27..2.91	Gattin:Katharine P. Mannersdorf a.Leithag.
93	SS.M.	Pillwein	Johann	1. 9.13	Gattin:Karoline P. Drösing 244 Gänserndorf
94	Oschaf.	Pircher	Josef	14. 1.92	Gattin:Anna P. Goisern 24 O.D.
95	Uscha	Plattner	Heinrich	19. 8.96	Gattin:Marie P. Pabneukirchen 8/Perg
96	Strm.	Pokorny	Ludwig	1. 7.21	Gattin:Mathilde P. Schossbach/Wolfsberg
97	Scharf	Pollermann	Josef	19.7. 89	Neckenmarkt,Marieng.11
98	Oscha	Popp	Adolf	3.10.9[illegible]	Gattin:Johanna P. Wien,XX.Wasnerg.17
99	Oscha	Proposcht	Heinrich	12. 5.91	Gattin:Helene P. Baden,Eichwaldg.18 N.D.
100	SS.M.	Pschibil	Karl	1. 4.01	Gattin:Anna P. Falkenau,Eger,Burgg.15
101	Scharf.	Rabl	Franz	18. 6.85	Gattin:Marie R. Gratkorn 160 Graz
102	Rttfh.	Recker	Peter	8. 1.22	Vater: Heinrich R. Watersloh,Basel 41/Wstf
103	Scharf.	Reicher	Karl	2.12.89	Gattin:Mathilde R. Grambach 44 Graz
104	SS.M.	Reisinger	Franz	19. 5.00	Gattin:Rosine R. St.Pölten.Mühlweg 152
105	SSRtf	Remus	Heinz	20. 2.21	Vater:Moritz R. 31 Leipzig,35 K.Georgstr.
106	Uscha	Richter	Albert	10. 3.98	Gattin:Else Langwiesen,Gernerstr.6
107	SS.M.	Ruppert	Paul	6. 4.01	Gattin:Charlotte R. Prosberg,Hasbruck 5
108.	Uscha	Skergeth	Josef	9. 3.93	Gattin:Marie Sk. Eichberg-Trautenburg

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Lfd. Nr.	D.Gr.	Fam.Name	Vorname	geb.	Anschrift
Lo9	SS.M.	Seis	Franz	28.10.00	Gattin:Katharine S. Mautern 20 N.D.
110	Oscha	Simmler	Gottlieb	9. 2.95	Gattin:Ida S. Wundsiedl/ Hornschuchstrasse 68/a
111	Oscha	Sobott	Bruno	27. 2.91	Gattin:Frieda S. Berlin/ Tempelhof,Bayernring 27a
112	SS.M.	Spitschu	Rudolf	9. 2.98	Gattin:Gisela Sp. Bad-Vöslau Umsiedlerlager
1[illegible]	Scharf	Svetly	Adolf	28. 5.96	Gattin:Hermine Sv.Wien IX Währingergürtel 142
114	Oscha	Schandl	Rupert	22. 9.90	Gattin:Martha Sch. Wien,15.Schuselkagasse 8
115	Uscha	Schiefer-decker	Bernhard	31. 3.94	Gattin:Magdalena Sch. Jechnitz,82 Kr.Saaz
116	Strm.	Scheide	Heinz	12. 7.03	Gattin:Gertrude Sch. Wien,101.Westbahnstr. West-Bh.Pavillon B/II
117	Uscha	Schnabler	Johann	24. 3.93	Gattin:Viktoria Sch. Niederranner 26 Post Hofkirchen
118	SS.M.	Schnappauf	Wilhelm	31. 1.00	Mutter:Julie Schnappauf Judenburg Nr. 133 Stm.
119	Oscha	Schmidt	Josef	9.12.95	Gattin:Gertrude Sch. Mannheim-Rheinau Neuhoferstr.44
120	Uscha	Schneckenleitner	Franz	25.11.07	Gattin:Marie Sch. Buratsfeld/Amstetten N.D.
1[illegible]	SS.M.	Schnellenberger	Johann	21. 5.96	Vater:Johann Sch. Bernzell/Grünburg
122	SS.M.	Schott	Heinrich	2. 8.06	Gattin:Leopoldine Sch. Wien XII.Arndstr.57.
123	Oscha	Schuhmacher	Josef	30. 8. 87	Ramsen,Mühlstrasse 102 Gattin:Franziska
124	Uscha	Stärk	Johannes	20. 5.93	Gattin:Elise St. Herbrechlingen Heidenheim

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H2510 – 0081

Lfd. Nr	D.Gr.	Fam.Name	Vorname	geb.	Anschrift
125	SS.M.	Stimi	Johann	27. 7.93	Gattin:Aloisia St. Grieskirchen,Bahnhofstr.5
126	Uscha	Stummer	Karl	15. 2.95	Gattin:Resie St. Grünau 205 O.D.
127	Oscha	Stummer	Johann	23.10.93	Gattin:Josefine St. Wien X.Laxenburgerstr,46
128	Uscha	Teich-stätter	Fritz	19. 7.99	Vater:Ludwig T. Unterlochen/Mattighofen
129	SS.M.	Thurner	Johann	23. 1.06	Gattin:Theresia Th. Langeck Hauptstr.16
130	SS.M.	Turba	Johann	5. 7.02	Gattin: Katharina T. Gammnitz 20 Tachau
131	Scharf	Ullmann	Franz	17. 3.89	Gattin:Rosa U. Neudeck H.Görimgring 451
132	Strm.	Urbanitz	Reinhold	17. 9.99	Gattin:Hildegard,U. Chemnitz Zimmerstr.12
133	Uscha	Wachuda	Johann	18.12.95	Gattin: Maria W. Rengers 46
134	Uscha	Wagner	Ludwig	5. 8.90	Gattin:Josefine Zmaim R.Wagnerstr.5
135	SS.M.	Walch	Josef	25. 2.01	Gattin:Christine W. Mitterkirchen,Langachen
136	Uscha	Wanek	Karl	4.11.13	Gattin:Marie W. Abbrand 259 n.D.
137	Uscha	Wegenstein	Heinrich	11. 6.92	Wegenstein Ludmilla V.W.Hauptstrasse 119
138	Hscha	Wetchy	Ludwig	15.12.96	Gattin:Hermine W. Wien,XX.Rauscherstr.6
139	Uscha	Weyrauter	Pankratz	23.12.95	Gattin:Anna W. Hallstadt 240 b
140	SS.M.	Will	Karl	9. 1.01	Gattin:Johanna Hof Realschulgasse 2
141	Uscha	Winkler	Willi	27. 3.90	Gattin:Emmi W. Plattling O.D.
142	SSTM.	Wlasits	Adalbert	20. 7.20	Vater:Adalbert Siegendorf/Eisenstadt
143	Oscha	Wolf	Siegfried	7. 8.88	Gattin:Juliane St.Oswald 33 Graz Land
144	Stm.	Wolter	Hubert	27. 1.21	Vater:Hermann Jahnsfelde Landsberg
145	Oscha	Würzler	Johann	19. 7.88	Gattin: Mizzi W. Wien,XVI Hippgasse 3

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Lfd. Nr.	D.Gr.	Fam.Name	Vorname	geb.	Anschrift
146	Uscha	Ziegler	Friedrich	1. 3.94	Gattin:Marie Z. Linz a.D.Breuerstr.3
147	Hscha	Zimmermann	Hans	5. 8.97	Gattin:Ottilie Z. Linz a.D.Mozartstr.51
148	Schar.	Zwiauer	Karl	21. 1.91	Gattin:Josefa Z. Gablenz 33
149	Uscha	Zapf	Wilhelm	21.1o.96	Gattin:Lisette Z Asch-Stiegeng.5
1[illegible]	Hscha.	Schmidt	Martin	19. 9.00	Gattin:Dora Sch. Neugersdorf,i.Sa. Zittauerstr.45.
151	Oscha	Schulz	Kurt	11. 8.14	Stiefvater:Ferdinand Postrach,Löbejün Schlageterstr.10. Bez.Merseburg.
152	SS.M.	Schwarz-kopf	Albert	3.10.99	Gattin:Claudia Mlynek 9.Rudzisewice
152 9a					
153					

2176-PS

A 098043

H2510 - 0082

H2510 – 0083

Nr.

SWORN REPORT

OF

Informations

about

Murdering im

K.L. Mauthausen

angefangen: ____ 19____

beendigt: ____ 19____

A 098064

LEITZ
-Rapid ES-
Din-Heft

Before me, Eugen[illegible] Cohen, Maj, CM Corps, [illegible] Section Third US Army, Investigating [illegible]er, being authorized [illegible]inister oaths, personally appeared [illegible]ack H. Taylor, who, be[illegible]y me first duly sworn, made and subscribed the following statement.

Sworn statement of Lt (Senior Grade) Jack H. Taylor 14 May 1945

My name is Jack H. Taylor, USNR, assigned to OSS. I was captured in uniform by ten Gestapo agents in Schutzen, (near Eisenstadt) Austria with my interpreter (an Austrian Corp. in our service) on 1 December 1944. We were beaten severely and my left elbow joint broken from twisting behind my back. Later in Eisenstadt jail with wrists chained together behind my back, I was slapped and kicked severely and repeatedly while being interrogated. Still chained and with a Gestapo man sitting on my lap I was taken to Weiner Neustadt Gestapo hq. where I was stripped and given a minute examination.

Civilian clothes were handed me which I refused to put on as I expected them to photograph me in them as evidence that I was captured in them, but as they were taking me to Vienna I put on underwear only and wooden shoes for protection from the cold.

I was brought to Gestapo Hq in Vienna in the early morning and placed in a cell alone, even my shoe strings being removed so that I could not hang myself. I was not allowed to lie down nor to sleep nor was any food or water allowed, very strict guard control existed. Later in the morning I was brought before the Gestapo Kriminalrat Sanitzer and others and again questioned. I refused to answer any questions until they gave me back my uniform. They threatened to "give me the works", but aside from twisting my already painful left arm and slapping me around, no real torture was instigated. After about three hours, they agreed to give me back my uniform and I agreed to answer some questions. They also said they would have a Dr. to attend my arm, but of course this was never done.

or Sanizer

I was held in Gestapo Hq in Vienna for 4 months, 2 1/2 months of which were solitary confinement. No reading matter, even German, or writing materials were allowed, the International Red Cross was not notified and of course no Red Cross packages or mail was allowed.

Prisoners arose at 5 am and after washing (one at a time, so that no one ever saw another prisoner) we waited until 8 am for breakfast which consisted of hot water (very dilute ersatz coffee without sugar or milk) and a small slice of black bread. Lunch consisted of a very weak erpsim (parsnip) soup, no meat - broth, bone, or other vegetable was contained therein and a similiar slice of black bread. Supper was the same as lunch. For Saturday supper instead of soup we had a small cube of cheese and for Sunday supper a very small piece of wurst.

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H2510 - 0084

H2510 – 0085

I had severe dysentery with loss of blood for ten days in January and again no Dr. nor medicine was made available, although promised daily.

I wish to make it clear that we were guarded by regular Vienna police and not SS or Wehrmacht and that most of the police were kind an sympathetic, especially when no Gestapo or SS were around. There was however very strict control over our guards.

On the 1st of March I succumbed to pneumonia and had a very high fever. Twice a day for four days I asked for the Dr., and they assured me he was coming, but none never came. Through a friendly guard I was able to get some sulfanilimide from my medical kit that had been captured with me, and I have no doubt that this medicine helped to save my life.

When the Russians were within 50 kilometres of Vienna we were moved by train to Enns, Austria near Linz and marched to Mauthausen Concentration Lager on the 29th of March. We were 48 hours without food or water.

At Mauthausen we were lined up and systematically questioned, beaten, slapped and intimidated by numerous SS men in relays that took approximately 4 hours. Most were beaten with a stick besides being slapped and spat upon. We were then led to the bath where all our belongings including every stitch of clothing was taken from us, all hair was shaved from our bodies and after a hot shower we were given an old suit of underwear. We were then marched out into the cold barefooted were we stood at attention for sometime before being taken to our barracks. The barracks were normally designed for 220 men, but our group swelled the total to almost 400 men. This was later increased to over 500 which made it necessary for three men to sleep in most bunks which were single and a very few had two men in them. Toilet and hygienic facilities were proportionately poor.

Food consisted of very dilute ersatz coffee (hot water) at five in the morning. Lunch was one liter of erpsim soup which was much thicker than the soup we had in Vienna, but much less palatable. Supper was a tenth to a seventeenth of a kilo of black bread. The bread however, was composed of wheat flour, potato peelings, sawdust and straw. After two days we began by devious means to get wooden shoes and trousers or shirts. After about two weeks I

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was able to collect a full compliment of assorted rags. The main difference between the prison in Vienna and the Mauthausen Lager was the fact that here we were forced to work. Because of the diet and the hard manual work that I was performing caused my health to fail. My work consisted of carrying sand, cement and water for the tile layers in the new crematorium. One noon several SS men entered and wanted to know why the work was progressing so slowly and informed us that we must finish the room andhave it ready for operation by the following morning or we would be the first occupants of the new ovens. Needless to say we accomplished the job in the allotted time. I then helped carry huge soup kettles about a half mile to a neighboring Hungarian Jew camp. The Jews being too weak themselves to carry their own food. While carrying these heavy kettles of soup we were beaten severely and often with sticks by the SS and occasionally camp firemen. I received several bad beatings because I could not carry the weight on my left arm, for my arm was left weak by the fracture in December. After almost two weeks, through friends, I was able to transfer to a better barracks where extra food and packages from home were common from among the prisoners. Almost every day bits of this extra food were given to me and I saved and cooked the peelings from the potatoes. I was sick with dysentery most of the time while at Mauthausenand occasinally with high fever and extreme nauses, so that at the end of two and a half weeks I was down to 52 kilos (112 lbs). My normal weight being 165 lbs. The reason I declined medical treatment in the Sanitaes Lager was because very few ever came back alive from there. Five patients in a single bed, one half liter of soup and one seventeenth kilo of bread per day was the ration. And towards the last the hunger was so great that the sick were eating the muscles, heart and liver from the dead which ran to over 400 per day.

In six years exstemce the camp had never distributed any Red Cross parcels, but one day SS troops were noticed eating bars of chocolate and smoking American cigarettes, several empty cartons which were picked up by prisoners and brought to me. This was our first evidence that Red Cross parcels had arrived in this camp. All American Red Cross parcels had been stolen by the SS for themselves and their families. All of the French parcels had been opened and cigarettes and chocolate removed. I received a Hungarian package which had ovaltine, cheese, and sugar. My system was so deteriorated that

~~I could not keep down the~~

A 098067

H2510 - 0087

I could not keep down the ovaltine and cheese. I was so weak I could not stand long without fainting

We had been expecting the Russians and they had been within 60 kilometres for almost a month. By the end of April we began to hear rumors that the Americans were also very near. In a few days I could keep down my ovaltine and cheese and we began to hear the American guns. The SS left hurriedly and were replaced by the Wehrmacht about the 1st of May. The day before the American arrived the Wehrmacht was replaced by Viennese police who were old men and almost harmless.

It was later found out that after the Americans arrived that I was to be executed on the 28th of April 1945, but that a friendly Czech had stolen my paper from the file and burned it three days before, so that there was no record. In the confusion of leaving the SS did not have time to check thoroughly the 18,000 prisoners. Four American servicemen were executed in April in this concentration camp. Two were executed and then cremated on the 12th of April, and two on the 21st of April. The names were: Halsey S. Nisula, 0-2065604, T43-44, O P and Nelson Bernard Paris, 654-80-47 T11/420 USNR, and LeRoy Taschendorf, 0-762835, T43-44, O P and one other American from which the attendants were unable to grab the identification discs from the body, becasue the SS men were observing.

Jack H. Taylor
Lt(sg) U.S. Navy
178727

Sworn and subscribed to 14th day of May 1945 by

Eugene S. Cohen
Eugene S. Cohen
Major QMC
Investigating Officer

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Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Maj, QM Corps, JA Section, Third US Army, Investigating Officer, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Lt. Jack H. Taylor, who, being by me first duly sworn, made and subscribed the following statement:

Sworn statement of Lt (Senior Grade) Jack H. Taylor

14 May 1945

My name is Jack H. Taylor, USNR, assigned to OSS. I was captured in uniform by ten Gestapo agents in Schutzen, (near Eisenstadt) Austria with my interpreter (an Austrian Corp. in our service) on 1 December 1944. We were beaten severely and my left elbow joint broken from twisting behind my back. Later in Eisenstadt jail with wrists chained together behind my back, I was slapped and kicked severely and repeatedly while being interrogated. Still chained and with a Gestapo man sitting on my lap I was taken to Weiner Neustadt Gestapo hq. where I was stripped and given a minute examination.

Civilian clothes were handed me which I refused to put on as I expected them to photograph me in them as evidence that I was captured in them, but as they were taking me to Vienna I put on underwear only and wooden shoes for protection from the cold.

I was brought to Gestapo Hq in Vienna in the early morning and placed in a cell alone, even my shoe strings being removed so that I could not hang myself. I was not allowed to lie down nor to sleep nor was any food or water allowed, very strict guard control existed. Later in the morning I was brought before the Gestapo Kriminalrat Sanizer and others and again questioned. I refused to answer any questions until they gave me back my uniform. They threatened to "give me the works", but aside from twisting my already painful left arm and slapping me around, no real torture was instigated. After about three hours, they agreed to give me back my uniform and I agreed to answer some questions. They also said they would have a Dr. to attend my arm, but of course this was never done.

I was held in Gestapo Hq. in Vienna for 4 months, 2 1/2 months of which were solitary confinement. No reading matter, even German, or writing materials were allowed, the International Red Cross was not notified and of course no Red Cross packages or mail was allowed.

Prisoners arose at 5 am and after washing (one at a time, so that no one ever saw another prisoner) we waited until 8 am for breakfast which consisted of hot water (very dilute ersatz coffee without sugar or milk) and a small slice of black bread. Lunch consisted of a very weak erpsim (parsnip) soup, no meat-broth, bone or other vegetable was contained therein and a similar slice of black bread. Supper was the same as lunch. For Saturday supper instead of soup we had a small cube of cheese and for Sunday supper a very small piece of wurst.

I had severe dysentery with loss of blood for ten days in January and again no Dr. nor medicine was made available, although promised daily.

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Exh. 3.

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I wish to make it clear that we were guarded by regular Vienna police and SS or Wehrmacht and that most of the police were kind and sympathetic, especially when no Gestapo or SS were around. There was however, very strict control over our guards.

On the 1st of March I succumbed to pneumonia and had a very high fever. Twice a day for four days I asked for the Dr., and they assured me he was coming, but none never came. Through a friendly guard I was able to get some sulfanilimide from my medical kit that had been captured with me, and I have no doubt that this medicine helped to save my life.

When the Russians were within 50 kilometres of Vienna we were moved by train to Enns, Austria near Linz and marched to Mauthausen Concentration Lager on the 29th of March. We were 48 hours without food or water.

At Mauthausen we were lined up and systematically questioned, beaten, slapped and intimidated by numerous SS men in relays that took approximately 4 hours. Most were beaten with a stick besides being slapped and spat upon. We were then led to the bath where all our belongings including every stitch of clothing was taken from us, all hair was shaved from our bodies and after a hot shower we were given an old suit of underwear. We were then marched out into the cold, barefooted where we stood at attention for sometime before being taken to our barracks. The barracks were normally designed for 220 men, but our group swelled the total to almost 400 men. This was later increased to over 500 which made it necessary for three men to sleep in most bunks which were single and a very few had two men in them. Toilet and hygienic facilities were proportionately poor.

Food consisted of very dilute ersatz coffee (hot water) at five in the morning. Lunch was one liter of erpsim soup which was much thicker than the soup we had in Vienna, but much less Palatable. Supper was a tenth to a seventeenth of a kilo of black bread. The bread however, was composed of wheat flower, potato peelings, sawdust and straw. After two days we began by devious means to get wooden shoes and trousers or shirts. After about two weeks I was able to collect a full compliment of assorted rags. The main difference between the prison in Vienna and the Mauthausen Lager was the fact that here we were forced to work. Because of the diet and the hard manual work that I was performing caused my health to fail. My work consisted of carrying sand, cement and water for the tile layers in the new crematorium. One noon several SS men entered and wanted to know why the work was progressing so slowly and informed us that we must finish the room and have it ready for operation by the following morning or we would be the first occupants of the new ovens. Needless to say we accomplished the job in the allotted time. I then helped carry huge soup kettles about a half mile to a neighboring Hungarian Jew Camp. The Jews being too weak themselves to carry their own food. While carrying these heavy kettles of soup we were beaten severely and often with sticks by the SS and occasionally camp firemen. I received several bad beatings because I could not carry the weight on my left arm, for my arm was left weak by the fracture in December. After almost two weeks, through friends, I was able to transfer to a better barracks where extra food and packages from home were common among the prisoners. Almost every day bits of this extra food were given to me and I saved and cooked the peelings from the potatoes. I was sick with dysentery most of the time while at

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Mauthausen, and occasionally with high fever and extreme nausea, so that at the end of two and a half weeks I was down to 52 kilos (112 lbs). My normal weight being 165 lbs. The reason I declined medical treatment in the Sanitaes Lager was because very few ever came back alive from there. Five patients in a single bed, one half liter of soup and one seventeenth kilo of bread per day was the ration. And towards the last the hunger was so great that the sick were eating the muscles, heart and liver from the dead which ran to over 400 per day.

In six years existence the camp had never distributed any Red Cross parcels, but one day Troops were noticed eating bars of chocolate and smoking American cigarettes, several empty cartons which were picked up by prisoners and brought to me. This was our first evidence that Red Cross parcels had arrived in this camp. All American Red Cross Parcels had been stolen by the SS for themselves and their families. All of the French parcels had been opened and cigarettes and chocolate removed. I received a Hungarian package which had ovaltine, cheese and sugar. My system was so deteriorated that I could not keep down the ovaltine and cheese. I was so weak I could not stand long without fainting.

We had been expecting the Russians and they had been within 60 kilometres for almost a month. By the end of April we began to hear rumors that the Americans were also very near. In a few days I could keep down my ovaltine and cheese and we began to hear the American guns. The SS left hurriedly and were replaced by the Wehrmacht about the 1st of May. The day before the Americans arrived the Wehrmacht was replaced by Viennese police who were old men and almost harmless.

It was later found out that after the Americans arrived that I was to be executed on the 28th of April 1945, but that a friendly Czech had stolen my paper from the file and burned it three days before, so that there was no record. In the confusion of leaving the SS did not have time to check thoroughly the 18,000 prisoners. Four American servicemen were executed in April in this concentration camp. Two were executed and then cremated on the 12th of April and two on the 21st of April. The names were: Halsey S. Nisula, O-2065604 T43-44, O P and Nelson Bernard Paris, 654-80-47 T11/420 USNR, and LeRoy Tischendorf, O-762835, T43-44, O P and one other American from which the attendants were unable to grab the identification discs from the body, because the SS men were observing.

/s/ Jack H. Taylor
Lt. (S.C.) US-Navy
178727

Sworn and subscribed to 14th day of May 1945 by

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Major QM Corps
Investigating Officer

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EXHIBIT NUMBER 4

CERTIFICATE

This Exhibit was prepared and gathered by an International Committee headed by ERNST MARTIN and JOSEF ULBRECHT who have sworn to the authenticity thereof. In a separate affidavit contained herein as part of this Exhibit, these men have stated under oath that they had previously worked on the statistics of the Mauthausen Camp Group.

The exhibit contains true extracts and assembling of figures from the more permanent records of the deaths by years, the various causes of death, the gold taken from the teeth of the victims, descriptions of technical devices, such as the Gas Car, Electrical Fence etc., used by the SS for annihilation purposes, and so on.

The sixteen volumes containing the names of the victims are being photographed by the Office of Strategic Services and will be available in either film from or by themselves for the purposes of trial.

Eugene S. Cohen

EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps,
Investigating Officer.

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H2510 - 0092

TRANSLATION

Memorandum In Regard To Death List Of Deceased And Murdered Prisoners. K.L. Mauthausen.

The death records were recorded and kept up from 1941 to 1943 by myself, and afterwards by Josef Ulbrecht.

The death records contains the names of 171,856 prisoners. These are the official records of the SS Camp Surgeons Office at Mauthausen. These figures are correct. Not contained on this list are dead prisoners who were not recorded, and many whose names are not known.

I swear under oath that this statement is true and nothing but the truth.

Mauthausen, 14 May 1945.

/s/ Ernst Martin
Gasworks Director
Born 7 January 1897
Innsbruck, Maximilianstrass 31.

I swear under oath that this is a true statement and contains nothing but the truth.

Mauthausen, 14 May 1945

/s/ Josef Ulbrecht
Bank Director
Born 22 January 1896
Beneschau near Prag.

I, Jack R. Nowitz, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing and following is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Ernst Martin given at Mauthausen, Austria, this 14th day of May 1945

Jack R. Nowitz
T/5 JACK R. NOWITZ

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Mauthausen, Austria this 14th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

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Erklärung

zu der Austellung "T o t e n z a h l e n" verstorbener, bezw. ermordeter Häftlinge im K.L.Mauthausen, welche in den übergebenen Totenbüchern enthalten sind!

Die Totenbücher sind vom Jahre 1941 bis 1943 vom mir, sodann von Herrn Josef U l b r e c h t geführt worden.
Die Totenbücher, denen die Zahlen von 71856 toten Häftlingen entnommen sind, waren die offiziellen Totenbücher der Dienststelle der SS-Standortarzt Mauthausen.
Die Zahlen entsprechen vollständig den Tatsachen und sind einzig und allein nur die toten Häftlinge nicht enthalten, welche im K.L.Mauthausen namenlos gestorben sind, das heißt also als Häftlinge mit Nummer nicht aufgenommen worden sind und deren Namen nirgends bekannt waren.

Ich erkläre an Eidesstatt, daß vorstehende Angaben die reinste und vollste Wahrheit sind.
Mauthausen, den 14. Mai 1945.

(Ernst M a r t i n)
Gaswerksdirektor, geb. 7.1.1897
Innsbruck, Maximilianstrasse 31.

Ich erkläre an Eidesstatt, daß vorstehende Angaben die reinste und vollste Wahrheit sind.
Mauthausen, den 14. Mai 1945.

(Josef U l b r e c h t)
Bankdirektor, geb.22.1.1896
Beneschau bei Prag.

I, T/5 Jack R. Nowitz being sworn state that I truly translated the oath administered in this case by Major Eugene S. Cohen.

Jack R. Nowitz
JA Sec. HQ Third US Army

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 May 1945 at Mauthausen, Austria, that the above is the entire truth and that the contents of the complete report following is a true copy of the research made by the men indicated and under the supervision of the above.

Eugene S. Cohen A 098074
Eugene S. Cohen, INVESTIGATING OFFICER

H2510 - 0094

TRANSLATION

List of dead prisoners who died or were murdered in Mauthausen, and who are listed by name in the offical records of this camp.

Please note that in the death lists of Camp Mauthausen, are also contained the deceased in the surrounding camps. In the lists of Camp Gusen are only the ones who died there. (In the book S.U.)

All Russian PWs who died in Mauthausen, Gusen and surrounding camps.

They are listed as follows:

YEAR	CAMP MAUTHAUSEN AND SURROUNDING CAMPS	GUSEN	PWS	DAILY AVERAGE DEATH RATE
1939	445	-	-	1.2
1940	2311	1522	-	10.5
1941	1402	5570	710	21.1
1942	4429	3890	4105	30.7
1943	3209	5116	147	23.2
1944	7075	4004	326	
	+2980			39.4
1945	16399	8214		208.6

This makes a total of 71,856 officially listed deceased prisoners.

+2980 are prisoners who were sent tothe so-called reconditioning camp Ybbs, who are not know by name.

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T o t e n z a h l e n

verstorbener, bezw. ermordeter Häftlinge im K.L.Mauthausen, welche in den übergebenen Totenbüchern namentlich enthalten sind.

Dabei ist zu beachten, daß in den Totenbüchern des K.L.Mauthausen auch sämtliche in den Außenlagern verstorbenen Häftlinge enthalten sind. In den Totenbüchern Gusen sind nur die in Gusen verstorbenen Häftlinge und im Buch SU.-Kriegsgefangene alle in Mauthausen, Außenlagern und Gusen verstorbenen Kriegsgefangenen enthalten.

Es verstarben demnach :

Jahr	Lager Mauthausen und Außenlager	Gusen	Kriegsgef.	tägliche Durchschnitt ziffer
1939	445	-	-	1,2
1940	2311	1522	-	10,5
1941	1402	5570	710	21,1
1942	4429	3890	4105	30,7
1943	3209	5116	147	23,2
1944	7075	4004	326	39,4
	2980 +)			
1945	16399	8214		208,6

Demnach die Gesamttotenzahl der namentlich genannten Häftlinge 71856 .

+) Deise Zahl 2980 bedeutet die Häftlinge, welche in das Genesungslager nach Ybbs von Mauthausen gesandt wurden, welche aber namentlich nicht bekannt sind.

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Aufstellung

über die Art der **Ermordungen** von Häftlingen im K.L. Mauthausen.

1.) " Auf der Flucht erschossen "

Die gebräuchlichste Art um Häftlinge, die erledigt werden sollten, zu ermorden war der Sammelbegriff "auf der Flucht erschossen".
Es kann gesagt werden, daß in Wirklichkeit, überhaupt kein Häftling in Wirklichkeit geflüchtet ist, da dies durch die Bewachung eine vollkommene Unmöglichkeit war.
a) schwache Häftlinge, die ihr Arbeitspensum nicht erledigen konnten und am Ende ihrer Kräfte waren, wurden einfach in die Postenkette gejagt.
b) Politische Häftlinge aller Nationen, die besonders den Hass auf sich gezogen hatten, wurden gleich am ersten Tage nach ihrer Ankunft in Hemd und Unterhosen ohne Schuhe zum Steinetragen verwendet. wobei ihnen Steine von 5o bis 8o kg aufgelegt wurden und welche sie aus dem Wiener Graben ins Lager schleppen mußten, dies waren 196 Stufen bei einem Höhenunterschied von 186 m, welche am Vormittag bis 15 mal und am Nachmittag bis 12 mal gemacht werden mußten. Dies ist außerdem eine Strecke von 2 km für einen Weg, so daß der Häftling also am Vormittag mit den Steinlasten 3o km zu bewältigen hatte, 3o km leer im Laufschritt zurücklegen mußte und am Nachmittag 24 km beladen und 24 km leer. Dies ununterbrochen begleitet von Stockhieben, Beschimpfungen und Fußtritten.
Daß dabei der stärkste Mann in wenigen Tagen bei der unzureichenden Verköstigung zusammenbrechen mußte, ist klar.
Wenn nun der Häftling fertig war mit seinen Kräften, so wurde er einfach in die Postenkette hineingeprügelt oder taumelte vollständig willenlos selbst hinein, nur um seine gräßlichen Leiden abzukürzen.
Dasselbe spielte sich beim Lagerbau selbst, beim Bau des Sportplatzes usw. ab. Hier legte man zum Beispiel einen Baumstamm knapp außerhalb der Postenkette, und befahl mehren Häftlingen diesen zu holen. Selbstverständlich wurden diese ohne Anruf von den Posten sofort erschossen.
Oder man warf die Mütze des Häftlings aus Mutwillen in die Postenkette und befahl demselben seine Mütze zu holen, der Häftling wurde vom Posten sofort erschossen.
Häftlinge, die auf der Flucht erschossen wurden, in Wirklichkeit aber nur angeschossen waren, durften nicht behandelt werden, sondern erhielten den Gnadenschuß oder wurden von den SS-Ärzten gespritzt.
Das meiste Blut hat in dieser Beziehung wohl der Bau des Sportplatzes mit der dazu nötigen Terrainanschüttung gekostet.
Obwohl manche Häftlinge buchstäblich durchsiebt waren mit Schüssen, so durften in den Sektionsprotokollen der SS-Ärzte nur ein Schuß, manchmal 2 höchstens 3 Schüsse angegeben werden.
Diese Protokolle gingen an das SS- und Polizeigericht Wien (VII) um diese Todesursachen legal aufzusäumen.
Beliebt war es, sogenannte "Massenflüchten" zu veranstalten, um auf diese Weise schärfere Lagerbestimmungen durchzusetzen oder aber ein Abziehen von SS-Truppen zu vernüten. Bei diesen Gelegenheiten wurden oft bis zu 5o Häftlingen auf einmal in die Postenkette getrieben, besonders an einer Stelle, die schon vorher mit Maschinengewehr- und MPi-Posten besetzt war.
Es genügte meistens daß der Schutzhaftlagerführer oder Arbeitsdienstführer dem Capo am Morgen sagte, heute rückst du mit so und soviel Mann weniger ein, oder direkt die Leute Bezeichnete, die am Abend nicht mehr am Leben sein durften. Diese Capos waren zumeist Zigeuner oder Berufsverbrecher, die sich zu diesen Dingen hergaben.

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2.) Freitod durch Sprung in die Tiefe.

Eine weitere beliebte Art um Häftlinge zu erledigen , war sie zu zwingen über die Wand im Steinbruch (ca.5o m) herunterzuspringen. Auf diese Weise wurden ein großer Teil der eingelieferten hölländischen Gefangenen im Herbst und Sommer 1941 erledigt. War der Häftling nicht tot, so erhielt er gleichfalls den Gnadenschuß oder Spritze. Ärztlich behandelt wurde er in keinem Falle.

3.) Freitod durch Ertrinken.

Die Häftlinge wurden mit Prügeln oder Gewehrkolben gezwungen in dem seichten Bach im Wiener Graben oder ein Regenloch sich hineinzulegen, wurden solange untergetaucht, bis sie tot waren. Dasselbe machte man mit einfach oft nur mit einer Regentonne.

4.) Freitod durch Einwirkung von Starkstrom.

Das Lager war mit einem elektrisch geladenen Drahtzaun umgeben, (38o Volt). Die Häftlinge wurden nun gezwungen, zumeist Neuzugänge aus der Quarantäne-abteilung,in diesen Draht zu gehen. Die Folge war meist, daß der Häftling nicht sofort tot war, sondern im Draht mit Verbrennungen hängen blieb und sich stundenlang abmarterte, bis er in den Morgenstunden, dies spielte sich meist in der Nacht ab, entweder zur Gänze verkohlt war, oder aber dann durch einen Schuß erlöst wurde.
Auch hier kann gesagt werden, daß es keinen solchen Freitod gab, sondern in Wirklichkeit jeder gezwungen in den Draht ging, mit ganz wenigen Ausnahmen, welche wußten daß sie sterben mußten, und diese Todesart in ihrer Verzweiflung als einziges Mittel sahen, ihre Leiden abzukürzen.

5.) Freitod durch Erhängen.

Der Häftling erhängte sich, um seine Martern abzukürzen an irgeneinem Ort im Lager. Dabei kam es oft vor, daß der Häftling zuvor erschlagen worden ist, und sodann um einen Selbstmord vorzutäuschen aufgehängt wurde. Dies geschah besonders dann, wenn der Häftling von einem Capo oder auf dem Block vom Blockpersonal erschlagen wurde.
Besonders beliebt war es, Leute im Bunker (Arrest) auf diese Weise sterben, zu lassen. Man gab Freitod durch Erhängen an, während in Wirklichkeit die Häftlinge erdrosselt wurden.

6.) Mit der Angabe, daß der Häftling an irgendeiner Krankheit verstorben ist, in Wirklichkeit aber ermordet wurde.

a.) G a s k a m m e r .
Kranke, schwache und arbeitsunfähige Häftlinge wurden von Zeit zu Zeit in der Gaskammer vergast; dazu kamen auch politische Gefangene, die erledigt werden sollten. Bis zu 12o Häftlingen wurden nackt in die Gaskammer gepresst und dann "Cyklon B" eingeleitet. Der Tod trat oft erst nach Stunden ein. Durch ein Glasfenster in der Tür des Raumes beobachteten die SS-Mörder die Vorgänge.
b.) G a s a u t o .
Ein Gefangenentransportauto war so eingerichtet, daß gleichfalls "Cyklon B" eingeleitet werden konnte. Dieses Auto nahm Häftlinge in Mauthausen auf, vergaste sie auf der Fahrt, lud sie im Krematorium in Gusen ab und nahm auf der Rückfahrt wieder Häftlinge in Gusen, vergaste sie wiederum auf der Fahrt und brachte sie in das Krematorium in Mauthausen.
c.) Ermordung durch "S p r i t z e n".
Die beliebteste Todesart, insbesonders für Lungenkranke, Kranke die an Infektionskrankheiten, schweren Phlegmonen usw. litten, war ihnen eine Spritze zu geben. Dies ging so meist vor sich, daß der Häftling auf den Operationstisch gelgt wurde zwecks Vornahme einer Operation. Er wurde kurz mit Chloraethyl narkotisiert und sodann wurde mit einer Injektionsspritze und langer Nadel in das Herz eine Lösung von Magnesiumchlorat, von Cyan-Rhodan-Verbindungen und andere, von Benzin usw. injiziert. Der Tod trat

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Der Tod trat schockartig ein, meist nach Sekunden, oft aber, wenn diese Injektionen nicht von Ärzten gemacht wurden, quälte sich der Häftling noch stundenlang ab.
Es war da zum Beispiel der Brauch, Abnormalitäten, also Bucklige oder sonst medizinisch interessante Körperbaue nur aus diesen einen Grund zu töten, um auf diese Art und Weise in den Besitz des Skeletts oder bei Tätowierungen der Haut zu gelangen und den Sammlungen der SS-Ärzte, besonders aber der SS-Ärztlichen Akedemie Graz, einzuverleiben.
Aus dieser Menschenhaut, welche in der Anatomie Gusen präpariert wurde, machten sich die SS-Ärzte Büchereinbände, bezw. schenkten dann diese Bücher ihren Weibern und Geliebten oder sonstigen anderen prominenten Naziführern.
So kam es vor, daß zufällig ein SS-Arzt bei einem Häftling im Bad eine interessante Tätowierung sah, der Häftling wurde herausgeholt, sofort auf obige Art und Weise ermordet, abgehäutet und die Haut wie oben verwendet.

d.) Zerreissen durch Hunde.
Häftlinge, die sich unbeliebt machten oder aber mit der Bestimmung, sie zu erledigen nach Mauthausen kamen, wurden in der Nacht am Apellplatz aufgestellt und so dann die Hunde des Schutzhaftlagerführers auf diese Häftlinge gehetzt bis sie buchstäblich zerrissen waren. Dasselbe spielte sich wiederholt im Häftlingsbad oder im Arrest ab.

e.) Im Winter schickte man neuangekommene Häftlinge ins Bad, duschte sie heiß, jagte sie dann in Hemd und Unterhosen bloßfüßig auf den Appellplatz und exerzierte mit ihnen unter Prügeln und Fußtritten bei Kälten von 2o - 3o Grad 5 - 6 stundenlang. Die Folge, daß diese Häftlinge noch in der Nacht, spätestens aber in den Morgenstunden tot waren. Auf diese Weise wurden Hunderte von Häftlingen erledigt.

f.) Man stellte die Häftlinge tagelang ohne Essen oder Trinken und ohne ihre Notdurft verrichten zu können an die Mauer (beim Turnstehen), kettete sie an, bis sie vor Schwäche umfielen und starben. Dies dauerte oft 8 Tage lang bis der Häftling tot war, oder eventuell schon früher durch einen Genickschuß erlöst war.

g.) Genickschüsse.
Auf diese Weise wurden Häftlinge hinter dem Bad oder in der Genickschusskammer im Krematorium, oder im Arrest erledigt. In den letzten Tagen vor der Besetzung des Lagers durch die amerikanischen Truppen wurde auf diese Weise das ganze Arrest geleert und Häftlinge die zu viel wußten, erledigt.

Ich erkläre an Eidesstatt, daß vorstende Angaben die reinste und vollste Wahrheit sind.

Mauthausen, den 8. Mai 1945.

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H2510 - 0099

TRANSLATION

The following is a list of different ways and means prisoners were murdered in the Concentration Camp "Mauthausen".

1. Shot while trying to escape

The most common way to get rid of prisoners who were to be murdered was the phrase "Shot while trying to escape.

I will add here that none of the prisoners tried to escape since it was an impossibilty.

a. Weak prisoners who could not do their work were chased into the chain of guards where they were shot.

b. Political prisoners of all nations, who were especially hated, were immediately after their arrival ordered to carry stones from the famous "Wiener Graben" (Quarry). They had to perform this work without shoes and stripped to their shirts and drawers. Stones weighing from 50 to 80 kg had to be carried over 196 steps by an altitude difference of 86 meters for a distance of 2 kilometers. This had to be repeated 15 times in the morning and 12 times in the afternoon. The return trip had to be made in double-time. In this manner the prisoner had to walk 30 km with a burden and 30 km in double-time during the morning. In the afternoon it was 24 and 24. This was accompanied by beatings and kicking and swearing. Even the strongest man would break down in a few days, especially if you consider the entirely insufficient food.

When the prisoner was at the end of his strenght he was chased into the chain of guards, or in many cases stumbled willingly by himself in order to shorten his terrible sufferings.

This was done at the construction of the camp and the sports arena. Many times a tree stump was placed outside. The chain of guards ordered the prisoners to get it. Of course they were not halted, and then shot by the guards. Sometimes the cap of the prisoner was thrown to the guards. He was ordered to get it , and he was immediately shot. Prisoners who were shot at and not killed were not allowed to get treatment. They either got a shot of grace or an injection by the SS doctors. The most blood was spilled this way in the construction of the sports arena.

Despite the fact that many prisoners had more holes in them than a sieve, the official documents recorded only two or three of the shootings. These documents were sent to the SS and Police Court at Vienna (VII) in order to give his death a legal cause.

Very often they started a mass flight in order to get strictier orders, or to prevent SS men from being sent away. At such a so called mass flight sometimes up to 50 prisoners were chased into the chain of guards, which was selected in advance and therefore covered with machine-guns and machine-pistols. It was sufficient that the commandant or workleader told the Capo, "tonight you return with 50 prisoners less, or sometimes he pointed out the men directly that he did not wish to return. These Capos were mostly chipsies or professional criminals who were willing to do this kind of work.

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2.
Suicide by Jumping into the depth

Another very common way to get rid of the prisoners was to force them to jump over the wall of the quarry. In this manner a great part of the Dutch Prisoners were eliminated in Summer and Fall of 1941. If the prisoner was not yet dead, he either received a shot of grace or and injection. Under no circumstances was he treated.

3. Suicide by drowning

Prisoners were forced with sticks and rifles to submerge into a shallow river in the quarry or into a waterhole, and were kept under water until they were dead. This was often done in a barrel of water.

4. Suicide by electricity

The camp was surrounded with an electrically charge wirefence (380 volts). The prisoners mostly newcomers from the quarrantine section were forced to touch the wire. The consequence was that the prisoner was not immediately dead, but stuck to the wirefence until morning till he was either all burned or received a shot of grace. This took place during the night. I must add here that they did not voluntarily go into the fence. They were forced, with the exception of a very few, who in their despair and who knew that they had to die, selected this kind of death in order to shorten their sufferings.

5. Suicide by hanging.

The prisoner hanged himself to shorten his sufferings. It happened very often that he was beaten to death before, and in order to show that he had committed suicide , he was hanged afterwards. This happened especially when he was beaten to death by a Capo or the block personnel. Prisoners who were under arrest in the bunker often died this way. It was stated he had committed suicide but in reality he was strangled to death.

6. Report that the prisoner died of a disease, while in reality he was murdered

a. Gas Chamber

Prisoners who were sick, weak and not able to perform duty, were from time to time gassed. Political prisoners were also treated this way. Up to 120 prisoners were pushed naked into the gas chamber and then gassed by Cyklon B. Death very often did not occur for hours. Through a spyhole in the door the SS murderers observed the incident.

B. Gascar

A prison transport truck was equipped in such a way that it also could function to gas prisoners. The truck took a load of prisoners from Mauthausen and gassed them on the way to Gusen. When they arrived at Gusen they were dumped at the crematorium. On the return trip it took another load from Gusen, gassed them and dumped them at the crematorium at Mauthausen.

C. Murder by Injection

The most common way to get rid of prisoners who suffered from a disease of the lungs or another contagious disease was to give an injection. This was usally done in the following manner:

The patient was put on the operating table. He was then given ether, and given an injection with a long needle into his heart. This solution consisted of Magnesiumcloride and Cyan Rhodan and others among them gasoline. Death occurred in the way of shocks and crambs most of the time after a few seconds. If the solution was not prepared by a doctor the patient would suffer for hours afterward.

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It was customary tokill abnormals, such as hunchbacks or persons whose bodies seemed to be interesting for study. Sometimes they were killed for the sole purpose of obtaining the skeleton, or if they were tatooed to get the skin. Bodies were then given to the SS doctors or the SS Medical Academies in Graz.

From this human skin which was treated in the Anatomie Gusen, the SS doctors, made bookcovers and sent them to their wifes, sweethearts, and relatives, or presented them to prominent Nazi personalities. It happened that an SS doctor noticed an interesting tatooing on one of the prisoners taking a bath. He was immediately killed in the just described manner, skinned and the skin used as mentioned above.

d. Tearing by dogs

Prisoners who were hated, or who were earmarked when they arrived, where gathered at the parade-place and dogs were let loose on them until they were literally torn apart. This happened several times in the prison bath or the jail.

e. During winter new arrivals were given a hot shower, they were than chased to the parade-place. All they wore were their shirt and drawers, nothing else. The consequences were that most of them died during the night, and the rest by morning. Hundreds died this way.

f. Some were forced to stand at the wall chained without getting any food or water. They were not even given a chance to releive themselves. This sometimes lasted 8 days if they were not relieved by a shot through the neck earlier..

g. Shooting in the neck

Many prisoners were shot in the bath, or in the special chamber of the crematorium. They were placed against the wall and shot in the neck. This way nearly all the men in arrest and the ones who knew too much, were killed before the arrival of American troops.

I swear under oath that the foregoing is nothing but the truth.

/s/ Ernst Martin

TRANSLATION

List of SS doctors and medical service members who especially helped at all killings of prisoners, or ordered them or made them possible. All the following named I accuse of the capitol crimes; murder, inciting to murder, murder to rob, robbery, severe body torture, theft etc. Leading doctor of all the concentration camps in Germany, chief of the office D III at Oranienburg, Berlin; SS Standarten Fuhrer Dr. Enno Lolling. Former birth-helper at Neukolln, Berlin. He is a drunkard, who is never seen sober during his inspections at Mauthausen.

SS Sturmbann Fuhrer Dr. Edward Kresbach SS Station Doctor at Mauthausen, about 50 years old. He was at Mauthausen from the summer of 1941 until the summer of 1943. He was the inventor of the injections the gas chamber etc. A sadist of the worst sort. He was able to get a transfer in the summer of 1943 as SS Station doctor to the concentration Camp Waiwara and from there to Riga. He was able to get into the Wehrmacht and was supposedly released from them around Christmas 1944 to work as a factory doctor at the firm Wegemann and Seidl at Kassel. His private address is Kassel.

SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Dr. Richard Entress from Posen
From the summer of 1943 to the summer of 1944 he was station doctor at Mauthausen. This doctor came from the concentration camp at Auschwitz, where he committed mass murders of prisoners, and started the reconvalecent hospital at Mauthausen. He went from here to the Concentration Camp Gross Posen, and went supposedly from there to the front.

SS Sturbanfuhrer Dr. Waldemar Wolter from Konigshofen at Grabfeld.
was born 19th of May 1908. He was station doctor at Mauthausen from 1944 until now. He was just about the best, who didn't participate personally in the incidents, but tolerated the reconvalecent hospital and the mass murders at Camp 3.

SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Dr. Willy Jobst from Lyer
He was born 27th day of October 1912. He was the station doctor at Ebensee responsible for the high death rates which occurred there.

SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Dr. Hellmuth Vetter
He was born 21st day of March 1910. He was a former doctor in the experimental department at I.G. Farben at Ludwigshafen. He looked at the prisoners only as guinea pigs. His experiments at Camp Gusen are responsible for an unaccountable number of deaths. Also as station doctor at Camp Gusen he was responsible for the monstrous number of deaths there.

SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Dr. Sigbert Ramsauer
He was born the 19th of October 1909, and came from Klagenfurt. He was last station doctor at the concentration Camp Mauthausen, and work-camp Loibplass. He was formerly at Gusen And Mauthausen and was a dope addict, responsible for the large death rates at Gusen where he worked together with Vetter.

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SS Obersturmfuhrer Dr. Herman Richter

He was born the 13th of August 1915 at Linz. His parents live at Linz, his father is their gym teacher. The father and son were already in Austria before 1938. One night in the winter of 1941-1942 Dr. Richter killed approximately 250 Russian Commissares through the injections of benzine. The same one was already an inmate in the insane asylum Giessen. Since he called himself insane he was supposed to be released from the SS and then he disappeared. He should still be at Linz or with his wife at Innsbruck.

SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Karl Bohmichen

He was station doctor at the Concentration Camp at Mauthausen, during 1942, 1943 and 1944. Although he wasn't a graduate physician he operated on the prisoners even the healthy ones . His wife, from his own statements in bragging, worked for the German news service and Gestapo in Paris.

SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Mag. pharm. (Pharmacist) Erich Wasitzky

His private address is Hinterbruhl, near Mödling near Wien. He was a druggist at the Concentration Camp Mauthausen during 1941-1943. He was one of the makers of the gas chamber and injections of different chemical substances. He was a sadist whose greatest pleasure, together with Dr. Krebsbach from their own statement, was to watch the suffering of their victims in the gas chamber, through the well known window.

SS Obersturmfuhrer Josef Glatz

He was born in Rumania, served in the Rumenian army, was druggist at the Concentration Camp Mauthausen, sold medical supplies ordered for the prisoners and is also responsible for the deaths of thousands of prisoners.

SS Obersturmfuhrer Gerhard Gerber

He was born at Alsace and served before as a Lieutenant in the French Army. He also sold great medical supplies in large quantities.

As helpers were the SDG. (Sanitatsdienstgrade=Santitatsunteroffiziere)
(Medical Service members- Medical Non -coms)

To Name:

SS Oberscharfuhrer Werner Grosskopf
SS Hauptscharfuhrer Franz Wloka
SS Scharfuhrer Christian Muller
SS Scharfuhrer Gottlieb Musikant
SS Unterscharfuhrer Ludwig Kiefer
SS Unterscharfuhrer Gustav Kreindl
SS Unterscharfuhrer Theodor Schmitz
SS Unterscharfuhrer Gottfried Walter
SS Unterscharfuhrer Stefan Wick
SS Unterscharfuhrer Hans Deutschmann
SS Unterscharfuhrer Jakob Bauer
SS Unterscharfuhrer Martin Trausser
SS Unterscharfuhrer Edward Curten
SS Unterscharfuhrer Christian Wohlrab
SS Unterscharfuhrer Kleingunther
SS Rottenfuhrer Jakob Ament
SS Rottenfuhrer Tadeus Dobrzanski
SS Rottenfuhrer Johann Boschner

/s/ Ernst Martin

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As helpers were the SDG. (Sanitatsdienstgrade = Sanitätsunteroffiziere)
(Medical Service Members - Medical Non-coms)

To name:

SS OBERSCHARFUHTER WERNER GROSSKOPF
SS HAUPTSCHARFUHRER FRANZ WLOKA
SS SCHARFUHRER CHRISTIAN MULLER
SS SCHARFUHRER GOTTLIEB MUSIKANT
SS UNTERSCHARFUHRER LUDWIG KIEFER
SS UNTERSCHARFUHRER GUSTAV KREINDL
SS UNTERSCHARFUHRER THEODOR SCHMITZ
~~SS UNTERSCHARFUHRER~~
SS UNTERSCHARFUHRER GOTTFRIED WALTER
SS UNTERSCHARFUHRER STEFAN WICK
SS UNTERSCHARFUHRER HANS DEUTSCHMANN
SS UNTERSCHRFUHRER JAKOB BAUER
SS UNTERSCHARFUHRER MARTIN TRASSER
SS UNTERSCHARFUHRER EDUARD CURTEN
SS UNTERSCHARFUHRER CHRISTIAN WOHLRAB
SS UNTERSCHARFUHRER KLEINGUNTHER
SS ROTTENFUHRER JAKOB AMENT
SS ROTTENFUHRER TADEUS DOBRZANSKI
SS ROTTENFUHRER JOHANN BOSCHNER

/s/ Ernst MARTIN

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f s t e l l u n g

Jener SS-Ärzte und Sanitätsdienstgrade, welche sich besonders an allen Ermordungsaktionen von Häftlingen beteiligten, sie befohlen haben, bezw. ermöglichten.

Alle nachstehend Genannten klage ich an wegen der Kapitalverbrechen :

M o r d, Anstiftung zum M o r d , Raubmord, R a u b, schwerer Körperverletzung, Diebstahl usw.

Der leitende Arzt für sämtliche Konzentrationslager in Deutschland
Chef des Amtes D III in Oranienburg/Berlin
SS-Standartenführer Dr. Enno L o l l i n g, ehemals Geburtshelfer in Neukölln Berlin. Säufer, den ich bei Inspizierungen in Mauthausen nie nüchtern gesehen habe.

SS-Sturmbannführer Dr. Eduard K r e b s b a c h, SS-Standortarzt in Mauthausen, ca 50 Jahre alt. In Mauthausen vom Sommer 1941 bis Sommer 1943. Er war der Erfinder der "Spritzen" der "Gaskammer" usw.
Ein Sadist übelster Sorte.
Er verstand es im Sommer 1943 von hier wegzukommen und zwar als SS-Standortarzt nach dem K.L.Maiwara, von dort kam er nach Riga. Es gelang ihm in der Wehrmacht unterzutauchen und soll von da aus Weihnachten 1944 entlassen worden sein und als Betriebsarzt bei der Firma Wegemann & Seidl in Kassel tätig sein. Seine Privatadresse war Kassel.

SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Richard T n t r e s s aus Posen
vom Sommer 1943 bis Sommer 1944 SS-Standortarzt Mauthausen. Dieser SS-Arzt kam vom K.L.Auschwitz, wo er bereits Massenermordungen von Häftlingen durchgeführt hatte und führte hier in Mauthausen wieder das Genesungslager ein. Er kam von hier in das K.L.Groß-Rosen, und soll von dort an die Front gegangen sein.

SS-Sturmbannführer Dr. Waldemar W o l t e r aus Königshofen im Grabfeld, geb. 19.5.1908, SS-Standortarzt Mauthausen von 1944 bis jetzt.
Verhältnismässig noch der Beste, der sich zwar nicht persönlich xxx an Ausschreitungen beteiligte, wohl aber Genesungslager und die Massenermordungen aus dem Lager 3 zuließ.

SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Willy J o b s t aus Eger
geb. 27.10.1912 Lagerarzt im KLM.-Arbeitslager Ebensee
Verantwortlich über die dortigen haarsträubenden Totenzahlen.

SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Helmuth V e t t e r , geb. 21.3.1910
früher Arzt in den Versuchsabteilungen der I.G.Farben in Ludwigshafen.
Sah den Häftling nur als Versuchsobjekt an. Versuche von neuen Präparaten im Lager Gusen, bei welchen unzählige Häftlinge zu Grunde gegangen sind.
Außerdem ist er als Lagerarzt Gusen für die dortigen Riesenziffern verantwortlich (Toten).

SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Sigbert R a m s a u e r , geb.19.10.1909
aus Klagenfurt, zuletzt Lagerarzt im KLM.-Arbeitslager Loiblpass.
Vorher in Gusen und Mauthausen, Rauschgiftsüchtig, verantwortlich für die großen Totenziffern in Gusen, wobei er mit Vetter zusammenarbeitete.

SS-Obersturmführer Dr. Hermann R i c h t e r , geb.13.8.1915
aus Linz, seine Eltern wohnen in Linz, sein Vater ist dort Turnlehrer, Vater und Sohn waren bereits im alten Österreich vor 1938 Nazi.
Dr. Richter hat im Winter 1941/42 in einer Nacht allein durch Spritzen mit Benzin ca. 250 russische Kommissäre erledigt.
Derselbe war bereits in der Nervenheilanstalt Giessen . Dadurch daß der Mann sich geistig krank stellte, wollte er aus der SS entkommen und verschwinden. Er dürfte

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schwinden. Er dürfte sich jetzt noch in Linz oder bei seiner Frau in Innsbruck aufhalten.

SS-Hauptsturmführer Karl B ö h m i c h e n
Lagerarzt im K.L.Mauthausen 1942, 1943, 1944.
Obwohl noch kein fertiger Arzt betätigte sich derselbe als Operateur, wobei alles was auch gesund war operiert werden mußte, nur um an d n Häftlingen zu lernen. Seine Frau war nach eigenen Angaben und Prahlereien im deutschen Nachrichtendienst und bei der Gestapo in Paris tätig gewesen.

SS-Hauptsturmführer Mag.pharm. Erich W a s i t z k y
Privatadresse Hinterbrühl, Mödling bei Wien.
war Apotheker im K.L.Mauthausen 1941 - 1943. Schöpfer der Gaskammer, der "Spritzen" in der verschiedenen chemischen Zusammensetzung, Sadist, dessen größte Freude mit Dr. Krebsbach es war, nach ihren eigenen Angaben, wenn sie die Leiden ihrer Opfer in der Gaskammer durch das bewußte Fenster beobachten konnten.

SS-Obersturmführer Josef G l a t z gebürtiger Rumäne, hat im rumänischen Heer gedient, Apotheker im K.L.Mauthausen. Machte mit den für die Häftlinge bestimmten Medikamenten große Schiebereien und ist am Tod von tausenden Häftlingen mit verantwortlich.

Das gleiche gilt vom
SS-Obersturmführer Gerhard G e r b e r , gebürtiger Elsässer, der vorher als Leutnant in der französischen Armee gedient hat. Auch er verschob Medikamente in größtem Ausmaße.

Als Mithelfer wären die SDG. (Sanitätsdienstgrade = Sanitätsunteroffiziere) noch zu nennen :

SS-Oberscharführer	Werner	G r o ß k o p f
SS-Hauptscharführer	Franz	W l o k a
SS-Scharführer	Christian	M ü l l e r
SS-Scharführer	Gottlieb	M u s i k a n t
SS-Unterscharführer	Ludwig	K i e f e r
SS-Unterscharführer	Gustav	K r e i n d l
SS-Unterscharführer	Theodor	S c h m i t z
SS-Unterscharführer	Gottfried	W a l t e r
SS-Unterscharführer	Stefan	W i c k
SS-Unterscharführer	Hans	D e u t s c h m a n n
SS-Unterscharführer	Jakob	B a u e r
SS-Unterscharführer	Martin	T r a s s e r
SS-Unterscharführer	Eduard	C ü r t e n
SS-Unterscharführer	Christian	W o h l r a b
SS-Unterscharführer		K l e i n g ü n t h e r
SS-Rottenführer	Jakob	A m e n t
SS-Rottenführer	Tadeus	D o b r z a n s k i
SS-Rottenführer	Johann	B o s c h n e r

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DENTAL STATION AND THE DENTAL GOLD BUSINESS IN KL MAUTHAUSEN

It was practicable to take out all dental gold and dental work from dead prisoners and reuse them.

Much gold was procured which either went to the SS, or to the Chief Dentist of the Third Bureau.

Never was the procured gold used for the prisoners. It is quite understandable that most of the gold taken by the SS was used for themselves.

The following volume of gold was sent to Berlin.

From 11 January 1941 to the end of Dec 1941	72.8 grams
Year 1942	5278.1
Year 1943	2926.0
Year 1943	8585.3
Year 1944	7636.9
Total	24,499.1 grams gold

The custom therefore was if a prisoner had any teeth that was worthwhile, a method was found to kill these prisoners and extract the gold property.

The gold teeth were taken from the prisoners in the crematorium and was divided among the SS Dentists for dental service.

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ᛋᛋ - Zahnstationen und die Zahngoldwirtschaft

im K.L.Mauthausen.

Es war Brauch sämtlichen verstorbenen Häftlingen das Zahngold und alle künstlichen Zahnprothesen auszubrechen und sie wieder zu verwenden.

So wurden nachstehende Goldmengen gewonnen, welche wiederverwendet wurden, natürlich nur für die ᛋᛋ oder aber nach Berlin an den Chef des Amtes D III Leitenden Zahnarzt abgeführt wurden.
Nie kam das gewonne Gold für Häftlinge wieder zur Verwendung. Selbstverständlich wurden erhebliche Mengen Gold von den ᛋᛋ-Leuten entwendet und für sich selbst umgesetzt.

An Goldmengen wurden allein nach Berlin abgeführt :

vom 1.11.1941 bis Ende Dezember 1941	72,8	Gramm
im Jahre 1942	5278,1	"
" 1943	2926,0	"
" 1944	8585,3	"
" 1945 bis April 1945	7636,9	"
zusammen insgesamt	24499,1	Gramm Zahngold.

Zu erwähnen ist da noch, daß oftmals Häftlinge nur deshalb weil sie wertvolle Zahnprothesen hatten, einfach auf irgend eine Weise ermordet wurden, um sich in den Besitz des Goldes zu setzen.

Das Zahngold wurde den verstorbenen Häftlingen im Krematorium ausgebrochen und zwar vorwiegend von den ᛋᛋ-Zahnärzten unter Beteiligung der Sanitätsdienstgrade.

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TRANSLATION

REPORT ON THE AFOREMENTIONED SS DENTISTS
WHO TOOK PART IN THE GOLD ROBBERY

Following is a list of the leading dentists of the Concentration Camps of all Germany with headquarters in Oranienberg, Berlin at the office of the Chief of D III in the SS Headquarters:

SS Sturmbannfuhrer Dr. Jost-up to 1942
SS Sturmbannfuhrer Dr. Pook- from 1942 to the present

LEADING DENTISTS-MAUTHAUSEN

SS HSF. Dr. William Henkel- Born 1909, Private address 16 Dreieichring, offenbach/ In Mauthausen until September 1, 1943
SS. HSF Dr. Walter Luckert- From Kassel
SS. HSF Dr. Kurt Bruch, born 1911, Private address at Eisleben, Saxony- in M. until April 30 1944.
Dr. Walker Gohler, Born April 11, 1907, Private address Alsfeld/ Oberhessen- This one should be in Ebensee or Bad Ischl

MORE SS DENTISTS PRIOR TO 1941

SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Dr. Alfred Mucke (Breslau) about 45 years old
SS Obersturmfuhrer Dr. Kappe from Seelow near Berlin where his wife is also a dentist.

Dr. Jager- of Augsburg
Dr. Seifert- of Frankfurt/Main
Dr. Helbling- Head dentist Rowno

This list includes Olf Brandt, born May 28, 1893, tooth specialist in Constanze. He must still be in the neighborhood where he had a big practice among farmers.

In the gold theft was also HSF Martin Roth, Crematorium leader at Mauthausen

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Verzeichnis der betreffenden SS-Zahnärzte, welche an dem Goldraub beteiligt waren.

Leitenden Zahnärzte für die Konzentrationslager in ganz Deutschland mit dem Sitz in Oranienburg/Berlin beim Chef des Amtes D III in SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt.

SS-Sturmbannführer Dr. J o s t bis zum Jahre 1942

SS-Obersturmbannführer Dr. P o o k vom Jahre 1942 bis zuletzt

Leiter der SS-Zahnstation K.L.Mauthausen

SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Wilhelm H e n k e l , geboren 1909
seine Privat adresse war Offenbach/Main, Dreieichring 16.
in Mauthausen bis 1.9.43.

SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Walter L ü c k e r t aus Kassel

SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Kurt aus dem B r u c h, geboren 1911
Privatadresse Eisleben, Provinz Sachsen
in Mauthausen bis 30.4.1944

SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Walter H ö h l e r , geb.11.4.1907
Privatadresse Alsfeld/Oberhessen
derselbe dürfte in Ebensee oder Bad Ischl versteckt sein.

weitere SS-Zahnärzte vor dem Jahre 1941

SS-Hauptsturmführer Dr. Alfred M ü c k e ca 45 Jahre alt
aus Breslau

SS-Obersturmführer Dr. K a p p e
aus Seelow bei Berlin, wo auch seine Frau als Zahnärztin tätig ist.

SS-Hauptscharführer (Oberjunker) Dr. J ä g e r aus Augsburg

SS-Untersturmführer Dr. S e i f e r t aus Frankfurt/Main

SS-Sturmbannführer Dr. H e l b l i n g
zuletzt als leitender Zahnarzt in Rowno.

Hilfsdienste leistete diesen SS-Ärzten der SS-Oberscharführer Olf Brandt, geb.28.5.1893, Zahntechniker von Beruf im Zivil in Konstanz. Derselbe muß sich noch hier in der Umgebung aufhalten, wo er bei den Bauern eine größere Praxis ausübte.

In die Goldschiebungen war auch der SS-Hauptscharführer R o t h Martin Leiter des Krematorium K.L.Mauthausen verwickelt.

Sämtliche obige SS-Ärzte zeichneten sich als Säufer, teilweise Rauschgiftsüchtige, Sadisten, Schlägе und Misshandler von Häftlingen ganz besonders aus.

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Translation is not correct: *

Sentence beginning with: „Through indiscretion and loose talk - - -" should read correctly:

„Through indiscretions + overheard conversations it became known that the prisoners had been taken to the health station Ybbs/Donau where they received injections + were immediately cremated. The names could not be ascertained."

KG.

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TRANSLATION

RESORT CAMP

From time to time in the Concentration Camp Mauthausen, an order would be given to the camp leader to clear the camp of all sick prisoners. Counted among those sick prisoners were the weak and swollen in body, and those who had been there a long time in camp. The biggest murders would take place after an inspection by the Chief doctor, Dr. Enno Lolling, Oranienburg, Berlin.

These actions go back to 1941, when sometimes the whole camp would undress for a body inspection in order to pick out the sick ones.

These prisoners were taken out of this camp in buses and were told they were going to another camp to get their health back. Through indiscretion and loose talk, the prisoners learned when they were brought to this health station, YBBS/DONAU, they would be sprayed and then burned.. The names cannot be established.

These incidents took place once or twice a year, but in 1944 they were increased and at one time from forty to eighty people were taken out of Camp KL Mauthausen in a bus at one time.

All these actions were taken by the Berlin Central Office, which after an inspection took this action

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Gesundungslager

Von Zeit zu Zeit war die Lagerleitung im K.L.Mauthausen bestrebt, das Lager von allen arbeitsunfähigen Häftlingen zu säubern. Zu diesen arbeitsunfähigen zählten schwache, körperlich verbrauchte, alte und längere Zeit kranke Häftlinge.
Meist traten diese großen Ermordungsaktionen nach Inspizierungen durch den Leitenden Arzt im SS-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt den Chef des Amtes D III SS-Standartenführer Dr. Enno L o l l i n g, Oranienburg/Berlin auf.

Diese Aktionen gehen bis in das Jahr 1941 zurück, wo damals das ganze Lager antreten mußte, die Häftlinge sich entkleiden mußten und dann nach Körperverfassung die Schwachen ausgesucht wurden.

Diese Häftlinge wurden auf Lastautos verbracht und aus dem Lager weggefahren mit der Angabe sie kämen in ein anderes Lager, um gesund zu werden. Durch Indiskretionen und belauschte Gespräche wurde dann bekannt, daß die se Häftlinge in die Heilanstalt Ybbs/Donau gebracht worden sind, wo sie gespritzt wurden und gleich verbrannt worden sind. Die Namen konnten nie festgestellt werden.

Diese Sache vollzog sich alle Jahre ein bis zweimal, im Jahre 1944 dann nur noch so, dass aus dem Krankenlager K.L.Mauthausen alle schwachen Häftlinge in Omnibussen auf einmal immer 4o - 8o Personen weggebracht wurden.

Anbefohlen waren diese Aktionen direkt von den Berliner Zentralstellen, da immer nach Besuchen oder Inspizierungen derartige Aktionen starteten.

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H2510-0114

TRANSLATION

Addition Eyewitness Information About the Murders Committed in KL Mauthausen:

Regarding 2

I have seen with my own eyes how Jewish prisoners were forced after being beaten to jump down the quarry. This occurred in groups of 20. If they were not dead, they were beaten until they were, or forced to jump again! Kuril Ondrej Meliorations Meister Svatoboric near Kyjov, no. 107.

Regarding 6b

In the second half of March, 1943 the camp commandant SS Oberst-urmbannfuhrer Franz Ziereiz with Hauptsturmfuhrer Georg Bachmayer appeared in the toolshop of the camp and in their presence the following work was done. A prison truck was made air-tight, and in the door a hole of approximately 18x25 was built. Below the opening a piece of iron was placed to make sure the gas bottle would break when it was thrown into the car. According to the words of the SS leader this truck was supposed to hold 30 persons. We are always willing to confirm the truth of this statement under oath. Drapel Franz, Vinicne Sumice 244 near Brunn, automobile repairman.

Regarding 6d

On September 1, 1943 the commandant of the prison camp Bachmayer took three prisoners out. These prisoners were; Kolowrat, Matucha and Zilch and they were taken out about 4 A.M. Bachmayer came out with a big dog and let it loose on the prisoners. The dog not only tore off the clothing, but also big pieces of flesh. After a torture which lasted 1 1/2 hours, all three lay bleeding on the ground. The eyewitnesses who worked that particular night in the shoe-repair shop have seen this with their own eyes and are willing to confirm this under oath. Anton Novotny, shoemaker, Prague II Smecky and Franz Ondraceck, Prague-Nusle II. U Pankrazke Vozovny 1060.

Regarding 6e

In February 1942, I have seen the following; A transport of 150 persons (mostly jews) was sent to the bathroom. Almost boiling hot water was poured upon them after which they were beaten with big whips. The result was that the skin was hanging from their bodies. 10 were dead immediately. I can't say how many died in the following days. Hardly anyone survived because the loss of blood was too much. Besides the survivors had to stand for several hours in freezing temperatures, in their underwear only. /s/ Jan Makalous, Business leader, Praha-Smichow, Nadrazni.

During the night of 15-16 February 1945 a truck arrived from Sachsenhausen. The sick incapable prisoners were asked to report. This way a group of 300-400 was put together, undressed and placed behind the walls of the laundry. After standing there for 4 hours they were sprayed in sucession with cold and hot water. They were driven in the space between the wall and the kitchen. At that time it was already below freezing point. Already at 11 P.M. I noticed several dead bodies. At 5 A.M. the yard was covered with dead bodies. The survivors were beaten to death with big iron pipes by the SS men. At the end there remained only a small group of 30 or 40 alive. One who went through this torture and survived is Vit Jaroslaw from Zelenka near Dux /s/ Jan Makalous, Business leader, Praha-Smichow, Nadrazni 3.

Regarding G

In the time between 1 December 1944 and 21 April 1944 the commandant Standartenfuhrer Franz Ziereis executed with his own hand over 300 prisoners. He executed them in groups of 30-40 men. The weapon he used was a short carbine. I have seen this with my own eyes and am ready to confirm that under oath.

/s/ David Zimey
Merchant, Lodz Strasse
Des 11 Nov No 40 Poland

H2510-0115

A 046096

Ergänzung durch Zeugenaussagen (Zeugenprotokolle) zur Aufstellung über die Art der Ermordungen von Häftlingen im K.L.Mauthausen.

zu Punkt 2.)
Ich habe mit eigenen Augen Ende des Jahres 1941 und Beginn des Jahres 1942 gesehen, wie die jüdischen Häftlinge und zwar in Gruppen von Ca. 20 Mann nach einer großen Prügelung gezwungen wurden, aus dem Felsen herab in den Steinbruch Wiener Graben zu springen. Soweit sie zufälligerweise nicht gleich tot waren, wurden sie unten erschlagen oder zu einem neuen Sprung gezwungen. Gezeichnet : Kubil Ondrej, Meliorationsmeister Svatoborie bei Kyjov Nr.107.

zu Punkt 6 b.
In der zweiten Hälfte März 1943 kamen in die Schlosserei-werkstätte im K.L.Mauthausen der Lagerkommandant SS-Obersturmbannführer Franz Ziereis mit dem Schutzhaftlagerführer SS-Hauptsturmführer Georg Bachmayer zwischen 8 und 9 Uhr vormittags und wurde in ihrer Gegenwart folgende Arbeiten durchgeführt: Bei einem geschlossenen Arrestantenwagen wurden die Ventilationsöffnungen abgedichtet und in der Tür eine Luke von 18 x 25 cm mit Klapptür angebracht. Unterhalb dieser Öffnung befestigte man ein Stück Winkeleisen, damit die Gasflasche beim Hineinwerfen in den Wagen zuverlässig zerschellen kann. Laut eigenen Worten der SS-Führer sollte der Wagenraum ca. 30 Mann fassen. Die Richtigkeit dieser Angaben sind wir jederzeit bereit zu beeiden : Vybiral Wladimir, Mechaniker, Minuvky Nr.20 Post Kromeriz, Pesta Franz, Klempner, Praha XIV, Kostelni 948.

Ca. im Sept. oder Okt. 1943 haben ich den Befehl erhalten sämtliche Dichtungen aus dem Arrestantenwagen zu entfernen und die Ventilation im Fußboden und Wagendecke neu einzurichten. Die Einrichtung des Gasautos und seine Verwendung waren mir gut bekannt, da ich nach jeder vollzogenen Vergasung den Wagen selbst gereinigt habe. Diese Tatsache kann ich jederzeit beeiden : Drapal Franz, Viniene Sumice 244 bei Brünn. Beruf Automechaniker.

zu Punkt 6 d .
Am 1.9.1943 hat Schutzhaftlagerführer Bachmayer aus dem Kommando Siedlungsbau 3 Häftlinge herausgezogen und zum Turm gestellt. Es waren dies die Häftlinge Kolowrat, Matucha und Zilch. Ca. um 4 Uhr nachts tauchte im Lager der vollkommen betrunkene SS-Hauptsturmführer Bachmayer mit der Dogge, die er durch Schläge auf die Häftlinge hetzte, auf. Die Dogge zerriss nicht nur die Kleider der Häftlinge, sondern ganze Fleischfetzen aus den Körpern der Häftlinge herausgefetzt. Nach einer unbeschreiblichen Marterung die ca. 1 1/2 Stunden dauerte, sind alle 3 Häftlinge blutend am Appellplatz liegen geblieben. Die Augenzeugen, welche in dieser Nacht in der Schusterwerkstätte arbeiteten, haben diese Vorgänge mit eigenen Augen beobachtet und sind bereit dieselben zu beeiden: Anton Novotny, Schuster, Prag II Smecky 17 und Franz Ondracek, Finanzwachrespizient, Prag-Nusle II, U Pankrazke Vozovny 1060.

zu Punkt 6 e.
Im Feber 1942 habe ich folgendes gesehen: In den Baderaum des K.L.Mauthausen kam ein Transport von 150 Häftlingen (meistens neuzugegangene Juden). Diese Häftlinge wurden mit fast siedend heißen Wasser begossen dann mit Ochsenziemern geschlagen, so daß bei diesen die Haut buchstäblich in Fetzen vom Körper herunterhing. Ca. 10 Häftlinge waren gleich im Bad nach dieser Behandlung tot. Wieviele in den darauf folgenden Tagen dann gestorben sind, kann ich nicht sagen. Hochwarscheinlich ist aber niemand von diesen Häftlingen mit den Leben davongekommen, da der Blutverlust dieser Leute ungeheuer war. Ausserdem mußten diese Überlebenden, nach der

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fürchterlichen Marterung darauf noch einige Stunden nackt oder nur mit Unterwäsche bekleidet bei Frost im Freien stehen.
Ges.: Jan Makaleus, Prokurist, Praha-Smichow, Nadrazni 3.

In der Nacht von 15. auf 16. Feber 1945 kamen aus dem K.L. Sachsenhausen ein Gefangenentransport. Die schwachen, kranken und arbeitsunfähigen Häftlinge wurden aufgefordert sich zu melden. Auf diese Art und Weise wurde eine Gruppe von ca. 3-400 Mann zusammengestellt, nackt ausgezogen und hinter die Wäscherei gestellt. Nach ca. 4stündigen Stehen wurden sie mit kalten und heißen Wasser abwechselnd angespritzt und auf dem Raum zwischen Mauer und Küche zusammengetrieben. In der Zeit herrschte bereits ein empfindlicher Frost (2 - 3 Grad unter Null). Bereits um 11 Uhr nachts beobachtete ich mehrere Tote, welche am Boden lagen. Um 5 Uhr früh war der Hof mit Leichen direkt übersät. Der Rest der Überlebenden wurde durch SS-Leute mit Eisenstangen buchstäblich erschlagen. Endlich blieb am Leben nur noch ein Rest von 30 - 40 Mann. Einer der die Tortur selbst an sich erlebte, ist mir mit Namen bekannt, lebt noch und heißt : Vit Jaroslav aus Zelenka bei Dux. Gezeichnet : Jan Makaleus, Prokurist, Praha-Smichow, Nadrazni 3.

zu Punkt 4.
In der Zeit vom 1.12.1944 bis 21.4.1945 hat der Lagerkommandant SS-Standartenführer Franz Ziereis mit eigener Hand in ca. 10 Exekutionen jeweils durchschnittlich 30 - 40 Mann, insgesamt über 300 Mann erschossen.
Als Schußwaffe verwendete er einen kurzen Karabiner.
Diese Tatsachen habe ich mit eigenen Augen gesehen und bin bereit sie jederzeit zu beeiden. Ges.: David Zimet. Handelsvertreter, Lodz. Strasse des 11.November Nr. 40. Polen.

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translation of last sentence
beginning with: "Rudow looked
like other Gestapo agents who
searched the clothes of the executed ---
is not correct

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TRANSLATION

RUDOY RUDOLF - GESTAPO AGENT

Rudoy was to date questioned once by Lt. R.C. Gallbraith and S. Lambert of the 511 C.I.C. in the presence of Dr. Bechers from J.H.A. He denied knowing anything about the shootings, gas killings, or other murders, and insisted to have been only the guard of three prominent Hungarian prisoners.

On the 9.5 Rudoy at the request of the Polish Committee, was again questioned. Rudoy had participated in the arrest of Roman Chlodzinski`s family in Lodz. Chlodzinski demanded information about the whereabouts of his child. After a short demand Rudoy stated that the child had been brought to Chlodzinski`s father and mother-in-law.

The hearing was closed until more witnesses could be found.

Three former prisoners volunteered by the names of:

Wilhelm Ornstein
David Zimet
Hans Kanduth

These men used to work in the crematory and gave the following statement:

Rudoy was present at the killing by gas of 37 residents of Linz and Wels, 27 Russians who belonged to SS organizations, 400 members of the Wehrmacht and 1600 sick people. He pretended to be a doctor by wearing a white coat. The proof of this statement is that in the execution of the Wehrmacht members, Rudoy forgot the white coat in which he had his cigarette case by leaving it in the gas chamber. To get his cigarette case back, Rudoy asked Hauptscharfuhrer Roth to go and get it for him. Roth replied that he would have to wait until the gas-chamber was clear of gas. This conversation was overheard by Witness Hans Kanduth. Some of the 1600 sick prisoners which were executed, were too weak to reach the gas-chamber and dropped in the yard of the crematory. They were shot and killed through the head, some of them by Rudoy. This was seen by workmen in the crematory. Exactly how many were shot by Rudoy cannot be said for sure.

In the shooting of the former mayor of Linz, which was done by SS Rottenfuhrer Rommel, Rudoy was also present. He was also a smiling onlooker as Bernutschek was thrown in the furnace of the crematory. Rudoy looked like other Gestapo agents who searched the clothes of the executed for valuables which they always kept for themselves.

/s/ Ornstein Wilhelm
/s/ David Zimet
/s/ Kanduth Tohann

As further witnesses will be questioned the former Spanish prisoners who used to work under arrest.

Ramon Bargneur
Tose`Tuig
Tose`Rasul

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Z 6.

2. 6. Rudoy Rudolf Gestapo-Beamter

11. 5. Rudoy wurde bis zum heutigen Datum einmal von Lt. R.C. Galbraith u. S. Lambert der 511.C.i.C. unter Anwesenheit Dr. Beckers vom I.H.A. einvernommen. Er leugnete, mit irgendwelchen Erschiessungen, Vergasungen oder sonstigen Ermordungen in Verbindung gestanden zu sein und behauptet, lediglich als Betreuer dreier ungarischer prominenter Häftlinge gewirkt zu haben.
Am 9.5. wurde R. auf Ersuchen des Polnischen Komitees neuerlich einer kurzen Einvernahme unterzogen, da R. bei der Verhaftung von Familienangehörigen des [illegible] in Lodz teilgenommen hatte und [illegible] über den Verbleib seines Kindes Informationen erhalten wollte. R erinnerte sich trotz zunächst gespielter Unkenntnis genau an den Fall und gab die Auskunft, dass das Kind zu den Schwiegereltern des [illegible] gebracht worden sei.
Die Einvernahme wurde bis zur Beibringung weiterer Zeugen zurückgestellt.
Als solche meldeten sich die drei Im Krematorium beschäftigt gewesenen ehem.Häftl. Wilhelm Ornstein, David Zimet und Hans Kamduth, die lt. beiliegendem Protokoll aussagen.

11. 5 Als weitere Zeugen werden einvernommen die Spanier, die im Arrest arbeiteten u.zw. Ramon Barqueño, José Rasal, und José Puig

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.5.1945.

R u d o y Gestapobeamter .

Zur Sache Rudoy geben die ehemals im Krematorium zur Arbeit angehaltenen früheren Häftlinge Hans Kanduth, Willy Ornstein und David Zimet an, dass sie folgendes beobachtet haben:
Rudoy war bei der Vergasung von 37 Linzern und Wahsern, 27 Russen die SS-Verbänden angehörten, 400 Wehrmachtsangehörigen und 1600 Kranken anwesend. Erhat dabei dan Arzt markiert indem er einen weissen Mantel anzog. Ein Beweis dafür ist, dass Rudoy bei der vorletzten Vergasung sein Zigarettenetui in dem weissen vergass, der im Gasraum hängen blieb.
Mantel
Er wandte sich deshalb an Hauptscharführer Roth und bat ihn er möge ihm das Zigarettenetui geben. Roth antwortete er könne dies erst nach Entlüftung des Gaskellers tun, da der Raum bereits voll Gas sei. Bei diesem Gespräch war Hans Kanduth anwesend. Von den 1600 Kranken die vergast werden sollten, waren einige derart geschwächt, dass sie den Gasraum nicht mehr erreichen konnten und auf dem Hof vor dem Krematorium liegen blieben, Sie wurden durch Kopfschüsse gekillt. Einige davon, von Rudoy wie krematoriumsarbeiter bemerken konnten. Wieviele kann nicht mit Sicherheit angegeben werden. Bei der Erschiessung des ehemaligen Bürgermeisters von Linz der im Krematoriumshof von SS-Rottenführer Rommel erschossen wurde war Rudoy zugegen und hat auch zugesehen wie Bernatschek in den Verbrennungsofen eingefahren wurde wobei er höhnisch lächelte.
Rudoy hat auch die im Hof verbliebenen Kleider der Hingerichteten nach Wertgegenständen, zusammen mit den anderen im Bunker arbeitenden Gestapobeamten untersuchtund die Wertgegenstände beiseitegeschafft.

Ornstein Wilhelm

David Zimet

Kanduth Johann

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Premysl DOBIAS,
Lawyer,
Czechoslovak political
prisoner of Camp
MAUTHAUSEN

Mauthausen, the 12th of May, 1945.

A short description of my three years long stay in the Concentration Camp Mauthausen

I arrived at the railway station Mauthausen on the 12th of May 1942, together with 13 other prisoners. We walked to the Camp, guarded by 4 ᛋᛋ with machine guns. When we walked through the town of Mauthausen, the ᛋᛋ walked simply at the sides of the group. But as soon as we left the outskirts of the town, the ᛋᛋ stopped the group and asked us why we were imprisoned. Whatever the answer may have been, the ᛋᛋ kicked us and boxed us into our faces. Several of us were bleeding. Then we set out again and proceeded our way towards the camp. The reception inside the walls was even worse. Two ᛋᛋ, called "Blockführers", investigated one after an other about the political crimes we had commited and our professions. When I said, that I was a lawyer, one of them told me: "You damned "Inteligenzler"(ridiculous expression for an intelligent/, how many days do you want to live?" and he boxed my nose close at the stone wall, so that I always hit myself with the head against the wall. They kicked an Austrian political prisoner, Graf Collorado v. Mannsfeld and broke his thick glasses on his nose. Without these glasses tha man was practically blind. (He is still in this camp and can tesify this report.)
Then we went to the bath, as it was the custom at that time, had to stay several hours in front of the camp office, dressed in pants and shirts only. This was practised at any season of the year, i.e. even in winter. Then we were sent to the Block 5, the quarantene. I took deep breath when the ᛋᛋ were out of sight and I thought myself to be among comrades, the prisoners. But how surprised I was, when the chief of the Block, (Blockälteste), a German criminal, started his own investigations. He didn't touch two of our group, criminal like him, but kicked and boxed all others. In the evening, when the men from our barrack came back from their, I saw for the first time in this camp, how one prisoner was killed by the chief of the barrack, in front of the eyes of all of us. When he was pouring hot coffee into the plates of the prisoners, he hit one of them with an iron, heavy dipper into the head, so that the prisoner fell on the floor, unconscious. Then he poured hot coffee into his half opened mouth. He left the dying man on the floor and went on distributing coffee. When he finished, the man was not yet dead, so he ordered to carry him to the latrine. This man died during the night. Almost every night, the chief of the barrack used to chase a few of the prisoners into the electric wires which may be seen from the window of the fifth barack. The only one of the Block personal, who was kind to us and who gave us secretly valueable hints how to behave in order to save our lives, was the former Blockschreiber (Secretary of the barrack) Karl Müller, who is still in this camp and can testify this report.
Next day after our arrival here we were called to the Politische Abteilung (Political ressort office). When I entered, I saw two ᛋᛋ in the corridor (I didn't know their ranks at that time). One of them kicked me between my legs and next to it the other one kicked me from behind, so that I fell head over into the room, where we were questioned, on the floor.

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H2510-0123

After a fortnight's stay at this barrack, full of horror, because almost every day or night some of us were killed, we were sent to different barracks and started to work in the quarry. I was not lucky; my barrack was Nr. 13, the chief of which was an other famous criminal, called Ackerl. This name will for ever stay on the list of the murders and brutes of this camp. He used to kill prisoners under the cold showers, having forced them to stay there for several hours, and he ordered them to stay afterwards, quite naked, in the court. There are still a few hundred prisoners who lived in the camp at that time and can testify this report. The above named Ackerl was liberated by the ᛋᛋ and was sent to the front.
So behaved the German criminal prisoners. This short report doesn't allow me to describe all their bestialities in details. In short, they used to beat the political prisoners at any occasion with special rubber tubes, sticks, shovels and everything what came into their hands. They forced the prisoners through permanent beating to cross the Guard Post Line (Postenkette), where they were shot by the ᛋᛋ guards. Isaw in the quarry how one of the so called "Capos" threw the cap of one of the prisoners outside the guard post line and ordered him to bring it back. When this prisoner approached the line, the ᛋᛋ shot him down. Almost every day there were heaps of dead and half dead people lying in the quarry. All of them were loaden into a cart (dead and living together) and forwarded them into the crematorium. The Jews were worst treated of all. Few of them (until the firts half of the year 1944) lived longer than three weeks. The ᛋᛋ used to throw them from the rocks to the bottom of the quarry (4o m deep) or they drowned them in the ponds of the quarry. Almost all prisoners were undernurished. Only the "Capos", who were stealing everything they needed from the kitchen or from the rations of the prisoners, were well fed. The weak and ill were forded to work until they died in the work or on the block. It was the most horrible time of my life. Hungry, exhausted, ill ... I only waited for the death to come. My friend, who was arrested with me and who was the nearest soul to me in these days full of horror and suffering, got seriously ill (he had a phlegmone) and few days later was killed by shovels by two ᛋᛋ, because he couldn't work any moer. I weighted 43 kg only and had an open wound on the right thigh, from a kick. Thanks to some of my friends who were already a few months in the camp and had some relations with the hospital. Iwas taken to block 2o, so called Revier. I should have died there, if I hadn't met a man, who saved my life, a Pole Franek Poprawka. At that time tha camp physician ᛋᛋ-Sturmbannführer Krebsbach used to come to Hospital and wrote down the numbers of the weakest and very ill prisoners. He always declared, that the and dangerously ill prisoners would be sent to Dachau. Concentration camp Dachau was a better camp, and so the prisoners were glad to be able to go there. But, unfortunately, these men were not sent to Dachau, but received gasoline injections into the heart, or were killed in the gas chamber. I belonged twice to such a group, and was always saved by Poprawka, who took me out of the group.
When the Hospital Camp was founded, I was appointed Blockschreiber (Secretary). There I saw the victims of the cruelties of the ᛋᛋ. Men, seriously bitten by dogs, with broken legs and arms, broken jaws and people who died of hunger and exhaustion. ᛋᛋ-Unterscharführer Kleingünther used to kill men by means of gasoline injections into the heart, and about 1.5oo men were sent to a so called "Erholungsheim" (Recreation-home) which was in reality a big gas chamber with adjoining crematorium in the surroundings of Mauthausen, called Schloß Hartheim. Last winter, this tremendous gas chamber and crematorium were destructed. A special group of workers from this camp was sent there to reconstruct the castle. Several of the prisoners are still in this camp and can testify this report.

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H2510-0124

Since July 1944 I was employed in the camp office, where we received the names of those, who were appointed for execution, and of those, who were killed in so called K - Aktion (Kugel Aktion = Bullet Action). Undesireble prisoners were sent to the prison, where they were shot. These men disappeared without trace, because their matricule number of the camp was given to a new prisoner who arrived at that day to the camp. The name of the killed prisoner was changed in all books and was replaced by the name of newly arrived prisoner. The change in the books was made by means of the following explanation:

Laut Anordnung der Pilitischen Abteilung sind die Personalien nachstehender Häftlinge folgend zu ändern:

According to the order of the Political office are the names of these prisoners to change as follows:

Example:

Nr. 97o56 Fish Charles heißt richtig: (is called correctly) = the name of the killed

Brown John, born 3.6.13, farmer, etc. = the name of the new prisoner

In the month of April 1945 died in the Camp Mauthausen together with all the smaller camps which belong to this camp more than 1o.ooo prisoners. Only a few days before the U.S.Army occupied this camp, 24o prisoners were killed daily in the gas chamber, 12o in the morning and 12o in the afternoon.

The murders of Mauthausen commited so many crimes, that they couldn'd be described on several hundreds of pages. And so our emotions and happiness can't be described, when, on the 5th of May 1945, at hapf past one in the afternoon, this camp was occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America. We shall for ever be thankfull to the Americans, that they liberated us and saved our lives.

Prengel Dobiáš

Sworn and subscribed to 15 May 1945

Eugene S. Cohen
Major QMC
Investigating Officer

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TRANSCRIPTION

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Major, QM Corps, Investigating Officer, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Premysl Dobias, who being by me first duly sworn, made and subscribed the following statement:

Premysl Dobias,
Lawyer
Czechoslovak political
prisoner of Camp
MAUTHAUSEN

Mauthausen, 12th of May 1945.

A short description of my three years long stay
in the Concentration Camp Mauthausen

I arrived at the railway station Mauthausen on the 12th of May 1942 together with 13 Other prisoners. We walked to the camp, guarded by 4 SS men with machine-guns. When we walked through the town of Mauthausen the SS walked simply at the sides of the group. But as soon as we left the outskirts of the town, the SS stopped the group and asked us why we were imprisoned. Whatever the answer may have been, the SS kicked us and boxed us into our faces. Several of us were bleeding. Then we set out again and proceeded our way towards the camp. The reception inside the walls was even worse. Two SS called "Blockfuhrers", investigated one after an other about the political crimes we had committed and our professions. When I said, that I was a lawyer, one of them told me: "You damned "Inteligenzler" (ridiculous expression for an intelligent/, how many days do you want to live"? and he boxed my nose at the stone wall, so that I always hit myself with the head against the wall. They kicked an Austrian political prisoner, Graf Collorado v. Mannsfeld and broke his thick glasses, on his nose. Without these glasses the man was practically blind. (He is still in this camp and can testify this report). Then we went to the bath, as it was the custom at that time, had to stay several hours in front of the camp office, dressed in pants and shirts only. This was practised at any season of the year, i.e. even in winter. Then we were sent to the Block 5, the Quarantene. I took deep breathes when the SS were out of sight and I thought myself to be among comrades, the prisoners. But how surprised I was, when the chief of the block, (Blockaltester), a German criminal, started his own investigations. He didn't touch two of our group, criminal like him but kicked and boxed all others. In the evening, when the men from the barracks came back from theirs, I saw for the first time in this camp, how one prisoner was killed by the chief of the barrack, in front of the eyes of all of us. When he was pouring hot coffee into the plates of the prisoners, he hit one of them with an iron, heavy dipper into the head so that the prisoner fell to unconscious. Then he poured hot coffee into his half opened mouth. He left the dying man on the floor and went on distributing coffee. When he finished, the man was not yet dead, so he ordered to carry him to the latrine. This man died during the night. Almost every night, the chief of the barrack used to chase a few of the prisoners into the electric wires which may be seen from the windows of the fifth barrack. The only one of the block personnel, who was kind to us and who gave us

A 098/05 Exh 5

H2510-0126

secretly, valuable hints on how to behave in order to save our lives was the former Blockschreiber (Secretary of the Barrack) Karl Muller, who is still in this camp and can testify this report. Next day after our arrival here we were called to the Politische Abtelilung (Political ressort office). When I entered, I saw two SS in the corridor I didn't know their ranks at that time. One of them kicked me between my legs and next to it the other one kicked me from behind, so that I fell head over into the room, where we were questioned, on the floor.

After a fortnight's stay at this barrack, full of horror, because almost every day or night some of us were killed, we were sent to different barracks and started to work in the quarry. I was not lucky; my barrack was number 13, the chief of which was another famous criminal, called Ackerl. This name will forever stay on the list of the murderers and brutes of this camp. He used to kill prisoners under the cold showers, having forced them to stay there for several hours, and he ordered them to stay afterwards, quite naked, in the court. There are still a few hundred prisoners who lived in the camp at that time and can testify this report. The above named Ackerl was liberated by the SS and was sent to the front.

So behaved the German criminal prisoners. This short report doesn't allow me to describe all their bestialities in details. In short, they used to beat the political prisoners at any occasion with special rubber tubes, sticks, shovels and everything what came into their hands. They forced the prisoners through permanent beating to cross the Guard Post Line (Postenkette), where they were shot by the SS Guards. I saw in the quarry how one of the so-called "Capos" threw the cap of one of the prisoners outside the guard post line and ordered him to bring it back. When this prisoner approached the line the SS shot him down. Almost every day there were heaps of dead and half dead people lying in the quarry. All of them were loaded into a cart (dead and living together) and forwarded them into the crematorium. The Jews were treated worse of all. Few of them (until the first half of the year 1944) lived longer than three weeks. The SS used to throw them from the rocks to the bottom of the quarry. Almost all prisoners were under nourished. Only the "Capos", who were stealing everything they needed from the kitchen or from the rations of the prisoners were well-fed. The weak and ill were forced to work until they died in the work or on the block. It was the most horrible time of my life. Hungry, exhausted, ill...I only waited for the death to come. My friend, who was arrested with me and who was the nearest soul to me in these days full of horror and suffering, got seriously ill (he had a phlegone) and a few days later was killed by shovels by two SS, because he couldn't work any longer. I weighed only 45kg and had an open wound on the right thigh, from a kick. Thanks to some of my friends who were already a few months in the camp and had some relations with the hospital, I was taken to Block 20, so called Revier. I should have died there if I hadn't met a man who saved my life, a Pole Franek Poprawka. At that time the camp physcian SS Sturmbannfuhrer Krebsbach used to come to the hospital and wrote down the numbers of the weakest and very ill prisoners. He always declared, that the dangerously ill prisoners would be sent to Dachau. Concentration Camp Dachau was a better camp, and so the prisoners were glad to be able to go there. But, unfortunately, these men were not sent to Dachau, but received gasoline injections into the heart or were killed in the gas chamber. I belonged twice to such a group, and was always

A 098106

H2510-0127

saved by Poprawka, who took me out of the group.

When the Hospital Camp was founded, I was appointed Blockschreiber (Secretary). There I saw the victims of the cruelties of the SS. Men seriously bitten by doge, with broken legs and arms, broken jaws and people who died of hunger and exhaustion. SS-Unterscharfuhrer Kleingunther used to kill men by means of gasoline injections into the heart, and about 1,500 men were sent to a so called "Erholungsheim" (Recreation home) which was in reality a big gas chamber with adjoining crematorium in the surroundings of Mauthausen, called Schlob Hartheim. Last Winter, this tremandous gas chamber and crematorium were destructed. A special group of workers from the camp was sent there to reconstruct the castle. Several of the prisoners are still in this camp and can testify this report.

Since July 1944 I was employed in the camp office, where we received the names of those, who were appointed for execution, and of those, who were killed in so called K-Aktion (Kugel Aktion=Bullet Action). Undesireabel prisoners were sent ot the prison, where they were shot. These men disappeared without trace, because their matricule number of the camp was given to a new prisoner who arrived at that day to the camp. The name of the killed prisoner was changed in all books and was replaced by the name of newly arrived prisoner. The change in the books was made by means of the following explanation:

Laut Anordnung der Pilitischen Abteilung sind die Personalien nachstehender Haftlinge folgend zu andern:

According to the order of the Political Office are the names of these prisoners to change as follows:

Example:

Nr. 97056 Fish Charles heibt richtig: (is called correctly=the name of the killed

Brown John, born 3.6.13, farmer, etc.=the name of the new prisoner

In the month of April 1945 died in the Camp Mauthausen together with all the smaller camps which belong to this camp more than 10,000 prisoners. Only a few days before the U.S. Army occupied this camp, 240 prisoners were killed daily in the gas chamber, 120 in the morning and 120 in the afternoon.

The murders of Mauthausen committed so many crimes, that they could not be described on several hundred pages. And so our emotions and happiness can't be described, when, on the 5th of May 1945, at half-past one in the afternoon, this camp was occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America. We shall forever be thankful to the Americans, that they liberated us and saved our lives.

/s/ Premysl Dobias

Sworn and subscribed to 15th May 1945

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

A096107

H2510-0128

TRANSCRIPTION

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Maj., QM Corps, Investigating Officer, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Otto Schick, who, being by me first duly sworn made and dictated the following statement to T/5 Jack R. Nowitz in English.

9 May 1945
Mauthausen, Austria

My name is Otto Schick, 26 years old, born in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, unmarried. I was arrested by the Gestapo in May 1941 with a lot of my comrades. I was taken to Prague to a Gestapo Prison. I remained there for 4 months and then was transported the 3rd of October 1941 to Mauthausen Lager where I remained until liberated by the Americans.

These things I myself have witnessed:

As we arrived we went to the Political Section where Oberst Schultz and Oberscharfuhrer Fasse were in charge. We gave our names and were immediately flogged so that we bled a great deal and had many wounds. They cursed us and called us vile names.

I was in Quarrantine for 2 weeks and because my great grandfather was a Jew, I was removed from the Czech section and placed with the Jews, Block 15, the worst block in the camp.

There were 1200 Jews there when I arrived, all of them Dutch and Czech nationals, from Amsterdam and Prague. The first day I was put to work. We wore wooden shoes which we immediately lost and were forced to go barefooted. It was snowing and it was terribly cold yet we wore only thin pants and a light shirt. One day 13) of us were being led to work. One of us was blind. As we were pushed ahead in the snow, the SS began to beat the blind man until they finally killed him. They then picked up the body and threw it into a stone pit. The man responsible for this was Scharf Korsitsky. He was about 32 years old, 1m.80 tall, schlank, broad-muscled, blonde hair, blue eyes, sharp cut features, no mustache.

We were worked to carry huge stones up about 200 steps and many fell by the wayside. If they fell down, they were terribly beaten with heavy black-jacks and sticks and forced them to go forward. On the way many died and were later burned. Many were kicked and stepped on. This happened to me often. I stood by and shivered.

One day a Obersch. Buckser, around 28 years old, great in his shoulders, thick-set, short, went from one to the other of us pointing at us. Finally he picked out 20 to 30 daily to jump to their death from the high cliff of the stone quarry. Those who balked were forced to the top and pushed over to their immediate death. All of the 1200 Jews were killed in this way except 30 who were then killed by injections into their veins.

Every day, until this happened we got nothing or little to eat. They didn't treat me exactly as a Jew and so they let me live. At the stone quarry we were brought food by Obersch. Spatzenecker, about 50 years old, has 5 children, his home being near here in Wienergraben. He has fled and has not been found. He placed the tub of food 100 meters away and made everybody crawl on all fours to get the scraps. Everybody did this because they were famished. Meanwhile they were beaten and the tub was overturned by the Spatzenecker also did the following; he placed a pistol against the head of one who refused to crawl and when this man prayed for his life, he laughed and blew his brains out in front of us all. They then crawled over and licked the ground for what they could get.

When we left the quarry, we had to carry the smashed bodies, dead and alive, back with us. I saw torn off ears, heads smashed open, even in the living bodies. The latter got no treatment at all. They were then burned in the crematorium and those alive were left to lie on the street until they stunk from their open wounds, until they died too. Then they were marked off as dead and burned too.

The Kappo (German prisoners) were often worse than the SS. They would walk around among the barracks beating and kicking people. The cries were terrible all night and one man went insane. Another was strangled by kicks in his throat. One of these Kappos was named Schwartz from Vienna, 30 years old, hollow cheeks, thick nosed. He fled too.

I can tell much more of similar annihilation. I have dictated this statement to Pfc Jack R Nowitz, JA Section, Third U.S. Army, because I can speak English well but am not sure of my spelling.

I swear before God it is the whole truth.

/s/ Otto Schick
Prag II
Myslikova 30

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria, this 9th day of 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

H2510-0129

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Maj, QM Corps, Investigating Officer, being authorized to administer oath personally appeared Otto Schick who, being by me first duly sworn made and dictated the following statement to T/5 Jack R. Nowitz in English.

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9 Mai 1945
Mathausen, Austria

My name is OTTO SCHICK, 26 years old, born in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, unmarried. I was arrested by the Gestapo in May 1941 with a lot of my comrades. I was taken to PRAGUE to a Gestapo Prison. I remained there for 4 months and then was transported 3 October, 1941 to Mathausen Lager where I remained until liberated by the Americans.

These things I have myself witnessed:

As we arrived we went to the Political Section where Oberst Schultz and Oberscharfuhrer Fassl were in charge. We gave our names and were immediately flogged so that we bled a great deal and had many wounds. They cursed us and called us vile names.

I was in Quarantine for 2 weeks and because my Great Grandfather was a Jew, I was removed from the Czech section and placed with the Jews, Block 15, the worst block in the Camp.

There were 1200 Jews there when I arrived, all of them Dutch and Czech nationals, from Amsterdam and Prague. The first day I was put to work. We wore wooden shoes which we immediately lost and were

A 098110 Exh. 6

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forced to go barefooted. It was snowing and it was terribly cold yet we wore only thin pants and a light shirt. One day 130 of us were being led to work. One of us was blind. As we were pushed ahead in the snow, the SS began to beat the blind man until they finally killed him. They then picked up the body and threw it into a stone pit. The man responsible for this was Scharf. Korsitzky. He was about 32 years old, 1m. 80 tall, schlank, broad-mugged, blondes hair, blue eyes, sharp-cut features, no mustache.

We were worked to carry huge stones up about 200 steps and many fell by the wayside. If they fell down, they were terribly beaten with heavy blacks-jacks and sticks and forced them to go forward. On the way many died and were later burned. Many were kicked and stepped on. This happened to me often. I stood by and shivered.

One day a Oberscharführer Buckser, around 28 years old, great in his shoulders, thick set, short, went from one to the other of us jeering at us. Finally he picked out 20-30 daily to jump to their death from the high cliff of the stone quarry. Those who balked were forced to the top and pushed over to their immediate death. All of the 1200 Jews were killed in this way except 30 who were

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then killed by injections into their veins.

Every day, until this happened we got nothing or little to eat. They didn't treat me exactly as a Jew and so they let me live. At the stone-quarry we were brought food by Viereck. Spatzenecker, about 50 years old, has 5 children, his home being near here in Wienergraben. He has fled and has not been found. He placed the tub of food 100 meters away and made everybody crawl on all fours to get the scraps. Everybody did this because they were famished. Meanwhile they were beaten and the tub was overturned by the SS. Then they crawled over and licked the ground for what they could get.

Spatzenecker also did the following. He placed a pistol against the head of one who refused to crawl and when this man prayed for his life, he laughed and blew his brains out in front of us all.

When we left the quarry, we had to carry the smashed bodies, dead and alive, back with us. I saw torn off ears, heads smashed open, even in the living bodies. The latter got no treatment at all. They were then burned in the crematorium and those still alive were left to lie on

A 098113

the street until they stank from their open wounds until they died, too. Then they were marked off as dead and burned.

The Kapos (German Prisoners) were worse than the SS. They would walk around among the Barracks beating and kicking people. The cries were terrible all night and one man went insane. Another was strangled by kicks in his throat. One of these Kapos was one named Schwartz from Vienna, 50 years old, hollow cheeks, thick nosed. He died, too.

I can tell much more of similar annihilation. I have dictated this statement to Pfc. Jack D. Moritz, 7A Section, Third U.S. Army, because I can speak English well but am not sure of my spelling.

I swear before God it is the whole truth.

Otto Schick
Prag II
Myslikova 30

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria, this 9th day of May 1945.

A-098113

EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

H2510-0133

H2510-0134

TRANSLATION

Sworn Statement of Dura Bernhard--Death by Dogs:

November 1943:

A Russian prisoner hid under the bridge next to the carpenter shop at the Wiener-Stone Quarry. Hauptscharfuhrer Spatzenegger was ordered to find the prisoner. Even with the help of five police dogs from the Gusen Camp, the man could not be found.

Because of the cold, the prisoner finally had to come out of the water and was spotted by Spatzenbegger. He immediately let the dogs loose by letting the leading dog go. The dogs, through the egging on of the SS guards, tore the prisoner, literally in half so that his insides were left lying all around.

Spatzenegger told this story himself to me Capo Dura Bernhard and how greatly he had enjoyed the whole incident.

/s/ Bura Bernhard
Trocknefield Oberschles.

Mauthausen, May 13, 1945.

I, T/5 Jack R. Nowitz, JA Sec. Third US Army, being duly sworn, state that the above is a true and correct translation to the best of my ability.

Jack R. Nowitz
T/5 Jack R. Nowitz

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
Eugene S. Cohen
Major QM Corps
Inv. Officer

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November 1943.

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Ein russische Häftling hat sich unter de Brücke neben Schreinerei in Wienergraben versteckt. Es wurde dem Hauptscharf. Spatzenegger überlassen, die Fendung nach dem Häfling. Unter hinzuziehen 5 Polizeihunde aus Gusen hat man ihn nicht gefunden. Von dem Kälte musste der Häftling aus Wasser raus und dabei hat ihn Spatzenegger erblickt. Er hat sofort sein Hund freigelassen und noch auch die übrige Hunde gerufen. Die Hunde mit begleitun der SS haven den Häftling buchstäblich zerissen, so, dass die Eingweinde in allen Richtungen liegen geblieben sind. Spatzenegger erzählte am näschsten Tage dem Capo Dura Bernhard den Vorfall, wie ihm dass alles gefallen hat.

A 09811 DURA BERNHARD

Trockenefäld-Oberschles.

Mauthausen May 13 1946

true copy

H2510-0135

Oath properly sworn to and translated by me
Tho Jack R Nowitz

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
Eugene S. Cohen
MAJOR. QM Corps
Inv. Officer

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H2510-0137

TRANSLATION

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Szubinski, Jan, who being by me first duly sworn through the interpreter, William J. Koen, made and subscribed the following statement:

My name is Szubinski, Jan; born 8 March 1909 at Kellersberg. I was here in the camp of Ebensee from January 1944 until May 6 1945.

During that time I saw the following:

From Mauthausen about 400 of us prisoners came to Ebensee and we were installed in the textile factory. On arrival we were beaten with a cat of nine tails. There was no water for washing. We lived in a cement room in the cellars with a little straw. We were not able to perform our bodily functions at night, for an SS man, who was on duty threatened us with his rifle.

The following day we were directed to the quarry (Steinbruch) to work. Under a guard of SS and "Capos" (foremen) recruited from German criminal prisoners, we were obliged to work, which could not be done by a normal free man, but still less by us prisoners, who had already become emaciated by years of staying in camps. The men who fell during work were beaten to death.

One of the worst of the SS was a "Uscha" (?), Binert. He often came during the night, looking for offerings (?)- most often Poles, and he beat them and kicked them in the stomach. If anyone begged not to hit him, for he wished to live for his wife and children, he gave the order to the Capos to have him killed the next morning.

The sick who were unable to go to work, he had his dog Lord Jump and tear them to pieces. Another was a "Sturmann" (?) Flint, who treated the prisoners the same way and he was the closest collaborater of Binert.

The next was "Uscha" Kogel who in a state of drunkenness, which was his normal state, forced the prisoners to give him some brandy. In case of refusal, he attacked them with a big knife which he always carried with him. In one case he knifed with his own hands a prisoner at night in front of our barracks.

The work which we had to do was not only very difficult, but also dangerous. We often had accidents in the mines when rocks fell on the prisoners and killed them, three or five at a time.

The diet; In the morning 1/4 liter of "coffee", a tincture of I don't know what; At noon 3/4 liter of water with the remains of rotten potatoes; in the evening, 1/2 liter of water with a trace of grace (? grace, should be grasse; i e "fat") which was called "goulash" and 1 kilogram loaf of bread for 6 men. It was a feast for us to find sometimes a good potato or a little "oats".

In particular, should be mentioned the XII Company, which treated in a human fashion the sick taken from the work place to the camp.

One sees in the entire organization of the camp that it was a point with the view of having thousands and thousands of prisoners die from work and from the treatment. A method of destroying men.

The description of Binert, Flint and Kogel. Binert was a man of about 29 years, about 180 cm tall, big, with a dark complexion, black hair, with no special marks, a smart (? "chiqu" for "chic"?) and a handsome man.

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Flint was about 21 years old, about 1.60 (m?) tall, thin angular figure, with no special marks, almost without complexion.
Kogel was about 24 years old, about 1.78 (m ?) tall, black hair and complexion, thin, traits of body and movement of a bandit, always sun burned, all three of a healthy, sportive and normal appearance.

This declaration on three pages was dictated by me and I swear that it is all true.

/s/ Szubinski, Jan
26 "_____"(?), Polak
_____?
(Postmaster)

We the undersigned have heard the translation of this declaration and as old prisoners of Ebensee, we swear it is all the accurate truth.

/s/ Mgr. Adam Matolopszy
34 lat - Polak

/s/ Referendar Umgdi Skarbowegs (?)
Employee of the Office of Tisqne,
Lawyer.

/s/ Czarnecki Witold
29 lat. Polak

/s/ Technik Drsgoido
Budtowlig
Road and construction
Technician

/s/ Wallas Jerzy
29 lat. Polak
Student S.G.H.
Student of Academy of
Commerce in Varserre

I, William J. Koen, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation (in my handwriting) of the sworn statement of Szubinski, Jan, given at Ebensee, Austria, this 17th day of May 1945, and is made to the best of my ability.

William J. Koen
SGT WILLIAM J. KOEN
Interpreter, Third U.S. Army

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Ebensee, Austria, this 17th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

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A 090118

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Szubinski, Jan, who being by me first duly sworn through the interpreter, William J. Koen, made and subscribed the following statement:

H2510-0139

Je m'appelle Szubinski Jan né 8. mars 1909 à Kellersberg. J'étais ici - dans le camp d'Ebensee dès janvier 1944 jusqu'au 6.5.1945.

Pendant ce temps j'ai vu le suivant:
De Mauthausen nous sommes venu a Ebensee en somme ca. 400 prisonniers et nous etions installés au fabrique textile. En arrivant nous etions frapper avec de „Oxenzianer". Il n'était pas de l'eau ici pour se laver. Nous habitions dans un magasin de ciment dans des caves avec un peu de paille. Nous ne pouvions pas faire nos besoins physiologique en nuit car un SS-Mann, qui faisait le service nous a traité avec son fusil.

Le jour suivant on nous a dirigé a la carrière (Steinbruch) au travail. Sous une escorte de SS et de „Capos" (Jormans) recrutés des prisonniers allemands criminels nous étions obligés ~~de travailler~~ au ~~une~~ travail, qui n'était pas à concevoir par un homme normal de la liberté, alors encore moins par nous prisonniers, qui étaient déjà amaigris par des années de séjour en camps. Les homme qui tombaient pendant le travail étaient frappés jusqu'à mort.

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A 098119

Un de les plus mal de SS était un „Usha" Binert
Souvant il est venu pendant la nuit, cherchait
des offres - le plus souvant de Polonnais et les frappait
et donnait de coups de jambes au ventre. Si quelqu'un
priait de ne le frapper, car il veut vivre pour sa femme
et enfants, il donnait l'ordre aux capos de le
faire mourir jusqu'au matin suivant.

Au malades, qui ne pouvaient aller travailler
il fait sauter son chien Lord qui les déchirait.

Un autre était était un Sturmmann Flint, qui
traitait les prisonier d'une façon pareille et était
le collaborateur le plus proche de Binert.

Le suivant était „Uscha" Kogel qui en état
d'ivresse - qui était son état normal - forcait
les prisonniers à donner a lui de l'eau de vie.
Au cas contraire il les attaquait avec un grand
couteau, qu'il portait toujours avec soi.

En un cas il a de ses propres mains assassiné
avec ce couteau un prisonnier en nuit devant
une de nos baraques.

Le travail qui nous devions faire n'était pas
seulement très difficil, mais aussi périculeux, car
nous avions très souvant des accidents, dans les
mines, quand des pierres étaient tombés sur
les prisonnier et ont les tues par 3 et 5.

H2510-0140

L'alimentation: le matin ¼ l de café" - une tincture d'on ne sait pas de quoi: le midi ¾ l de l'eau avec des résidus de pommes de terres ruinés, le soir ½ l d'eau avec une trace de grace - qui s'appelait „Gulasch" et un pain de 1 kg pour 6 hommes.

C'était une fete pour nous de trouver parfois une bonne pomme de terre ou un peu de „bats".

XII. En particulier on doit mentionner la compagnie qui traitait d'un facon inhumain des malades, portés du place de travail au camp.

On voit dans toute l'organisation du camp que c'était un endroit avec le but de faire mourir de mille et de mille des prisonniers par le travail que par le traitement. Une methode de detruire les hommes.

La description de Binert, Flint et Kogel

Binert: un homme de a peu près 29 ans, hauteur environ 180, gros, d'une complexion noire, cheveux noire, sans traces spéciales, un homme chique et poli

Flint: environ 21 ans, hauteur environ 1,60, mince figure engaillière, sans traces spéciales, presque sans complexion,

Kogel: environ 24 ans hauteur ca 1,78, cheveux et complexion noir, mince, de traits de figure et de mouvements d'un bandit, teint toujours bronzé Tous le trois d'un aspect sain, sportif et normal.

H2510-0141

A-098/27/176-PS/33

Cette déclaration de trois cotés était dictée par moi et je jure que ce toute la verité

Stankiewicz Jan
36 lat, polak
Naczelnik Urzędu Pocztowego
(Chef d'office Postal)

Nous - les soussignés avant entendu la traduction de cette déclaration, et comme anciens prisonniers d'Oeusee, nous jurons que tout ce est la propre verité

mgr. Adam Małolepszy
34 lat - Polak
referendarz Urzędu Skarbowego
employé d'office du Fisque
avocat

Ciarnecki Witold
29 lat polak
Technik Drogowo Budowlany
Technicien de route et construction

Wallas Jerzy
29 lat Polak
student S. G. H.
étudiant d'Academie de Commerce en Varsovie

H2510-0142

I, William J. Koen, being first duly sworn, state: That I truly translated the oath administered by Major Eugene S. Cohen to Szubinski, Jan, and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement in my presence.

William J. Koen
SGT WILLIAM J. KOEN
Jan Szubinski, Fund US Army

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Ebensee, Austria, this 17th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

H2510-0143

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A098123

H2510-0144

TRANSLATION

Sworn Statement in Italian of Albertino Masetti:

Subject: German Method of Elimination

Mauthausen, 19 May 1945

The Attempt to Escape.

On the evening of September 5, 1944, there arrived at Camp Mauthausen a group of about 5o men, all young and strong. Contrary to the usual habit, they were strongly escorted and chained. They were immediately brought to the prison (stockade) where they remained over night. In the morning, when the commands went out to work, they were taken to the bath. The SS. tattooed the prisoners' Serial Numbers on their chests and dressed them in prisoner clothes and sent them to work.

Two SS Guards took them to the quarry and forced them to place on their shoulders stones weighing 4o to 5o kilograms. They then told them to carry the stones to a place designated by the SS. It was obvious that there was no need for stones there and that they were only being made to climb a very steep hill, of about 186 steps, over a very bad road. The SS men leading the column started to walk fast, and the other one, at the rear, pushed and beat the stragglers very severly with a big club.

As time went on, the party got very tired and the number of those suffering increased. This torture lasted until 3 P. M. when the final phase of the elimination began.

A group of about 3o of them were forced by being beaten with sticks, to go over to a little filled-in green which was located on the other side of the fence. This fence encircled the place of work. A certain number of the SS. specifically sent to this place for that very purpose immediately opened fire upon them. After a strong volley, the 3o men lay dead in a large pool of blood. Soon after, there arrived two new SS men with photo-apparatus who took pictures of the green where the corpses were lying in order to have evidence that they were lying outside the fence, and that, logically, this was a case of ATTEMPTED ESCAPE. That is, the attempt to escape was the reason for the opening of fire by the SS.

In the same manner, the rest of the party was killed the next morning, that is, those who had seen the brutal killing of their friends the day before. They knew what was going to happen to them and after picking up the stones on their shoulders, they went directly to the green with resignation.

This is one of the various methods of elimination used by the Germans (SS), namely, the method of killing off for the reason--trying to escape.

I, the undersigned, was condemned in Rome, December 1, 1938,

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by a special tribunal for state security, to 15 years of prison on account of Communist propaganda. While I was at the prison at Parma, I was brought to Germany by the SS after the occupation of Italy, which happened on September 8, 1943.

I, the undersigned, state that I was an eyewitness of the above incidents.

/s/ Masetti, Albertino
No. 76437
Home address: Via San Felice 145
Bologna, Italy.

I, T/5 Jack R. Nowitz, being sworn, declare that I acted as Interpreter int his case and that the above is a correct translation made to the best of my ability.

Jack R. Nowitz
JA Sec. HQ Third US Army

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ~~29~~ 15th May 1945 at Mauthausen, Austria.

Eugene B. Cohen
Eugene B. Cohen
Maj. QM Corps
Inv. Officer

H2510-0145

2176-PS
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A098125

Before me, [illegible] S. Cohen, Maj. QM C[illegible] Inv. Officer, came the undersigned [illegible] sworn by me in Itali[illegible]ade and subscribed the following state[illegible]

METODI D'ELIMINAZIONE TEDESCA

Il tentativo di fuga .

MAUTHAUSEN 14th MAY 1945

La sera del 5.9.1944 giunse al Campo di Mauthausen un gruppo di circa ~~settanta~~ uomini tutti giovani e forti. Contrariamente al solito erano ammanettati e fortemente scortati. Furono subito portati alla prigione del Campo ove rimasero tutta la notte, al mattino quando i Comandi (squadre di lavoro) furono usciti si fece far loro il bagno, gli si scrisse il numero di matricola sul torace poi vestiti con la divisa carceraria mandati al lavoro. Due ~~SS~~ li condussero nella vicina cava di pietra e dopo averli obbligati a caricarsi di pietre del peso variante dai 40 ai 50 kg. gli intimarono di portarle in un luogo da loro fissato senza che ve ne fosse alcun bisogno, solo perche il tragitto comprendeva una scala ripidissima di ~~ni~~ 186 scalini ed una via acciottolata con pietre appuntite. Fin dall'inizio la ~~SS~~ che era in testa comincio a camminare rapidamente e l'altra ~~SS~~ che era in coda si mise a sospingere a colpi di bastone coloro che non potevano seguire il rapido cammino e rimanevano indietro.

A mano a mano che il tempo passava e la stanchezza aumentava le teste rotte pure aumentavano. Questo martirio duro fino alle ore 15, a questo punto comincio la fase finale dell'eliminazione.

Un gruppo di circa una trentina di essi fu fatto entrare a colpi di bastone in un praticello al difuori dei reticolati che sono posti lungo la strada , ed immediatamente fu aperto su di loro il fuoco da ~~SS~~ disposte appositamente in quel luogo per occuparsi della triste bisogna . Dopo fitta sparatoria quei trenta disgraziati giacevano al suolo in larghe pozze di sangue .

Subito arrivarono due ~~SS~~ con una macchina fotografica e presero le fotografie del prato dove giacevano i cadaveri, per dimostrare che, essi si trovavano al di fuori dei reticolati e che quindi si trattava di un tentativo di fuga, cosa che aveva indotto gli ~~SS~~ di guardia a sparare su di essi .

Con lo stesso procedimento furono uccisi il mattino seguente i rimanenti, i quali avendo assistito alla brutale uccisione dei loro compagni sapevano cio che li aspettava e per non prolungare inutilmente le loro sofferenze al primo trasporto di pietre entrarono tutti nel prato designato.

Questo e uno dei tanti modi di eliminazione usato dai tedeschi, modo di eliminazione chiamato " il tentativo di fuga"!

Il sottoscritto e stato condannato a Roma (Italia) il 1 , 12 , 1938 dal Tribunale Speciale per la Difesa dello Stato, a 15 anni di reclusione per propaganda Comunista. Trovandomi a scontare la pena nal carcere di Parma , fui trasportato in Germani dai tedeschi dopo la loro occupazione dell'Italia avvenuta il 8 Sett.1943!

Il sottoscritto precisa che e stato testimone oculare del fatto suesposto.

MASETTI ALBERTINO
Inter.Pol. N. 76437
Masetti Albertino

Oath duly translated as administered.

Jack M. Maier
1/Lt. JA Sec. Third ARMY.
One page attached

Address in Italy:
VIA SAN FELICE 145
BOLOGNA

A098126

Exh. 9

H2510-0146

H2510-0147

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 May 1945, at Mauthausen, Austria.

Eugene S. Cohen
Maj. QM Corps
Inv. Officer

A098127

2176-PS

H2510-0148

EXTRACT FROM INMATES BOOK OF KIM

96501	RAS	Gosewindt	Holl.	27.8.19	Amsterdam	7.9.44
2.	ANDREANAK	Leo	"	22.11.13	Haag	6.9.
3	ZAGGIS	Thys	"	28. 3.14	Rotterdam	6.9.
4	JAMBROS	Georg	"	22. 4.05	Amsterdam	7.9.
5	MINK	Anton	"	21.10.18	der nelder	7.9.
6	von OS	Heyrard	"	2. 5.14	Silversum	6.9.
7	HORST STEERSMA	Reinelt	"	14.10.19	Berlin	7.9.
8	von UYTVANCK	Ivo	"	7. 7.17	Bussum	7.9.
9	ROSEBER	Georg	"	27. 7.22	Surabaja	7.9.
10	SERES	Hendryk	"	23.7. 19	Dortresat	7.9.
11	KAMPHORST	Peter	"	24.11.94	Ermelo	7.9.
12	KOALSDRA	Maindrt	"	4. 6.17	Rinchsum.	7.9.
13	RADEMA	Evert	"	7. 8.03	noobrezans	6.9.
14	BOUGART	Peter	"	20. 8.12	Zeeland	7.9.
15.	MEMR	Jan	"	6. 4.17	Wormer	6.9.
16.	D'HAES	Joannes	"	7. 2.18	der Haag	7.9.
17.	ALBLAS	Aart	"	20. 9.18	Midel narn	6.9.
18.	DROOGLEEVER	Cornenes	"	10. 4.22	Amsterdam	7.9.
19.	BURRENS	Joseph	"	8. 6.16	Flüttinger	7.9.
20.	WILKINSON	Edward	Engl.	27. 6.02	St.Louis	7.9.
21.	POITER	Johannes	Holl.	11.9.18	Alkmaar	6.9.
22.	PAIS	Michel	"	4. 5.02	Schwlübe	7.9.
23.	DANEJ	Johannes	"	27. 7.17	Axer	7.9.
24.	van der WILDEN	Willem	"	1. 6.10	Hellchom	6.9.
25.	KLOSS	Barends	"	22.10.13	Rotterdam	6.9.
26.	PUNT	Lorenz	"	13.10.18	Alkmaar	7.9.
27.	BAADBEN	Arnaldus	"	11. 4.18	Amsterdam	7.9.
28.	JONES	Sidney Charles	Engl.	25.11.02	Paris	6.9.
29.	BLOOME	Marcus	"	24. 9.07	London	6.9.
30.	van HULSSTEIN	Kornelius	Holl.	8. 2.12	Zeeland	7.9.
31.	BEUKEMA FOEWATEL	Karl	"	20. 6.09	Tehat	7.9.
32.	NORMAN	Gilbert	Engl.	7. 4.15	Paris	6.9.
33.	ARENDSE	Peter Arnolds	Holl.	4.2. 12	Haag	7.9.
34.	JONCHELIE ROELOS	Kristaj	"	25. 2.03	Amsterdam	6.9.
35.	NEWMAN	Mattheo	Engl.	26. 1.16	Newcastle	7.9.
36.	van de BOR	Klaas	Holl.	24. 5.13	Barnafald	6.9.
37.	VECHNER	Antonius	"	20. 9.13	Südholland	7.9.
38.	BRAGGAAR	Kornelius Carol	"	29. 9.13	Amsterdam	6.9.
+ 39.	van HEMERT	Heyrard John	U.S.A.	28. 4.20	New York	7.9. +
40.	HOFSTEED	Jan	Holl.	17.12.18	der Haag	6.9.
41.	de KRUJFF	Ari Johannes	"	6.11.12	Amsterdam	7.9.
42.	VANDERVELDEN	Piotr	"	8.5.14	Alkmaar	6.9.
43.	NIERMEYER	Willem	"	2. 5.14	Alkmaar	6.9.
44.	der LAAK	Johannes	"	23. 5.13	Tilbury	7.9.
45.	CLEMENT	Georges	Engl.	25.10.17	London	7.9.
46.	d'BREY	Oskar Wilhelm	Holl.	10.10.21	Wassenaar	7.9.
47.	YOUNG	John Cuthbert	Engl.	25. 9.07	Newcastle	6.9.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

Column 1 Inmate number Columns 2 and 3 : Name of Inmate
Column 4 Nationality of Inmate - Column 5 : Birth Date
Column 6 Birth Place - Column 7 : DATE OF DEATH

The above entries in Inmates Book KIM occupy one page and a half. This one and a half page is completely crossed with red ink line and the words "AUF DER FLUCHT ERSCHOSSEN" (Shot whilst trying to escape).

+ Note AMERICAN VICTIM

A 095128

H2510-0149

TRANSLATION

Sworn Statement in Yiddish dicated to T/5 Jack R. Nowitz

Before me, EUGENE S. COHEN, Maj. QM Corps, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared DAVID ZIMET, who being by me first duly sworn through the interpreter, T/5 JACK R. NOWITZ made and subscribed the following statement:

On August 10, 1944 I came with a transport of 6000 Jews from Plashau, Poland to Mauthausen. Two days later they took out all the older people and those with small children and sent them to be annihilated at Auschwitz. On August 25, 1944, I went with a group of 1100 Jews to Gusen. Personally I did not suffer so much because I was barracks-cleaner. I wasn't forced to hard labor largely because I bought myself out (with money).

The Anti-Semitism in Gusen was special. After a few days of our arrival they began to bring back the sick from their work, 60% becoming so sick, and these were cruelly beaten. Every day they brought back many dead from the labor-group. The S. S. and Kappos in charge were responsible for this. The Jews never got anything to eat or smoke. The other people only once in a while. The Kappos stole everything. Many died from hunger. In a short period of time there only remained 300 from the original 6000.

From September 1944 I worked in the Crematorium. I was present at the shootings, hangings, and the gas casualties. Men and women alike were annihilated. I myself saw 100 women of all nationalities destroyed. When the Americans were approaching, the S. S. destroyed all the things and broke all the evidence everywhere, including the gas chamber, gallows, etc.

May 1st, 1945 was the time the Gas Chamber was last used. On May 3rd the whole personnel of the Crematorium were shot, all but myself and my friend Willi ORNSTEIN, because we concealed ourselves.

The leader of the Crematorium was Hauptscharfuhrer ROTH. He was 32 years old, 1.80 m. tall, normally built, had black hair, a long face and red complexion. He has fled.

I swear before God all this which is here written is the pure truth. I have read it over and sign my name.

/s/ DAVID ZIMET
born May 23, 1899
in Yaslo, Poland.

I, T/5 JACK R. NOWITZ, being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of DAVID ZIMET, given at Mauthausen, Austria, on 11 May 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Jack R. Nowitz
T/5 Jack R. Nowitz, JA Sec.
Hq. Third United States Army

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria, this 11th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN, Maj. QM Corps
Investigating Officer

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A098129

Exh. 1

Investigating Officer 132

Before me, Eugene S. [illegible]nen, Maj. QM Corps, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared David Zimet, who, being by me first duly sworn through the interpreter, T/5 Jack R. Nowitz made and subscribed the following statement:

H2510-0150

11 MAY 1945
MAUTHAUSEN, AUSTRIA.

SWORN STATEMENT OF POLISH JEW, DAVID ZIMETS

DICTATED IN YIDDISH:

A098130 2176-PS

I, T/5 Jack R. Nowitz, being first duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by Eugene S. Cohen, Maj. QM Corps, to David Zimet, and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement:

Jack R. Nowitz
T/5 Jack R. Nowitz, JA Sec.
Hq. Third United States Army.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria, this 11th day of May, 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN,
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

P 098131

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H2510-0151

H2510-0152

TRANSLATION

Sworn Statement in Italian of Guido Bracchi.

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Major QM Corps, Investigating Officer, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Guido Bracchi who, being first duly sworn through the interpreter, T/5 Jack R. Norwitz made and subscribed the following statement:

10 May 1945
Malthausen

Guido Bracchi, Industrialist
51 years old, Italian
Lived at Udine, 4 Larvisio St., - came to Mathausen 7 February 1945.

Activity before my arrest: Information and supplies to the partisans of the Friuli section, part of the Secret Committee for the liberation of Udine, as Representative of the Action Party of Friuli in the said Committee -

At Udine I received many blows with a stick during questioning of me so I might reveal things to the Commandant of the S.D. who had had me arrested simply on suspicion. My person was inspected all my papers at my office and later at my house, but without result.

During the winter (February and March) I suffered great cold and insufficient feeding which caused me to lose 30 kilograms weight.

I heard from serious information from friends of mine who had been at Mathausen many years (longer than I) - that the process of elimination of political internees was cruel and without pity. Those who were sent in transport to work at MELK, GUSEN, LINZ, etc. in one single month were reduced to a part of their original number and the rest were too feeble so that they could for the most part only wait for death to ensue.

The methods of elimination were as follows: The insufficient food, continual work during which hours of rest were rare, a rest, which even when it came, never restored any strength to one's body; there always were 400-500 sleeping in one standard barracks room!! During the night, for any little noise by anyone in the room, the guards answered with cruel body punishment with sticks and gummed black-jacks which were the terror among us prisoners.

After these «ordinary» tortures had rendered the body to weak to go on, the internee went to the possession of a Doctor who, after starving the patient, put him in condition to be sent to the hospital. This was an Infirmary where one passed in transit until the internee went into the holes where were those labeled to die in the crematorium or with the help of gas.

For information about the Spaniards, Czechs, French, Jews who were destroyed, I leave the tale to those who suffered more than I and who survived by some miracle.

/s/ Guido Bracchi

NI 196-PS

A098132 Exh. 11

H2510-0153

I, T/5 Jack R. Norwitz, being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Guido Bracchi given at Malthausen, Germany, on 10 May 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Jack R. Norwitz,
T/5 JA Sec., Hq. Third US Army

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Malthausen, Germany this 10th day of May 1945.

EUGENE S. COHEN,
Major, QMC,
Investigating Officer.

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A098133

Before me Eugene S. Cohen, Major [illegible] Corps, investigating Officer, being authorized to administer oaths, personnally appeared Guido Bracconi who, being first duly sworn through the interpreter, T/5 Jack R. Norwitz made and subscribed the following statement:

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H2510-0154

10 may 1945
MATHAUSEN

Bracchi Guido - industriels
age 51 ans - Italien
demeure en Udine rue Tarvisio 4
arrivé à Mathausen le 7 février 1945
Activité précédent à l'arrestation : rapports e ravitaillement avec partisans de la région du Friul - collegaments avec le Comité Secret de libération de Udine - Rappresentant du Partit d'action du Friul dans le dite Comité —

J'ai suffert à Udine pendant les interrogatoires plusieurs coups de baton pour révéler des nouvelles au Commando de la S.D. qui m'avait capturé d'après des simples supçonnes. J'ai été examiné sur ma personne, dans toutes les manuscripts de mon bureau et après dans ma maison — Mais tout sans résultats. —

Pendant l'hiver (février et mars) j'ai souffert le froid et l'insuffisant nourriture qui m'ont fait perdre 30 K. de poid. —

J'ai entendu par informations sérieuses (que j'ai reçu par de mes amis resident à Mathausen des plusieurs ans)

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H2510-0155

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que le procès d'élimination des internés politiques était cruel et sans pitié — Ceux qui était envoyé en transport pour travailler à Melk, Gusen, Linz, Vienne dans un seul mois étaient reduit à la moitié du nombre et les autres était si faibli qu'on pouvait les retenir voués la plus part à la mort.

Les méthodes pour l'élimination étaient = l'insuffisance de la nourriture = le travaux continuel, qui ne laissait que peu d'heures de répos = le répos qui ne permettait au corps de se reprendre en force : on était tous les uns en 400/450 à coucher dans une chambre des baraquements standard —!! Pendant la nuit, au moindre rumeur dans la chambre répondaient des cruelles punitions à coups de baton ou de gomme qui mettaient la terreur parmi les internés — Lorsque après ces tortures ordinaires les corps affaiblis devaient renoncer au travail, l'interné devenait en possession des ARTZ qui après quelques jours sans nourriture réduisaient le malade en condition d'être envoyé au revire c'est à dire dans une infirmerie qui en paroissait pendre les traits et emmenait l'interné parmi ceux qui devaient mourir au crematoire avec ou sans l'aide de la chambre à gaz —

Pour les renseignements à l'egard des espagnols, checo-slov., français, des juifs qui ont été detruits — je peux parler à ceux qui ont plus que moi souffert et qui pour miracle sont vivants —

Auschwitz

H2510-0156

I, T/5 Jack R. Norwitz, being first duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by Eugene S. Cohen, Major, QMC, Investigating Officer to Guido Braccni and thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement. (Page 1).

Jack R. Norwitz,
T/5 J.A. Sec. - Hq. Third US Army

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mathausen, Germany this 10th day of May, 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN,
Major, QMC,
Investigating Officer.

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A098136

H2510-0157

3 JA-132

TRANSLATION

Before me, EUGENE S. COHEN, Maj. QM Corps, Investigating Officer, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared ROGER PINCHON who, being by me first duly sworn through the interpreter T/5 JACK R. NOWITZ made and subscribed the following statement:

CAMP LIBRE OF MAUTHAUSEN

MAY 12, 1945

Atrocities committed on a Prisoner by the chief of Block 5, Haubert, Camp of Steyr-ville:

I the undersigned, Roger Pinchon, chief of Technical Service in the Railroad du Nord, Paris, prisoner of resistance June 8, 1943, No. 53.989 at Mauthausen, Commando of Steyr-ville, testify to the following things committed on my person by the chief of Block 5 named HAUBERT (a German), an official of the Camp at my departure.

I received during the month of April 1944 in a package sent by my wife a jacket to protect me from the cold which prevailed then. One day when I was in bed, the Block-chief passed by and noticed my jacket, ordered me to leave the bed which I did at once. He swore at me in German calling me a "Pig" for wearing such a jacket over my skin, as he put it. He began to beat me violently with his fists, first in my face, then seizing a board from a nearby bed, he struck me many times making me faint and fall to the ground. Finally getting up with difficulty, I fled to avoid the blows he was again preparing to inflict on me.

Another time, a Saturday night, returning from the Daimler-Puch Factory where I worked, we rested awhile to learn from the CAPO who of us were to work Sunday at the plant. My name not having been called, I inquired of the Capo for better assurance that I was not among them who had to work the next day. When he said yes, I went back to the block. The next morning at 3:30, I was awakened suddenly by the cries of the Capo who called "Frenchman, Frenchman, get to work". At first I did not believe he referred to me but I realized several minutes later he was seeking me. The Block-Chief was already at the foot of my bed and I heard him shouting curses in my direction. I quickly jumped out of my bed and quickly dressed and tried to convince him that I had not been designated the night before to go to work. Nothing prevailed.

As soon as I was within reach of his hand, he began to beat me with extreme violence, in my face, stomach, and belly. In a few moments I was covered with blood. Instead of stopping when I began to faint under his blows, he raised me in his arms and threw me again on the ground where he stamped on my swollen face, my hands and my feet. I couldn't stop crying from the pain. I arose with difficulty and went to the Block-exit, my shoes in my hand. My shoes were falling off and as I bent down to lace them, he kicked me violently in the kidneys which threw me into the mud. He then beat me several times more while I lay stretched out on the ground trying to protect my face with his shoes. I raised myself with difficulty the second time and did nothing but hasten to the assembled commando ready to go to work.

The telling of these facts only served as an example of the proverbial cruelty of this Haubert who had been named "NERO". I have told the facts to serve justice in all conscience and honor.

/s/ PINCHON, ROGER
61 Rue de Beauchamp (Taverny)

A098137
Exh. 12

H2510-0158

I, T/5 JACK R. NOWITZ, being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of ROGER PINCHON, given at MAUTHAUSEN, AUSTRIA on 12 May 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Jack R. Nowitz
T/5 Jack R. Nowitz, JA Sec.
Hq. Third United States Army

Subscribed and sworn to before me at MAUTHAUSEN, AUSTRIA this 12 day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

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A098138

Camp libre de MAUTHA[illegible] Le 12 mai 1945.

Before me, EUGENE S. CO[illegible], Maj. QM Corps, Investigating [illegible]icer, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared ROGER PINCHON who, being by me first duly sworn through the interpreter T/5 JACK R. NOWITZ made and subscribed the following statement:

Sévices commis sur un détenu par le chef du bloc 5 HAUBERT
Camp de STEYR-ville.

Je soussigné, Pinchon Roger, Principal au service technique Paris région Nord SNCF, interné pour résistance, le 8 juin 1943, mle. 53.989, à MAUTHAUSEN, commando de STEYR-ville, signale les faits suivants commis sur ma personne par le chef du bloc 5, nommé HAUBERT (Allemand), à mon départ doyen du camp.

1.- J'avais reçu au mois d'avril 1944, dans un colis expédié par ma femme, une camisole de santé que je m'empressais de porter étant donné le froid qui sévissait à ce moment-là. Un jour que j'étais couché, le chef de bloc vint à passer et remarquqnt que je portais ma camisole, me pria de descendre de mon lit ce que je fis immédiatement. Il m'invectiva en allemand, me disant que j'étais un "cochon" de porter ainsi sur la peau un "chandail", comme il le désignait. Il se mit à me frapper avec violence avec ses poings, d'abord au visage, puis saisissant une planche d'un lit voisin, il m'en assén plusieurs coups qui me firent chanceler et je tombais à terre. Me relevant avec peine, je m'enfuis pour éviter les coups qu'il s'appretai de nouveau à m'octroyer.

2.- Une autre fois, un samedi soir, rentrant de l'usine Daimler-Puch où j'étais employé, nous restâmes sur les rangs pour entendre le capo désignait les camarades devant travailler le dimanch matin à l'usine. Mon matricule n'ayant pas été désigné, pour plus de sûreté, je demandais au-dit capo, si j'étais bien du nombre de ceux ne travaillant pas le lendemain. Sur sa réponse affirmative, je rentrais au bloc. Le lendemain matin, à 3h1/2, je fus réveillé en sursaut par les cris du capo qui criait "Franzose, Franzose, arbeit!..." Tout d'abord, je ne crus pas qu'il s'agissait de moi, mais je dûs me rendre compte quelques minutes plus tard que j'étais celui qu'on cherchait. Le chef de bloc était déjà au pied de mon lit, et je l'entendais vociférant des injures à mon égard. Je sautais vivement hors de mon lit en m'habillant prestement, et en essayant de le convaincre que je n'avais pas été désigné la veille pour aller au travail. Rien n'y fit. Dès que je fus à portée de sa main, il se mis à me frapper avec une violence extrême au visage, au ventre, et à l'estomac. En quelques minutes, je fus couvert de sang. Loin de s'arrêter, alors que je commencais à chanceler sous ses coups, celui-ci me souleva dans ses bras, et me projeta violemment à terre où il me piétina le visage tuméfié, les mains, les pieds. Je ne pus m'empêcher de crier de douleur. Je me relevais avec peine et me dirigeais vers la porte de sortie du bloc, mes chaussures à la main. Mon bourreau m'y avait deja précédé et lorsque je me baissais pour enfiler mes galoches, celui-ci me donna un violent coup de pied dans les reins qui m'envoya choir dans la boue. Il me frappa encore de nombreuses fois alors que j'étais allongé a terre cherchant à atteindre mon visage avec ses chaussures. Je me relevais peine pour la seconde fois et ne dû mon salût qu'à ma fuite vers le rassemblement du commando pret à partir pour l'usine.

La relation de ces faits ne fait que servir d'exemple à la cruauté provierbiale de ce HAUBERT qui pour celle-ci avait été surnommé "Néron". J'ai raconté ces faits pour servir ce que de droit en toute conscience et honneur.

Fait à MAUTHAUSEN, le 12 mai 1945

A 098139

PINCHON, Roger 61 rue de Beauchamp Taverny [illegible]

H2510-0159

I, T/5 JACK R. NOWITZ, being first duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by EUGENE S. COHEN, Major, QM Corps, Investigating Officer, to ROGER PINCHON and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement.

Jack R. Nowitz
T/5 Jack R. Nowitz, JA Sec.
Hq. Third United States Army

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME AT MAUTHAUSEN, AUSTRIA, this 12th day of ay 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN,
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

H2510-0160

H2510-0161

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TRANSLATION

Sworn Statement in German of Josef Styblo:

Mauthausen, 9 May 1945.

My name is Josef Styblo, born at Vienna 6 June 1921. I worked as a building and measuring engineer and was taken out of my private life one day after Christmas for high treason. On February 9, 1945, 11 friends and I were transported to the Concentration Camp at Mauthausen. In my short time at the prison, which the older prisoners called a Sanatorium, I have seen so many inhuman things that I won't forget for the rest of my life. The stories of the first prisoners probably won't be believed because they are indescribable. I am quite thankful that I was arrested during the time of the Sanatorium or I should have lost all my faith in humanity.

Before I describe what happened to me, I want to mention that from the 12 brought in only 1o lived to see the entrance of the Americans into the Camp. Two of them were very sick and one died in the meantime.

Arriving during a storm into the Camp, we were put in front of the political sectionand exposed to the cynic eyes of the SS. It commenced at once, right here. Jews who were among us were beaten and kicked and thrown onto the dirty floor. After further persecution of a few more, some were picked from the others and were forced to wait in the rain. First, all our things were taken. Then we were shaved on the head and bathed. Without drying, we were marched into the cold air and told to wait in front of the bath. We had arrived at noon, and now it was evening. The rain had changed to snow. After a while, we were rounded up and run into the barracks.

After examination by the barracks-leader, we were put to bed. We slept four men on a straw mat which was all we could get. Then we found out that we were to get no food, but, somehow, we fell asleep. I can say that sleeping this way wasn't so bad, but when we were transfered from Barracks No. 21 to 24, we had the experience of sleeping sitting up. Since there were over 1ooo prisoners in this place, you can imagine the hygienic conditions!

Besides, it was ordered that all prisoners had to stay outside all the day. So, in a shirt, shorts, torn pants, and a sack, we stood in the rain, snwo, and wind, ate food that an animal couldn't stand, bodies squeezed together in order to keep warm.

Things got worse after a few days after I came to the Camp. Soon after the first of my friends got pneumonia. After a while, he died. The worst I saw was the sweating out in the transports. These poor people, generally about 12o of them, on snowy days, were placed in an open truck and taken to Mauthausen. They arrived there deathly hungry and were left to sleep outsdie without any covers. This, naturally, helped annihilate people.

When drink was set before them, men and women rushed at it like wild animals. This was as the SS wanted it. They would dump

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the kettles and call the Fire Department. Too bad then for those who couldn't help themselves. They arrived and let a spray of cold water into the people. Afterwards, the SS would help themselves to boots, and would beat many to death with their clubs. Afterwards, the dead with a few among them still alive, would be piled up and burned in the well-known furnaces.

Since, later, the furnaces weren't sufficient, they started a special department which within 4 months buried 15000 people. One of my friends was under such a pile. As to our food, others have talked about that. We could not organize and got in the morning a little bit of a bitter drink which hardly tasted like coffee or tea. Then, 3/4 Liters soup. We always stayed half hungry until evening when we got 1/4 piece of bed, which was later cut to 1/8 or 1/12, with a little tea. Anyone can understand that with such rations things at the Camp and Hospital were terrible. There were always fights around each kettle. That means the one who got to the kettle first could scrape it out. To described how people ate peelings of potatoes, moldy bones and everything else would take too much room. In the meantime, my friend came back from the Auusenlager, that is, the Sick Camp, and told me what happened there.

The sick slept 6 or 7 deep on a bed which wasn't roomy enough for two men. With the insufficient medical care, it is no surprise that up to 200 people died daily. Even my friend wasn't well which was proved by his death a few days after the Americans arrived.

Shortly before the Americans arrived, we fled from certain death. We were to be gassed like 30 other Polish prisoners. I'd like to mention the case of my friend who lost 25 kgs. weight in a short time and now hangs between life and death-- in this moment of liberty. This is thanks to the food and cold. I declare to God that I have said here nothing but the whole truth.

/s/ Josef Styblo
Vienna 20 Klosternubergstr. 49

I, Pvt. Henry Fleischmann, being sworn, state that the above is a true and correct translation made to the best of my ability.

Henry Fleischmann

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9 May 1945 at Mauthausen.

Eugene B. Cohen
Eugene B. Cohen
Maj. QM Corps
Inv. Officer

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TRANSLATION

Sworn Statement in German of Josef Styblo:

Mauthausen, 9 May 1945.

My name is Josef Styblo, born at Vienna 6 June 1921. I worked as a building and measuring engineer and was taken out of my private life one day after Christmas for high treason. On February 9, 1945, all friends and I were transported to the Concentration Camp at Mauthausen. In my short time at the prison, which the older prisoners called a Sanatorium, I have seen so many inhuman things that I won't forget for the rest of my life. The stories of the first prisoners probably won't be believed because they are indescribable. I am quite thankful that I was arrested during the time of the Sanatorium or I should have lost all my faith in humanity.

Before I describe what happened to me, I want to mention that from the 12 brought in only 10 lived to see the entrance of the Americans into the Camp. Two of them were very sick and one died in the meantime.

Arriving during a storm into the Camp, we were put in front of the political sectionand exposed to the cynic eyes of the SS. It commenced at once, right here. Jews who were among us were beaten and kicked and thrown onto the dirty floor. After further persecution of a few more, some were picked from the others and were forced to wait in the rain. First, all our things were taken. Then we were shaved on the head and bathed. Without drying, we were marched into the cold air and told to wait in front of the bath. We had arrived at noon, and now it was evening. The rain had changed to snow. After a while, we were rounded up and run into the barracks.

After examination by the barracks-leader, we were put to bed. We slept four men on a straw mat which was all we could get. Then we found out that we were to get no food, but, somehow, we fell asleep. I can say that sleeping this way wasn't so bad, but when we were transfered from Barracks No. 21 to 24, we had the experience of sleeping sitting up. Since there were over 1000 prisoners in this place, you can imagine the hygienic conditions!

Besides, it was ordered that all prisoners had to stay outside all the day. So, in a shirt, shorts, torn pants, and a sack, we stood in the rain, snow, and wind, ate food that an animal couldn't stand, bodies squeezed together in order to keep warm.

Things got worse after a few days after I came to the Camp. Soon after the first of my friends got pneumonia. After a while, he died. The worst I saw was the sweating out in the transports. These poor people, generally about 120 of them, on snowy days, were placed in an open truck and taken to Mauthausen. They arrived there deathly hungry and were left to sleep outsdie without any covers. This, naturally, helped annihilate people.

When drink was set before them, men and women rushed at it like wild animals. This was as the SS wanted it. They would dump

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the kettles and call the Fire Department. Too bad then for those who couldn't help themselves. They arrived and let a spray of cold water into the people. Afterwards, the SS would help themselves to boots, and would beat many to death with their clubs. Afterwards, the dead, with a few among them still alive, would be piled up and burned in the well-known furnaces.

Since, later, the furnaces weren't sufficient, they started a special department which within 4 months buried 15000 people. One of my friends was under such a pile. As to our food, others have talked about that. We could not organize and got in the morning a little bit of a bitter drink which hardly tasted like coffee or tea. Then, 3/4 Liters soup. We always stayed half hungry until evening when we got 1/4 piece of bed, which was later cut to 1/8 or 1/12, with a little tea. Anyone can understand that with such rations things at the Camp and Hospital were terrible. There were always fights around each kettle. That means the one who got to the kettle first could scrape it out. To described how people ate peelings of potatoes, moldy bones and everything else would take too much room. In the meantime, my friend came back from the Russenlager, that is, the Sick Camp, and told me what happened there.

The sick slept 6 or 7 deep on a bed which wasn't roomy enough for two men. With the insufficient medical care, it is no surprise that up to 200 people died daily. Even my friend wasn't well which was proved by his death a few days after the Americans arrived.

Shortly before the Americans arrived, we fled from certain death. We were to be gassed like 30 other Polish prisoners. I'd like to mention the case of my friend who lost 25 kgs. weight in a short time and now hangs between life and death-- in this moment of liberty. This is thanks to the food and cold. I declare to God that I have said here nothing but the whole truth.

/s/ Josef Styblo
Vienna 20 Klosterneubergstr. 49

I, Pvt. Henry Fleischmann, being sworn, state that the above is a true and correct translation made to the best of my ability.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9 May 1945 at Mauthausen.

Eugene B. Cohen
Maj. CM Corps
Inv. Officer

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Death by INJECTION

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TRANSLATION

SWORN STATEMENT IN FRENCH OF DR. HENRI DESOILLE

I, the undersigned, Dr. Henri Desoille, Graduate professor of Legal Medecine of the Faculty of Medecine in Paris, do certify:

That Dr. Vetter, Hauptsturmfuhrer, German Doctor of the Camp at Gusen, gave as a continuing order the command to annihilate the sick prisoners.

When I was Physician at the Hospital at Gusen NO. I, in 1944, Dr. Vetter had brought to him all the tuburcular patients, accompanied by their temperature and pulmonary radiographic charts (the latter being very bad cases, drawn forth quite accidentally). Some of these patients were designated by Dr. Vetter as to be treated, but the majority were inscribed by him to «Group III», that is to say in the category labelled for Death.

The sick designated to «Group III» were put in Block 31 and this was the oldest part of that Block, and the same day later they were killed by a heart injection.

I saw all this with my own eyes.

This is the tale of assassination, that is to say of premeditated murders of the sick of whom a certain number, if they had been properly cared for, would still be alive, perhaps today.

Mauthausen, 13 May 1945.

/s/ Dr. Henri Desoille,
Address Normally:
47 Boulevard Garibaldi,
Paris, 15, France.

I, Jack R. Nowitz, T/5 - JA Sec, Third U S Army, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Dr. Henri Desoille, made to the best of my ability.

Jack R. Nowitz,
T/5 - JA Sec, Third U S Army.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria, this 13th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen,
Major, QM Corps,
Inv. Officer.

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Before me, Eugene [illegible]nen, Major, QM Corps, [illegible] officer, being authorized to adm[illegible]r oaths, personally ap[illegible]d Dr. Henri Desoille, who, bei[illegible]y me first duly sworn through the interprete, Jack R. Nowitz, T/5 - JA Sec, Third U S Army, made and subscribed the following statement:

Death by Injection:

Je soussigné Docteur Henri DESOILLE, Professeur agrégé de Médecine légale à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris,

certifie que le Docteur VETTER, Hauptsturmfuhrer, médecin allemand du Camp de Gusen, a donné d'une façon habituelle l'ordre d'achever des prisonniers malades.

Lorsque j'étais médecin au Revier de Gusen I, en 1944, le Dr Vetter se faisait présenter tous les malades tuberculeux, accompagnés de leur feuille de température et de radiographies pulmonaires (ces dernières d'ailleurs très mauvaises, tirées par un appareil de fortune). Quelques-uns de ces malades étaient désignés par le Dr. Vetter comme devant être soignés mais la plupart étaient par lui inscrits au "groupe III", c'est-à-dire dans la catégorie vouée à la mort.

Les malades inscrits au groupe III étaient passés au bloc 31 et le Block-Altester du 31 -aujourd'hui décédé- les tuait d'une injection intracardiaque.

Je l'ai vu de mes yeux.

Il s'agit là d'assassinat, c'est-à-dire de meurtre avec préméditation de malades dont un certain nombre, s'ils avaient été soignés, seraient peut-être encore en vie.

Dr Henri Desoille

Mauthausen, 13 Mai 1945

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adresse normale : 47 Boulevard Garibaldi, Paris, 15 eme.

I, Jack R. Nowitz, T/5, JA Sec, Third U S Army, being first duly sworn, state: That I truly translated the oath administered by Eugene S. Cohen, Major, QM Corps, Inv. Officer, and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement.

Jack R. Nowitz

Jack R. Nowitz
T/5 - JA Sec, Third U S Army.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria, this 15th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen

Eugene S. Cohen,
Major, QM Corps,
Inv. Officer.

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TRANSLATION

SWORN STATEMENT IN FRENCH OF GORGAS POULOS

My name is Gorgas poulos, 48 years of age, resident of Athens, Greece, married and have three children. I was taken prisoner on 15 June 1943 as a member of the Greek Liberty party and I was immediately sent to Auschwitz where I suffered considerably from beatings, cold, hunger, etc. until the moment when I was transported to Ebensee on the 1st of October 1944.

Here I was told that the SS treated the men for one sole aim - elimination. At the camp of Ebensee there were many people of all nationalities, as well as Jews, and no women. The most important method of elimination was by hunger an epidemics. The sick received no medicines and the majority of them did not return alive. The doctors managed that.

The famished died by the thousands during amonth. The latter often fell to the ground and never moved again. The work for the living during that period was hard and paralyzing. The Greeks suffered a great deal and I can say that of 55,000 Greeks with me (prisoners), I only know about 350 who are still alive. The elimanation was complete.

I know that when a man was too weak to work he was often transported to Mauthausen on the Danube. That camp was the chief camp among several concentration camps in Austria. The heads of Mauthausen were the heads of Ebensee but I remember the names Hofmayer, Hoffman, an Bachmayer who were among the leaders at Ebensee. I heard that Bachmayer is now in the vicinity of Ebensee but I don't know the exact place in the mountains.

I speak and write French well but I am too weak to write now and I begged an American soldier to write for me. I have read what I dictated and I swear before God that it is the truth.

/s/ Gorgas poulos

I, Benjamin B. Ferencz, JA Sec, Third U S Army, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Gorgas Poulos, given at Ebensee, Austria, made to the best of my ability.

Benjamin B. Ferencz,
JA Sec, Third U S Army.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Ebensee, Austria, this 17th. day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen,
Major, CA Corps,
Inv. officer.

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Exh. 15

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Major, QM Corps, Inv. Officer, personally appeared Gorgas poulos, who, being by me first duly sworn through the interpreter, Benjamin B. Ferencz, JA Sec, Third U A Army, made and subscribed the following statement:

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17 MAY 1945
Ebensee, Austria.

Je m'appelle Gorgas Poulos, 48 ans d'âge, résidant de Athens, Greece, marié avec trois enfants. J'était fait prisonnier ave 15 Juin 1943 comme un membre de la Partie de la Liberté des Grecs et on m'a envoyé tout a l'heure à Auschwitz où j'ai souffré beaucoup de batiments, froid, pas manger, etc., jusqu'au moment que je suis transporté à Ebensee au 1 Octobre 1944.

Ici on m'a dit que les S.S ont traité les homme pour en tout seul - elimination. Au camp de Ebensee se trouvent beaucoup de gens de tous les nationalités, aussi des Juifs et pas de femmes. La manière la plus importante d'élimination était par le faim et les épidémies. Les malades ne reçoivent pas de médicine et la plupart ne sont pas revenus vivants. Les docteurs ont managé ici.

Les affamés sont morts par les mille personnes pendant un mois. Ceux-ci souvent sont tombés sur la tirre et ne se meuvent (pas) jamais encore. Le travail pour les vivants, pendant cette période, était très dur et paralysant. Les Juifs ont souffré beaucoup et je peux dire que de 55,000

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Grecques avec moi (prisonniers) je ne sais qu'une nombre de 350 qui sont encore vivants. L'élimination était complète.

Je sais que, quand un homme s'en trouve trop faible pour le travail, souvent il était transporté au Camp à Mauthausen sur le Danube. Ce Camp-là était le chef sur plusieurs Camps de Concentrations dans l'Autriche. Les chefs de Mauthausen étaient les chefs d'Ebensee mais je me réconnais des noms Hofmayer, Hoffman, et Bachmayer qui étaient entre les principaux d'Ebensee. J'ai entendu que BACHMAYER est maintenant dans la vicinité d'Ebensee mais je ne sais pas exactement la place dans les montagnes.

Je parle et écrit francais bien mais je suis trop faible à écrire maintenant et j'ai prié a ce soldat Américain à écrire pour moi. J'ai lu ce que j'ai dicté et je jure que c'est toute la vérite avant le Dieu.

Gorgas Poulos

I, Benjamin B. Ferencz, JA Sec, Third U S Army, being first duly sworn, state: That I truly translated the oath administered by Major Eugene S. Cohen, QM Corps, Inv. Officer to Gorgas Poulos and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement.

Benjamin B. Ferencz
Benjamin B. Ferencz,
JA Sec, Third U S Army.

Subscribed and swotn to before me at Ebensee, Austria, this 17th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
Eugene S. Cohen,
Major, QM Corps,
Inv. Officer.

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TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION OF THE SWORN STATEMENT OF JEAN BIONDI: Deputy of l'Oise,
Mayor of Creil (?)
43 Rue Condorcet, Paris IX

THE CAMP OF EBENSEE

I Its Organization:

1. Direction - assured by the SS.

1. "Lager-fuhrer", 1 "Rapport-fuhrer" many "Oberschacht-fuhrers". (Charged with the direction of certain services, such as kitchen, infirmary etc.) "Block-fuhrers" (block-leaders) (variable number, depending on the strength of the camp). SS Non-coms and soldiers, charged with the supervision of prisoners and the escort of "Kommandos".

2. Administration - The administration of the camp was committed to the inmates themselves. But the principal leaders (Chief of Camp, Secretary-General, etc.) were chosen by the Lager-fuhrer.

The block-leaders were named by the Lager-Fuhrer on the recommendation of the Chief of Camp, while the Block Secretaries were recommended by the Secretary-General. The block-leaders were assisted by room-leaders designated with the approval of the Chief of Camp and around them were service men generally chosen among the youngest prisoners.

The Secretary-General, or "Lager-Schreiber" in accord with the block secretaries, occupied himself with the formation and composition of the Kommandos.

II The Commandant at the Camp of Ebensee:

As all the German Concentration Camps , the Camp of Ebensee gathered prisoners of all types and all nationalties. The bandit, the pimp, and the assassin, associated with the "rafle" (?). The political man, or the patriotic victims of their ideal, without distinction other than the color of the triangle which preceded the registration number printed on the shirt and trousers. (Green triangle for prisoners of common law, red for political prisoners.) However, as a general rule, all the principal functions were assigned to criminal prisoners of German or Polish nationality. Some positions of responsibility were also assigned to Spaniards who, unfortunately, and in general, acted no better than the others.

The Lager-Fuhrer GANGZ, who was destroyed after our liberation by two of his old soldiers. He had previously worked as a "Rausmeister" (? bouncer) in a night club. He was a doubly brutal blackguard, from whom all human feeling had disappeared, if indeed it had ever existed. The same type of "rate" (?), of the incapable one who, brusquely, by the single virtue of the regime and of the "Schlaque" (?) found himself assigned to the Commandant of more than one division. It is enough to say that he was ready for all the jobs to protect his place. His favorite amusement consisted of repeating to the prisoners that not a single one would leave his camp alive. He failed to keep his promise, since the night

before the arrival of our liberators he had decided to have us closed up in tunnel No. 3, previously excavated in the course of the week. Our resolute attitude, and above all, a certain wavering among the soldiers dressed in SS, of which certain elements were not sure, made him - at the point of death renounce his project.

This Lager-fuhrer delighted in great spectacular demonstrations. To punish so-called attempts at escape, he ordered the hanging of the guilty ones, and chose for the execution the hour of evening roll-call. Then, the prisoners were grouped on the big square, the first rows seated, the next on their knees and the last standing, while the Commandant, a cigarette in his mouth, had the punishment inflicted by the nearest friends of the victim. Fourteen prisoners perished thus between 20 September 1944 and 25 April 1945. This last day four men were hanged at the same time. As soon as the operation finished, all the prisoners, lined up by fives, were obliged to pass in front of the bodies of their comrades.

Here is another fact in the assets of this commandant. On evening, a prisoner killed by a guard was brought to roll-call on a stretcher. With a masterly kick, the lager-fuhrer sent his body sliding in the dust, then he uncovered the injury and obliged the 7,000 men assembled in the square to pass in front of the bloody remains of their unfortunate comrade.

These examples could be multiplied. We will be satisifed with adding only one. At the time of the arrival of 2000 Jews evacuated from the camp of AUSCHWITZ, Gangz asked about possibilities of work of the crematory furnace, then declared that in a fortnight the strength of the new comers ought bo be diminished by a half. The saddest thing is that the reality gave us the sad privilege of making sure that it was not an empty threat. For 15 days, blocks 25 and 26 where the Jews were imprisoned despatched to the crematory hundreds of corpses.

III The Chief of Camp:

For thedesignation of Chief of Camp or Lager-Altester, the choice of the Commandant rested on a German political prisoner named MAGNUS, who in spite of his origins, was really a bandit, too intelligent to give himself up to brutalities. Magnus worked through an agent. He appointed a criminal convict named LORENTZ, who, always under the effects of alcohol which he used with abundance, multiplied his crimes and organized regular massacres. Besides, for the choice of block-leaders, Magnus addressed himself to the "Kapos" who, at the head of the Kommandos had given proof of particular quality in the field of violence. Thesemen of whom many were there for murder, received their instructions from Magnus or Lorentz and, in order to maintain their positions carried them out with an unimaginable precision and sadism. During this time, Magnus devoted himself tranquilly to traffic in gold and precious stones.

IV The Block-Leaders ("Chefs de Block"):

To illustrate the methods dear to the Block Leaders, we cite the example of one LUDWIC, leader of Block 1. His case undesirably rests on psychiartry . The morning of 1 January 1945, when the earth was covered by a snowfall of 1.30 meters. That individual assembled the men of his block and sent them completely naked to the shower room, situated at the other end of the camp.

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This was accompanied by blows from sticks and whide and by crying out "Happy New Year".

With this fanatic, everything was attributed to "coup de Schlaque" (?) The bed was badly made, the trousers torn, the blankets folded badly, the boots muddy, gathering around the fire when it was too cold. In brief, for the slightest thing one was taken, put on a stool with the buttocks in the air, and the hangman administered from 25 to 50 strokes of "goumi". He stayed only long enough, after the operation, to go to the infirmary to dress his wounded buttocks. This by no means prevented the patient from returning to work immediately, where they awaited him with similar merry-making.

What we say of Block 1, and which is only a feeble glimpse of the methods employed, we can say of all the blocks placed under the direction of German and Polish criminals.

In August 1944, Block 19 was directed by a madman by name of KARL, who, in the morning, while the night squad returned from work, took pleasure in having gymnastic showings held with blows from a stick, a show which was prolonged until 10 and 11 o'clock (?) and made it impossible for the men to rest and sleep. After some days of this regime, the men wasted away. Then died. The Block Leader was repaid for his zeal and became the "Lager-Altester" of the camp of WEIS, at the time of the constitution of the latter.

V The Helps of the Block-Leaders:

The Block-leaders were assisted in their jobs by auxiliaries, well fed, well clothed and dispensed from the harrassing work of the Kommandos. To justify and to maintain these advantages, these "prebendaries" (?) did not hesitate to hit their unhappy comrades. One could see the young scavengers beating without mercy men who could be their fathers. To be exact most of the time, in effect, these young employees, of whom the oldest had not reached 18 years, were also young inverts serving as a tool for the block leader or the room leader. For sodomy was one of the traits of these men, as of most of their SS masters. It was one of the most remarkable products of the concentration camp.

VI The Sick and the Infirmary:

The regime to which they were subject did not let the men resist long . Insufficient clothing and food added to very hard work and bodily cruelties quickly had the reason (?) of the constitutions of the most robust. It is calculated that the duration of a man at the concentration camp while put in normal living conditions rarely exceeded 9 months. The infirmary was established by the following principle: Every patient had to be a worker, to the extent to which he could fill that role, the patient is still of interest but he ceases to be on the day when his physical state does not permit counting on him. The "Revier" (?) then, is neither an infirmary nor a hospital, but simply an organ of recovery charged with making a sorting of inmates having sickness or injuries. The recoverables are then treated (with the minimum means which are rare (?)), the others are condemned to death.

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Every sick person who submits himself to the inspection is obliged to wait in front of the door of the "Revier" for an hour or two in all weather and often in bare feet. If he had bronchitis or pneumonia he would often fall and die before being able to pass before the service doctor. Consequently most of the time the sick did not dare to go on sick call for fear of aggravating their conditions by that prolonged wait.

At the door of the "Revier" as inside the waiting room, a guard was found (Polish or German criminal) who, armed with his "goumi" or a stick, administered blows to the dying.

The inspection is made by a doctor prisoners, but in the presence of a non-com or an SS Corporal, absolutely an outsider (profane), which does not prevent him from dictating his decision to the doctor. In fact, everything goes on just as though the doctor did not exist, and most of the time, that is to say 7 times out of 10, the man who presents himself at sick call finds himself forced to return to work a little more exhausted than before from the blows he received.

VII <u>The KOMMANDOS:</u>

The prisoners were made to perform forced labor. At Ebensee most of the work is done in two quarries, that of Steinbruch and that of the camp, where the Germans had undertaken to bore tunnels for laying out subterranean factories. In each quarry, thousands of prisoners, divided into Kommandos, accomplished the most varied and difficult tasks without care of using up capacities.

Each Kommando was placed under the direction of a "Kommando Fuhrer" and under the supervision of a certain number of SS, variable, depending on the importance of the Kommando. The execution of the work was placed under the responsibility of a prisoner having given a serious pledge; he was the "Kapo".

Finally, the orders for the execution of the work were given by a foreman, designated by the name of "Meister".

In principle, only the Kapo was authorized to command, to direct, and to have carried out the work demanded of the prisoners. He used for that the strong method, that is to say, "the goumi", the stick, the shovel handle or the pick handle, iron bars, kicks and blows of the fist, etc. In fact, every one commanded, every one gave beatings, and the blows which one received in avoiding the Kapo landed on the back or the head of the unhappy prisoner by means of the Kommando-Fuhrer, or of the Meister. Among the latter, (?) he is one of those who were odious and who seemed to make a point of honor of surpassing the SS or the Kapos in the field of brutality. They hand strongly contributed to build up among us this opinion; that there is no difference between the Nazi and the German people, but that the former are the products of the natural mentality of the latter.

Briefly, the poor prisoner lived his working hours with the perpetual haunting of beatings. As his stomach was empty, he lost rapidly the appearance of being human to take that of a haunted beast at bay. In addition, most of the time these men were without shoes, almost naked, and forced to keep their job whatever the atmospheric

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conditions. That is to say, every day they fell by dozens. One of the most heart-rending spectacles was the daily return of Kommandos where one saw the men, thin, exhausted, leaning on one another, or carrying in their arms their comrades incapable of marching. They arrived thus on the assembly ground where, for a half hour or less, often for many hours, in the snow or mud, they had to submit to the formalities of roll-call.. Happy indeed when they were not offered for dessert the spectacle of the hanging of one of them as we have indicated above. And it was not finished; on their return to the Block, they still had to submit to the humorous pranks of the block leader, to submit to lice control, to be shaved and have haircuts, to remake their bed, to stand in line to touch the meager piece of bread, in brief, to submit to all the humiliations, vexations, beatings (?) and blows which it pleased the block leader to inflict on them. Only at night, from 10 o'clock in the evening until 4 o' clock in the morning, could they enjoy a relative rest, if they had the luck not to go to bed with three or four in a single bed andif it did not take the fancy of the block leader to go about midnight to make sure that all had taken off their socks before going to bed.

As for the role of Kapo, it is useless to insist. By intention, it is to kill. If there were at the Ebensee Camp any good Kapos they could be counted on the fingers of one hand; most of them were murderers who killed a man for the modest amount of 20 cigarettes. There is one who deserves special mention - a certain HARTMANN, a gypsy of German nationality, condemned for beatings and injuries and absolutely ignorant, who for some months was the leader of the Kommando of 700 men and who wrote two or three deaths each day on his "honor-roll". This bandit was put to death by his comrades the very day of the arrival of the American troops, but it is amazing to think that until then, he occupied in the camp the situation of great eminence.

VIII Hygiene:

The big concern of the SS Authorities, was to maintain in the camp a rigorous hygiene. To that end, the prisoners were summoned to the bath every day; but they had to assemble nude, winter as well as summer, which was made manifest each week by an important number of (cases of) bronchial pneumonia, bronchitis, and pleurisy. Every week in the same way lice control took place by shaving the hair, but the same razor which had shaved those with boils or scabies, shaved next a healthy man who in his turn developed boils or scabies.

There was in thecamp no laundry nor change of clothes. May 6th, at the time of the arrival of the American troops, many prisoners still had on the shirt and shorts which they had worn the previous 15th of September. It is true that on several occasions shirts and shorts were sent to the vapor room, but on return they were thrown on the floor of the block where all the effects of the disinfection were canceled. Again, the men were often herded together 3 or 4 to a bed, the healthy man rubbing against the tubercular, the syphilitic, or the scrofulous. Finally, the men had no individual mess-kit; they were often served in groups of 5 or 10 and obliged to eat from the same receptacle. Everything else was in keeping.

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The Dead:

Another characteristic of German concentration camps, and especially that of Ebensee, is the contempt that was shown for the dead, in contrast to what passes everywhere else, even in the most uncivilized places.

Here, the dead were despoiled of their clothing and taken like objects of no value into the room of the crematory oven. But first, their mouths were opened to extract the gold teeth which made "grandfather" the object of fruitful transactions between the leaders of the camp and the SS leaders. The crematory was often unable to keep up with the death-rate (up to 350 deaths a day in the month of April for a strength of 15,000 men). The bodies were piled up naked in wagons for days. Finally, a common ditch was dug where they were hurled pell-mell into the middle of the quicklime. To indicate more particularly what happened, in April in block 23, 80 bodies a day were taken out, among which it was not unusual to see feet or hands still moving.

Food:

Always insufficient at Ebensee, as much in quantity as in quality. During the months of February and March 1945, the prisoners got 350 grams of bread a day, but this bread was a nameless mixture of straw, bran, andhorse-chestnuts. It was admitted by certain German civilians that it was worse than the famous KK bread of the other war. Suffice it to know that in this regime, that the excrement of the prisoners had the total appearance of horse-manure and that all complained of gall of the anus. During the month of April it was necessary to work very hard, with for all food, three quarters of a liter of greasy water and 180 grams of bread a day.

In Conclusion; The German Concentration Camp is hell on earth!, everything for the bandits, nothing for honest persons. The worker had to go bare-footed, in tatters, without food, while those who did nothing and who stayed in the shelter were all well fed, clothed, shod, warm and pampered. Everything was foreseen, organized to the smallest detail, for slowly bringing on death. It is a punishment every minute for the unhappy prisoners. Civilized people must learn the lesson of these horrible atrocities. History itself will put the German people and the leaders in the place which their barbaric methods have earned for them.

This declaration written on seven pages is written entirely in my handwriting and on my solemn oath represents entirely the sad truth.

/s/ Jean Biondi

I, SGT. WILLIAM J. KOEN, being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of JEAN BIONDI given at EBENSEE, AUSTRIA, on 17 May 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Sgt. William J. Koen, JA Sec.
Hq. Third U. S. Army

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME AT EBENSEE, AUSTRIA THIS 17TH DAY OF MAY 1945.

EUGENE S. COHEN, Maj. QM Corps
Investigating Officer

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Camp d'Ebensee

Jean Biondi
Député de l'Oise, Maire de Creil
43, Rue Condorcet
Paris IXe

I. Son organisation.-

1°) Direction.- Assurée par les SS.

1 Lager-führer - 1 Rapport-führer - Plusieurs Oberschachtführer (chargés de la direction de certains services, tels que cuisine, infirmerie, etc...)

Des Blocs-führer (en nombre variable, selon les effectifs du camp) -

Des Sous-officiers SS et des soldats, chargés de la surveillance des détenus et de l'escorte des Kommandos.

2°) Administration.- L'administration du camp est confiée aux internés eux-mêmes. Mais les principaux dirigeants (Chef de Camp, Secrétaire général, etc...) sont choisis par le Lager-Führer.

Les Chefs de Bloc sont nommés par le Lager-führer sur proposition du Chef de camp, tandis que les Secrétaires de Bloc le sont sur la proposition du Secrétaire général.

Les chefs de Bloc sont secondés par des Chefs de chambre désignés avec l'agrément du Chef de camp et entourés eux-mêmes d'hommes de service (Stubedients), en général choisis parmi les plus jeunes des détenus.

Le Secrétaire général ou Lager-Schreiber, s'occupe, en accord avec les Secrétaires de Bloc de la formation et de la composition des Kommandos.

II. Le Commandement au Camp d'Ebensee.- Comme tous les camps de concentration allemands, le camp d'Ebensee rassemblait des détenus de toutes catégories et de toutes nationalités. Le bandit, le souteneur et l'assassin voisinaient avec le rafle, l'homme politique ou le patriote victimes de leur idéal, sans distinction autre que la couleur du triangle qui précédait le numéro matricule imprimé sur la veste et le pantalon (Triangle vert pour les internés de droit commun, rouge pour les internés politiques) - Cependant, en règle générale, toutes les principales fonctions étaient confiées à des détenus de droit commun de nationalité allemande ou polonaise. Quelques places de responsables étaient aussi confiées à des Espagnols qui, malheureusement, et en général, ne s'y sont pas mieux comportés que les autres.

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Le Lager-Führer Gangz, qui a été abattu après la libération par deux de ses anciens soldats, travaillait jadis en qualité de "Raümmeister" dans une boîte de nuit. C'était une brute doublée d'un voyou, chez lequel tout sentiment humain avait disparu, s'il avait toutefois jamais existé. Le type même du raté, de l'incapable qui, brusquement, par la seule vertu du régime et de la Schlague s'était vu confier le commandement de plus d'une division. C'est assez dire qu'il était prêt à toutes les besognes pour garder sa place. Son amusement préféré consistait à répéter aux détenus que pas un seul ne sortirait vivant de son camp. Il a failli tenir sa promesse, puisque la veille de l'arrivée de nos libérateurs il avait décidé de nous enfermer dans le tunnel N° 3 préalablement miné au cours de la semaine. Notre attitude résolue, et surtout un flottement certain parmi les soldats habillés en SS, dont certains éléments n'étaient pas sûrs, l'ont amené les détenus, à renoncer à son projet.

Le Lager-Führer affectionnait les démonstrations à grand spectacle. Pour punir de soi-disant tentatives d'évasion, il ordonnait la pendaison des coupables et choisissait pour l'exécution l'heure de l'appel du soir. Alors, les détenus étaient groupés sur la grand place, les premiers rangs assis, les suivants à genoux et les derniers debout, tandis que le Commandant, la cigarette à la bouche, faisait procéder au supplice par les plus proches camarades des suppliciés. Quatorze Häftlingen ont ainsi péri entre le 20 septembre 1944 et le 25 avril 1945; le dernier jour quatre hommes ont été pendus en même temps. Précisons que l'opération terminée, tous les détenus, alignés par 5, étaient obligés de défiler devant les cadavres de leurs camarades.

Voici encore un fait à l'actif du commandant: un soir, un détenu tué par une sentinelle a été ramené à l'appel sur une civière. D'un magistral coup de pied, le Lager-führer a envoyé son cadavre rouler dans la poussière, puis a dénombré la blessure et obligé les 7 000 hommes rassemblés sur la place à défiler devant la dépouille sanglante de leur malheureux camarade.

On pourrait multiplier ces exemples. Contentons-nous d'en ajouter un seul: lors de l'arrivée des 2000 juifs évacués du camp d'Auschwitz, le sieur Gangz s'est enquis des possibilités de travail du four crématoire, puis a déclaré que dans la quinzaine, l'effectif des arrivants devrait avoir diminué de moitié. Le plus triste, c'est que la réalité nous a donné le triste privilège de constater que ce n'était pas là une menace vaine. Pendant 15 jours, les blocs 25 et 26 où s'entassaient les juifs expiraient vers le crématoire des centaines de cadavres.

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III - Le Chef de camp. - Pour la désignation du Chef de camp ou Lager-Ältester, le choix du Commandant s'était porté

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3/ sur un détenu politique allemand nommé Magnus, qui, malgré ses origines, était un véritable bandit. Trop intelligent pour se livrer lui-même à des brutalités, Magnus opérait par personne interposée. Il s'était adjoint un condamné de droit commun, appelé Lorentz, qui, toujours sous l'effet de l'alcool dont il usait abondamment, multipliait les crimes et organisait de véritables tueries. En outre, pour le choix des Chefs de Bloc, Magnus s'adressait aux "Kapos" qui, à la tête des kommandos avaient fait preuve de qualités particulières dans le domaine de la violence. Ces hommes, dont beaucoup étaient là pour assassinat, recevaient leurs consignes de Magnus ou de Lorentz et, pour garder leurs prébendes, les exécutaient avec une précision et un sadisme inimaginables. Pendant ce temps, Magnus se livrait tranquillement au trafic de l'or et des pierres précieuses. - II - les Chefs de Bloc. -

Pour illustrer les méthodes chères aux Chefs de Bloc, citons l'exemple du nommé Ludwic, chef du Bloc 1. Son cas relève incontestablement de la psychiatrie. Le matin du 1er Janvier 1945, alors que le sol était recouvert d'une couche de neige de 1m,30, cet individu rassemblait les hommes de son bloc et les envoyait tout nus à la salle de douches, située à l'autre extrémité du camp, ceci avec accompagnement de coups de bâton et de nerf de bœuf et en criant : "Gut neues Jahr".

Avec cet énergumène tout était prétexte à "coups de schlague" : le lit mal fait, le pantalon déchiré, la couverture mal pliée, les souliers boueux, le rassemblement autour du feu quand il faisait trop froid. Bref, pour la moindre chose on était puni, placé nu un tabouret les fesses en l'air, et le bourreau administrait de 25 à 50 coups de "gourmi". Il ne restait plus, après l'opération, qu'à se rendre à l'infirmerie pour faire panser les fesses meurtries. Ce qui n'empêchait nullement le patient de retourner immédiatement au travail où l'attendaient des réjouissances analogues.

Ce que nous disons du Bloc 1, et qui n'est qu'un faible aperçu des méthodes en usage, nous pourrions le dire de tous les blocs placés sous la direction de criminels allemands et polonais.

En août 1944, le bloc 19 était dirigé par un fou, du nom de Karl, qui, le matin, lorsque l'équipe de nuit rentrait du travail, prenait plaisir à lui faire faire une séance de gymnastique à coups de bâton, séance qui se prolongeait jusqu'à 10 et 11 heures et mettait les hommes dans l'impossibilité de se reposer et de dormir. Après quelques jours de ce régime, les hommes dépérissaient, puis mouraient. Le chef de bloc a été récompensé de son zèle et est devenu le "Lager-Ältester" du camp de Wels, lors de la constitution de ce dernier.

V - les auxiliaires des Chefs de Bloc. - Les Chefs de Bloc étaient secondés dans leur besogne par des auxiliaires bien nourris, bien habillés et dispensés du travail harassant des kommandos. Pour justifier et conserver ces avantages, ces prébendiers n'hésitaient pas à frapper sur

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4 leurs malheureux camarades. On pouvait voir de jeunes balayeurs frapper sans ménagement sur des hommes qui auraient pu être leurs pères. Précisons que la plupart du temps, en effet, ces jeunes employés, dont le plus vieux n'atteignait pas 18 ans, étaient aussi de jeunes invertis servant d'instrument au chef de bloc ou au chef de chambre. Car la pédérastie était une des marques de ces hommes, comme de la plupart de leurs maîtres SS. Elle était un des produits les plus remarquables du camp de concentration.

VI - Les malades et l'infirmerie. - Le régime auquel ils étaient soumis, ne permettait pas aux hommes de résister longtemps. L'insuffisance vestimentaire, celle de la nourriture, ajoutées au travail très dur et aux sévices corporels, avaient vite raison des constitutions les plus robustes. On a calculé que la durée d'un homme au camp de concentration lorsqu'il était placé dans les conditions de vie normale, excédait rarement 9 mois. L'infirmerie était établie sur le principe suivant : Tout interné doit être un travailleur ; dans la mesure où il peut remplir ce rôle, l'interné est encore intéressant ; mais il cesse de l'être le jour où son état physique ne permet plus de compter sur lui. Le "Revier" n'est donc, ni une infirmerie, ni un hôpital, mais simplement un organisme de récupération chargé d'effectuer un tri parmi les détenus atteints de maladies ou de blessures. Les récupérables sont donc soignés (avec les moyens du bord qui sont rares) ; les autres sont condamnés à mort.

Tout malade qui se rend à la visite est obligé d'attendre devant la porte du "Revier", pendant une heure ou deux, par tous les temps et souvent pieds nus. S'il est atteint de bronchite ou de pneumonie, il lui arrive souvent de tomber et de mourir avant d'avoir pu passer devant le médecin de service. De sorte que la plupart du temps les malades n'osent se présenter à la visite, de peur d'aggraver leur cas par cette attente prolongée.

A la porte du "Revier", comme à l'intérieur de la salle d'attente, se trouve un gardien (polonais ou allemand de droit commun) qui, muni de son "gourmi" ou d'un bâton, administre des coups aux moribonds.

La visite est faite par un détenu médecin, mais en présence d'un sous-officier ou d'un caporal SS, absolument profane, ce qui ne l'empêche nullement de dicter sa décision au praticien. En fait, tout se passe comme si le médecin n'existait pas et la plupart du temps, c'est-à-dire sept fois sur 10, l'homme qui s'est rendu à la visite médicale se voit contraint de retourner au travail un peu plus fatigué qu'avant par les coups qu'il a reçus.

VII - Les Kommandos. - Les détenus étaient astreints au travail forcé. A Ebensee, l'essentiel du travail s'effectuait dans deux carrières, celle de Steinbruch et celle du camp, où les allemands avaient entrepris de creuser des tunels pour l'aménagement

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d'ultimes souterraines. Dans chaque carrière, des milliers de détenus, répartis en kommandos, accomplissaient les tâches les plus diverses et les plus astreignantes, sans souci de l'utilisation des compétences.

Chaque kommando était placé sous la direction d'un "Kommando-Führer" et sous la surveillance d'un certain nombre de SS, variable selon l'importance du kommando.

L'exécution du travail avait lieu sous la responsabilité d'un détenu ayant donné des gages sérieux : c'était le "Kapo".

Enfin, les directives pour l'exécution du travail étaient données par un contre-Maître, désigné sous le nom de "Meister".

En principe, seul le Kapo était habilité pour commander, diriger et faire exécuter le travail exigé des détenus. Il employait pour cela la méthode forte, c'est-à-dire "le gourmi", le bâton, le manche de pelle ou de pioche, les barres de fer, les coups de pieds et les coups de poings, etc... En fait, tout le monde commandait, tout le monde battait, et les coups qu'on parvenait à éviter du Kapo, arrivaient sur le dos ou la tête du malheureux "Häftling" par la voie du kommando-führer ou du meister. Parmi ces derniers, il en est qui furent odieux et qui tentaient mettre un point d'honneur à surclasser les SS ou les Kapos dans le domaine de la brutalité. Ils auront fortement contribué à accréditer parmi nous cette opinion : qu'il n'y a pas de différence entre les nazi et le peuple allemand, mais que les premiers sont les produits de la mentalité naturelle du second.

Bref, le pauvre détenu vivait ses heures de travail avec la hantise perpétuelle des coups. Comme son estomac était vide, il perdait rapidement l'apparence d'un être humain pour prendre celle de la bête traquée et aux abois. Ajoutons que la plupart du temps ces hommes étaient sans vêtements, presque nus et astreints à assurer leur besogne, quelles que soient les conditions atmosphériques. C'est-à-dire que tous les jours, ils tombaient par dizaines. Un des spectacles les plus navrants était le retour quotidien des kommandos où l'on voyait les hommes exténués, épuisés, se soutenant l'un l'autre, ou portant à bout de bras leurs camarades incapables de marcher. Ils arrivaient ainsi sur la place d'appel où, pendant une demie-heure au moins, souvent pendant plusieurs heures, dans la neige ou dans la boue, ils devaient se soumettre aux formalités de l'appel. Bien heureux quand on ne leur offrait pas pour dessert le spectacle de la pendaison d'un des leurs comme nous l'avons signalé plus haut. Et ce n'était pas fini : à leur retour au Bloc, ils devaient encore subir les sautes d'humeur du chef de Bloc, à plus

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au contrôle des poux, se faire raser et couper les cheveux, faire leur lit, faire la queue pour toucher leur maigre morceau de pain, Ersatz, subir toutes les humiliations, vexations, tracasseries et coups qu'il plaisait au chef de bloc de leur infliger - Les nuits seulement de 10 heures du soir à 4 heures du matin, ils pouvaient goûter un repos relatif, s'ils avaient la chance de ne pas coucher à 3 et 4 dans un petit lit d'une personne et s'ils ne prenait pas fantaisie au chef de bloc, d'aller vers minuit, vérifier que tous avaient bien enlevé leurs chaussettes avant de se coucher -

Quant au rôle des kapos, il est inutile d'insister - Par destination, c'était le tueur - S'il y a eu au camp d'Ebensee quelques bons kapos que l'on peut compter sur les doigts de la main, la plupart étaient des assassins qui tuaient un homme pour la modique somme de 10 cigarettes - Il en est un qui mérite une mention spéciale : c'est le nommé Hartmann, un tzigane de nationalité allemande, condamné pour coups et blessures et absolument illettré, qui, pendant des mois, fut le chef d'un kommando de 700 hommes et qui inscrivait chaque jour 2 ou 3 morts à son palmarès - Ce bandit a été abattu par ses camarades le jour même de l'arrivée des troupes américaines, mais il est inouï de penser que jusque là il occupait dans le camp la situation d'une grande Eminence -

VIII - L'hygiène :- Le grand souci des autorités SS, était de maintenir dans le camp une hygiène rigoureuse. Dans ce but, les détenus étaient soumis à la douche hebdomadaire ; mais ils devaient d'y amener nus, hiver comme été, ce qui se traduisait chaque semaine par un nombre important de broncho-pneumonies, de bronchites et de pleurésies. Toutes les semaines également avait lieu un contrôle des poux avec rasage des poils ; mais le même rasoir qui avait gratté un furonculeux ou un galeux, grattait ensuite l'homme sain, qui, à son tour devenait furonculeux ou galeux -

Il n'y avait pas dans le camp de linge de rechange - Le 6 mai, lors de l'arrivée des troupes américaines, beaucoup de détenus portaient encore la chemise et le caleçon qu'ils avaient endossés le 15 septembre précédent - Il est vrai qu'à plusieurs reprises ces chemises et caleçons avaient été passés à l'étuve ; mais au retour on les répandait sur le parquet du bloc où tous les effets de la désinfection se trouvaient annulés - D'autre part les hommes étaient souvent entassés à 3 ou à 4 par lit, l'homme sain se frottant contre le tuberculeux, le syphilitique ou le scrofuleux - Enfin, les hommes n'avaient pas de gamelle individuelle ; ils étaient souvent servis par groupes de 5 et de 10 et obligés de

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7 manger dans le même récipient. Tout le reste à l'avenant.

Les Morts. – Une autre caractéristique des camps de concentration allemands et notamment de celui d'Ebensee, c'est le mépris que l'on professait pour les morts, contrairement à ce qui se passe partout ailleurs, et jusque chez les peuplades les plus arriérées.

Ici, le mort était dépouillé de ses vêtements et porté comme un objet sans valeur dans la chambre du four crématoire. Mais auparavant, on lui ouvrait la bouche pour en extraire les dents en or qui faisaient l'objet de fructueuses tractations entre les éminences du camp et les éminences SS. Le crématoire ne pouvant toujours suivre la cadence des décès (jusqu'à 350 morts par jour au mois d'avril sur un effectif de 15.000 hommes), les cadavres s'empilaient les uns sur les autres pendant des jours. Finalement, on creusait une fosse commune où on les jetait pêle-mêle au milieu de la chaux-vive. A signaler plus particulièrement ce qui se passait en avril au bloc 23 d'où l'on extrayait 80 cadavres par jour, parmi lesquels il n'était pas rare de voir des pieds ou des mains remuer encore. ~~parmi la pile des~~

La Nourriture. – Toujours insuffisante à Ebensee, tant en quantité qu'en qualité. Pendant les mois de février et mars 1945, les détenus touchaient 350 grammes de pain par jour; mais ce pain était un mélange inominable de paille, de son et de farine de marron d'inde. De l'aveu de certains civils allemands, il était pire que le fameux pain KK de l'autre guerre. Ceci suffise de savoir qu'à ce régime les excréments des détenus avaient l'apparence totale du crottin de cheval et que tous se plaignaient d'écorchures à l'anus.

Pendant le mois d'avril, il a fallu travailler très dur, avec pour toute nourriture, 3 quarts de litre d'eau grasse et 180 grammes de pain par jour.

Conclusion. – Le camp de concentration allemand, c'est le monde à l'envers : tout pour les bandits, rien pour les honnêtes gens. Le travailleur doit aller pieds nus, en loques, sans nourriture, tandis que sont gavés, habillés, chaussés, chauffés, dorlotés, ceux qui ne font rien et qui restent à l'abri. Tout est prévu, organisé jusque dans le moindre détail, pour amener lentement la mort. C'est un supplice de toutes les minutes pour le malheureux häftling. Les peuples civilisés devront tirer

La leçon de ces atrocités horrifiantes. L'histoire, elle, fera au peuple allemand et aux dirigeants, la place que leur auront valu leurs méthodes barbares.

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H2510-0183

TRANSLATION

SWORN STATEMENT IN FRENCH OF FOUR PRISONERS!

Concentration Camp at Mauthausen at the Steyr-Ville Commando.

12 May 1945
Mauthausen.

Murder of a French National by the SS. (Georges LATAPIE, No. 53.865 of Ressons/Natz Register - (Oise).

This concerns the assassination of a Frenchmen whom one could never accuse of attempted escape, dressed then in only a shirt, wooden shoes, unlaced, carrying his underwear in his hand.

The rules of the camp at this time was that going out of the Blocks was forbidden during the night due to a recent escape. On Friday, 30 March 1945, at 10:30 in the night, Comrade Latapie, living in Block No. 6 called SHONNUNGS, went out to go to the toilet or the sinks situated in the neighboring barracks in order to wash his underwear which had been accidentally soiled. The distance to cross over a purely open piece of ground is about 20 meters long. Latapie was challenged by the guard posted near the central road, in the mirador. He went on quickly.

His needs satisfied, in returning and about to re-enter his Block, Latapie was sternly called by the guard: "Come here! Come here!". He hesitated, stopped, and answered, "Yes" and he (the Frenchman) made his way toward the guard. He tried then to tell his nationality as he came forward. The Guard insisted that he come closer to him. As he came up 4 meters of the barbed-wire fence, he was shot with a bullet through hisheart.

At 2 A.M. his CAPO was called to identify him and established that he wasn't dead yet. He had fallen, his head forward, his face toward the exit. His dead body wasn't removed until nine in the morning.

The SS murderer was a Slovak named STRASSER.

Witnesses were Pierre Amelot, Joseph Buisson, George Planet, Hubert Michel.

/s/ Michel, Amelot, Planet, Buisson

I, T/5 JACK R. NOWITZ, being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Pierre Amelot, Joseph Buisson, George Planet & Huber Michel given at MAUTHAUSEN, AUSTRIA, on 8 May 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Jack R. Nowitz
T/5 Jack R. Nowitz, JA Sec.
Hq. Third U. S. Army

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME AT MAUTHAUSEN, AUSTRIA this 8TH DAY OF MAY 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN, Maj. QM Corps
Investigating Officer

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Exh 17

Camp de concentration de MAUTHAUSEN
Commando de Steyr-ville.

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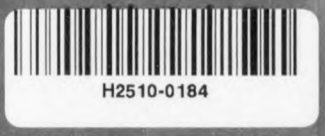

Meurtre d'un Francais par les SS
Georges LATAPIE nr.53.865 receveur d'enregistrement
a Ressons/natz -(Oise).

Assassinat d'un francais qu'on ne pouvait accuser de tentative d'évasion, puisque vetu d'une chemise, chaussé de souliers a semelle de bois non lacés, tenant son caleçon à la main.

Les consignes du camp a ce moment: la sortie des blocs est interdite pendant la nuit à la suite d'une récente évasion.

Le vendredi 30 mars 1945, à 10 h.1/2 du soir, le camarade Latapie, séjournant au bloc no.6 dit des "Shonnungs", sortit pour aller soit aux WC, soit aux lavabos situés dans la baraque voisine, pour laver son caleçon souillé accidentellement. la distance à parcourir dans la partie très visible du parcours est d'environ 20 m. Latapie est interpellé en allant, par la sentinelle postée en face du chemin central, dans le mirador. Il continue rapidement. Sa besogne terminée, de retour, prêt à rentrer au bloc, Latapie est appelé impérieusement par la sentinelle: komm hier, komm hier!...Hésitation, arrêt, et réponse "ja" du francais qui se dirige vers le gardien. Il dût même en s'approchant décliner sa nationalité. Le gardien insista pour le faire approcher encore plus près des fils. Arrivé à 4 m. des barbelés d'enceinte, il est tué d'une balle au coeur. Vers 2 h. du matin, son capo est appelé pour reconnaitre et constate qu'il n'est pas encore mort. Il est tombé, la tête en avant, face à la sortie. Le corps n'a été enlevé que le matin vers 9 h.

x region du.

Le SS. tueur est un slovaque nommé STRASSER

Temoins:
Amelot, Pierre Creuzier le vieux par Cussey (Allier).
Buisson, Joseph rue St.Haurien- Lezoux (Puyde Dome).
Planet, Georges 4 rue des Chartreux- Aix en Provence.
Michel, Hubert, a Fresniere (Oise).

I, T/5 JACK R. NOWITZ, being first duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by EUGENE S. COHEN, Maj. QM Corps, Inv. Officer, to Pierre Amelot, Joseph Buisson, George Planet, & Hubert Michel and that thereupon they made and subscribed the foregoing statement:

Jack R Nowitz

T/5 Jack R. Nowitz, JA Sec.
Hq. Third US Army

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A0981164

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H2510-0185

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME AT MAUTHAUSEN, AUSTRIA this 8TH DAY OF MAY 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

H2510-0186

TRANSCRIPTION

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Inv. Officer, came Tomas Panek, who first being sworn through the interpreter, Otto Schick, made and subscribed the following statement after it was read back to him by said interpreter and fully explained:

10 May 1945
Mauthausen, Austria

My name is Tomas Panek, 48 years old, home in Prague, Czechoslavakia, married with one child. I was a dealer in leather.

I was arrested as a Political Prisoner on 7 April 1941 and brought to the Gestapo-run factory in Prague. I was transported here for annihilation 3 October 1941. (To Mauthausen Concentration Camp).

They sent me to work right away in the stone quarry and I was forced to carry large rocks at a running pace back and forth for many hours without rest. I was often badly beaten regularly by the S.S. for no reason at all. I think they were trying to wipe me out by degrees. One of them had a large wolf-hound who was let loose on us often and tore out pieces of flesh from us while we could do nothing about it.

I saw this incident. We were forced to dig under a huge stone until the stone was so loose it fell down among us and killed many of us. I was only spared by accident. The leader in this was a Kappo-prisoner named Stein, 25-26 years old, 1 m.70 tall, very strong, round face, dark brown hair, no hair on his face.

I saw another horrible crime against a Czech. He was beaten down for no reason at all and while lying there was covered with boulders. He was left lying there all day long without any air or care until he died. I saw others beat and kicked in their privates until large swellings were caused which finally caused their death. All of these were always cremated.

Another Czech was danced upon by one of the SS while he hollered and cried. He finally choked to death from the kicking against his Adam's apple.

Still another incident is when we were forced to dig in deep mud holes and later some were beaten and the mud was thrown over their live bodies until they suffocated. I can recall all these things only with great trembling.

I cannot recall the exact names but the SS responsible for all this are all known. I saw the people running naked in the rain and snow, bleeding all the time. My best friend was trodden to death and shot even as he prayed for his life for the sake of his four children.

The reason given why all the Czechs were to be annihilated was that a German had been killed in Prague. Twenty to thirty Czechs were killed every day. We were starved regularly and when anybody faltered, he was beaten or shot. I saw men with heads forced underwater with heavy S.S. men stepping on their heads until they drowned.

A098165

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This statement on three sides is dictated by me in Czech to Otto Schick, who, in turn, translated it correctly and truly to PFC Jack R. Nowitz, J.A. Section, Third U.S. Army. I cannot write.
I swear before God it is the whole truth.

/s/ Tomas Panek

I swear I have truly and correctly interpreted the above as written, to the best of my ability, and also translated the oath.

/s/ Otto Schick

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of May 1945 at Mauthausen, Austria.

Eugene S. Cohen

EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Inv. Officer

A093166

H2510-0187

H2510-0188

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Inv. Officer, came Tomas Panek, who first being sworn through the Interpreter, Otto Schick, made and subscribed the following statement after it was read back to him by said Interpreter and fully explained:

10 MAI 1945
MAUTHAUSEN, AUSTRIA.

My name is TOMAS PANEK, 48 years old, home in Prague, Cz. Sl., married with one child. I was a dealer in leather.

I was arrested as Political Prisoner on 7 April 1941 and brought to the Gestapo - run factory in Prague. I was transported here for annihilation 3 October 1941. (To Mauthausen Concentration Camp).

They sent me to work right away in the stone-quarry and was forced to carry large rocks at running pace back and forth for many hours without rest. I was often badly beaten regularly by the S.S. for no reason at all. I think they were trying to wipe me out by degrees. One of them had a large wolf hound who was let loose on us often and tore out pieces of flesh from us while we could do nothing about it.

I saw this incident. We were forced to dig under a huge stone until the stone was so loose it fell down among us and killed many of us. I was only spared by accident. The leader in this was a Kappo - Prisoner named STEIN, 25 - 26 years old,

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I'm. 10 tall, very strong, round face, dark-brown hair, no hair on his face.

I saw another horrible crime against a Czech. One was beaten down for no reason and while lying there was covered with boulders. He was left lying there all day long without any air or care until he died. I saw others beat and kicked in their privates until large swellings were caused which finally caused their death. All of these were always cremated.

Another Czech was danced upon by one of the SS while he hollered and cried. He finally choked to death from the kicking against his Adam's Apple.

Still another incident is when we were forced to dig in deep mud-holes and later some were beaten and the mud was thrown over their live bodies until they suffocated. I can recall all these things only with great trembling.

I cannot recall the exact names but the SS responsible for all this are all known. I saw the people running naked in the rain and snow, bleeding all the time. My best friend was trodden to death and shot even as he prayed for his life for the sake of his four children.

The reason given why all the Czechs were to be annihilated was that a German had been killed in Prague.

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H2510-0190

Twenty to thirty Czechs were killed every day. We were starved regularly and when anybody faltered, he was beaten or shot. Some were made with heads forced underwater with heavy SS men stepping on their heads until they drowned.

This statement on three sides is dictated by me in Czech to Otto Schick, who, in turn, translated it correctly and truly to Pfc. Jack R. Nowitz, J.A.G. Section, Third U.S. Army. I cannot write. I swear before God it is the whole truth.

Patrick Tomicek

I swear I have truly and correctly interpreted the above as written, to the best of my ability, and also translated the oath.

Otto Schick

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 May 1945 at Mauthausen, Austria.

Eugene S. Cohen

Eugene S. Cohen
Major QM Corps
Inv. Officer

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T R A N S L A T I O N

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Major QM Corps, Investigating Officer, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared M. Vichot and Leon Parouty, who, being first duly sworn through the interpreter, T/5 Jack R. Norwitz, JA Sec., Hq. Third US Army, made and subscribed the following statement:

Typical Case of Nazi Brutality Leading to Death

In December 1943, our comrade JEAN GAUTRY, 45 years old, originally from Argenteine and cabinet-maker in that city, met death at Camp GUSEN under such particularly atrocious circumstances that it proved the evident desire of the Nazis to exterminate people without defense. Here are the facts faithfully recalled which Gautry himself told us just before his death, in the presence of several of our comrades.

After a long stay at the Gusen Hospital, Jean Gautry was put out of his own section and went to the Messerschmitt Section just set up. His right hand mutilated for a long time and long before his arrest, Gautry was charged with cleaning and sweeping in the factory, the one job he could logically do. Very straight in character, docile and kind, Gautry did his job well for several days. But, unfortunately for him, one morning, the Commando-officer of SS who ran the hall had just put his coat on the back of a chair in a room where our comrade was sweeping.

The latter, very honest by nature, was uncapable of a criminal act or any theft. The fates had it that in moving the chair, the coat fell to the ground and was immediately replaced by Gautry. The attention of the SS was attracted by the changed appearance of his coat and the brute immediately accused the sweeper of daring to search the pockets of his clothes expecting to rob something there.

Gautry was "punished" at once by 50 lashes on his kidneys in spite of his insistent denials and the negative results of the usual inquiry made about the incident in advance. Jean Gautry withered by long previous suffering, fainted and was transported to the hospital in a pitiable state. They admitted him to Block 31, of sinister reputation. He should have died there the next day, probably finished off by the habitual injections practiced as a usual occurrence there.

Before he died, Jean Gautry was able to give his French friends of his clique the details that preceded and which we have certified to here in horrified indignation. Even if he had not undergone the fatal injection, Jean Gautry should have had the trouble of blows and tortures on departing for in case of a miraculous recovery, his accusation would have been embarrassing and the SS, who beat him would certainly have given the usual order

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of extermination used in such a case.

His kidneys shattered, the ppor unfortunate had no chance to recover and one asks why he wasn't killed at once as many other martyrs of the same class.

We attest that these facts really occurred at Gusen and we desire to tell them to obtain justice and avenge at least one of our compatriots.

/s/ M. Vichot
M. VICHOT
Professor

/s/ Leon Parouty
LEON PAROUTY
Clichy

I, T/5 Jack R. Norwitz, being first duly sworn, state the foregoing (on pages 1 and two) is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of M. Vichot and Leon Parouty given at Gusen, Germany on 12 May 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Jack R. Norwitz
T/5, J.A. Sec., Hq Third US Army

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Gusen, Germany this 12th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN,
Major QM Corps,
Investigating Officer.

A09817

Cas typique) brutalité nazi ayant en) iné la mort.

Before me, Eugene S. Conen, Major QM Corps, Investigating Officer, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared M. Vichot and Leon Parouty, who, being first duly sworn through the interpreter, T/5 Jack R. Norwitz, JA Sec., Hq. Third US Army, made and subscribed the following statement:

En décembre 1943, notre camarade Jean Gautry, 45 ans, originaire d' Argenteuil et menuisier dans cette ville, a trouvé la mort au camp de GUSEN dans des circonstances particulierement atroces dénotant de la part des nazis une volonté évidente d'exterminer un être sans défense. Voici les faits tels que notre mémoire les a fidelement enregistrés d'après le récit fait par Gautry lui-même avant de mourir, à plusieurs de nos camarades.

Après un stage prolongé au revier de Gusen, Jean Gautry expulsé de son commando habituel, fut affecté au commando Messerschmitt nouvellement crée. Mutilé de la main droite de longue date, et bien avant son arrestation, Gautry fut chargé de travaux d'entretien et de balayage dans un hall de fabrication seul travail qui pouvait logiquement lui être demandé. Très droit de caractère, docile et doux, Gautry s'acquitta de sa besogne honnêtement durant plusieurs jours. Pour son malheur, un matin, le commando-führer SS. qui administrait le hall, vint à poser son manteau sur le dossier d'une chaise dans le local où balayait notre camarade. Celui-ci, très honnete par nature, était incapable d'un acte délictueux ou même d'un larcin. La fatalité voulut qu' en déplacant la chaise, le manteau tomba à terre et fut replacé ensuite par Gautry sur la chaise. L'attention du SS. se trouva attirée par le changement d'apparence de cet habit, et la brute accusa immédiatement le balayeur d'avoir osé explorer les poches du vêtement en vue d'y dérober quelque chose. Gautry fut "puni" sur le champ de 50 coups de triques appliqués sur les reins malgré ses dénégations formelles et les résultats négatifs de la fouille en règle qu'il subit au préalable. Jean Gautry déja amoindri par de longues souffrances antérieures, s'évanouit et fut transporté au revier en piteux état. On l'admit au bloc 31 de sinistre réputation. Il devait y décéder le lendemain très probablement achevé par la piqûre habituellement pratiquée en pareille occurence. Avant de mourir, Jean Gautry put donner aux camarades francais de son entourage les détails qui précèdent et que nous avons enregistré avec une indignation horrifiée. Meme s'il n'a pas subi la piqure fatale, Jean Gautry aurait eu du mal à se sortir des griffes de ses bourreaux, car en cas de rétablissement miraculeux, son accusation eut été genante et le SS. qui l'a fait frapper a certainement donné l'ordre habituel d'extermination usité en pareil cas. Les reins broyés, le pauvre malheureux n'avait donc aucune chance de s'en tirer, et on se demande pourquoi il n'a pas été achevé sur place comme beaucoup d'autres martyrs du même genre.

Nous attestons que ces faits se sont réellement passés à GUSEN et nous les relatons pour servir la justice, et venger au moins un de nos malheureux compatriotes.

M. VICHOT
Professeur à l'Ecole Nat.
Besancon

Léon PAROUTY
40 allée de Chavannes
Clichy-sous-bois
(Seine et Oise)

(over)

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A098173

I, T/5 Jack R. Norwitz, being first duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by Eugene S. Cohen, Major QM Corps to M. Vicnot and Leon Parouty and that thereupon they made and subscribed the foregoing statement (on reverse side).

Jack R. Norwitz, T/5
J.A. Sec., Hq. Third US Army

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Gusen, Germany this 12th day of May, 1945.

EUGENE S. COHEN,
Major, QMC
Investigating Officer.

H2510-0194

H2510-0195

TRANSLATION

Sworn Statement of Kurt Panay

Something about Mauthausen

What was Mauthausen? The world will in the near future hear and read more and still more of it. On one side organized murder and robbery on the other an unlimited resevoir of skilled workers for the armanent industry of whole Austria.

I can write much about the single different happenings that took place in the four years in K L Mauthausen, about the innumerable deaths and atrocities, as I worked for long years as second and first clerk in the central office. However now I must deal more with the economic and psycological work of these camps.

There were three kinds of prisoners in this camp. First the so-called prominent prisoners who through special brutalities and ambitions alone before had gained special rights. As an example they could go well dressed and whatever else they could get to live an organized life. Yes, it was self understanding that when you did these things you were able to get many different things. For such men it was not hard to get a watch, a ring, a baby carriage or a pair of boots. He did not have to say where or from whom he got them, and eventually he steals from every member. It is only natural and clear that these men were hated by the other prisoners, and after the freeing of this camp that there is so many lynch justifications, that it is worthwhile to go back there. There were also in Mauthausen, many prominents who did not do these things.

The second kind of prisoners were so-called technicians. While they were sometimes recruited from the first group, these technicians were in no exposed positions. There were specialists who took care of the maintenance of the camp, as an example, electricians, doctors, druggists, cooks, and lived a pretty good life. They were indispensable and must remain there their whole lives. They were well dressed and whatever living articles their eyes saw they took. Therefore it is declared that prisoners of these two groups were able to endure their long stay in concentration camps and upon their release looked so fine.

While the first two groups only made up 5% of these prisoners, the balance belonged to the third group, the other group that were given six to twelve months in which to die. These were the true workers, these were the people who were killed by the hundreds as they fled, or by the thousands died of starvation. They were ruthlessly imprisoned all over, whenever there was work towards them was shown no mercy or pity. Officially in all concentration camps it is called "death while escaping" although actually it was self inflicted shooting. People, who were their own moral strength and eventually knew they must die often make a break through the sentries to get out of their misery. The eating ration was small and figured out just enough for them to live on, they sleep four or five in a strawsack and three or four

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to a bed. It is no wonder therefore in a short time they were broken in mind and spirit and forgot what it means for people to be people. After work they would go through the camp looking for food, empty out garbage cases and their only thanks was for eat, eat and more eat, as far as they were able to give thanks. It has happened that these people in order to quit their hunger went so far as to cut meat out of dead people and eat it. They died by the hundreds and thousands and their empty places were always kept filled by the tireless Gestapo machine.

In KL Mauthausen, when at one time there was a shortage of food in Germany 16,000 people died in the first four months of 1945. That is a monthly tabulation of 4,000 people, and a daily of 130. It is also gave days in which 500 to 600 people were pronunced dead.

And now to the economic part of the concentration camp. We have already shown how KL Mauthausen and the other concentration camps were a resevoir of workers of the different armament industries. Therefore there were in Mauthausen prisoners placed in Vienna, Linz, Steys, Klagenfurt and Loibelpass, throughout all of Austria slave laborers were provided from these camps. For the rest of these prisoners the administration of KL extracted a certain sum of money, and determined how much a prisoner is worth. A technician is worth 6 RM a day, a helper 4RM a day. When one figures that the payment of a guard is taken from the prisoners wages. A guard draws from each prisoner 2.50 marks therefore a technician only makes 3.50 RM and a helper only 1.50 RM. I would not wonder that after the war a guard would open a private concentration camp. It would pay him well. All the new prisoners that were brought in were very closely watched, especially in regards to their occupation and helpers were put in work where they were most useful. My job was to kepp daily tabs on these persons for there was a great shortage of these technicians in Germany and they were always needed.

The machinery of these concentration camps were large and the organizations of these slaves thorough. Once the door closed on someone in these concentration camps his chances of getting out was 1 in a 1000. And now we are all free. Everyone of us takes to civilian life a memory of his confinement, and the memory of the horrors and tortures will forever stay in our minds. After a while when the picture becomes more clear we will never believe we were able to live through such tortures.

/s/ Kurt Panay

I, Henry Fleischmann, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation (in my handwriting) of the sworn statement of Kurt Panay, given at Mauthausen, Austria, this 9th day of May 1945.

Henry Fleischmann
PVT. HENRY FLEISCHMANN

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria, this 9th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

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A098175

Before me, Eugene S. [illegible]nen, Inv. Officer, appeared Pany Kurt who made and swore to the following statement:

Kurt P a n y, Praha:

Etwas über Mauthausen.

Was war Mauthausen? Di Welt wird in der nächsten Zeit darüber genug und übergenug zu hören und lesen bekommen. Auf der einen Seite organisierter Raub und Mord, auf der anderen ein unerschöpfliches Reservoir von Arbeitskräften für die Rüstungsindustrie von ganz Österreich.

Ich könnte vieles über die Einzelheiten verschiedenster Begebnisse, welche sich im KL Mauthausen in den letzten vier Jahren ereignet haben schreiben, ich könnte über unzählige Morde und Gräueltaten Zeugnis ablegen, denn ich war jahrelang in der Zentralschreibstube als zweiter und erster Lagerschreiber beschäftigt. Dasselbe werden aber auch viele tausend andere machen, welche in Mauthausen gelitten und gehofft haben. Ich möchte mich aber heute mehr mit dem Psychologischen Aufbau des hiesigen ?-Regimes und mit den wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen dieses Lagers beschäftigen.

Im Grunde genommen gab es im Lager drei Sorten von Häftlingen. Erstens sogenannte Prominente, d.h. Häftlinge die sich meistens durch besondere Brutalität und Arbeitseifer hervorgetan haben, und die auf Grund dessen besondere Sonderrechte genossen, z.B. sie durften ungestraft gut angezogen gehen, es wurde ihnen nicht für übel genommen, wenn sie sich alles notwendige zu einem gemütlichen Leben zusammenstahlen oder wie man es hier nannte organisierten. Ja, es war sogar selbstverständlich, dass sie dies machten, denn sie waren es wieder, welche von den Angehörigen der ? mit verschiedenen Aufgaben zur Beschaffung dieser oder jener Dinge betraut wurden. Für jeden Mann war es nichts unnatürliches wenn man ihn beauftragte eine Uhr, einen Ring, einen Kinderwagen oder ein paar Stiefel zu besorgen. Diese Sachen mussten eben her ohne Rücksicht darauf von wo und von wem und sie waren auch hier zur gegebenen Zeit auch wenn man sie eventuel einem anderen ?-Angehörigen stehlen musste. Es ist ganz klar, dass diese Leute von den anderen Häftlingen auch entsprechend gehasst wurden, und nach Befreiung des Lagers gab es in Mauthausen sonnchen Lynchjustizfall, der nur auf diese Tatsachen zurückzuführen ist. Damit soll aber nicht gesagt werden, dass jeder Prominente zu dieser Sorte von Menschen gehören musste. Es gab auch in Mauthausen Prominente, Leute an exponierten Stellen, die all diese Sachen nicht mitgemacht haben, und sich trotzdem eines grossen Vertrauens der ? erfreuten. Warum, darüber wird später die Rede sein.

Die zweite Sorte von Häftlingen waren sogenannte Facharbeiter. Während sich aus der ersten Sorte Blockälteste, manchmal auch Schreiber und Obercapos rekrutierten, bekleideten diese Facharbeiter keine exponierten Stellungen. Es waren Handwerker, Spezialisten, die zum reibungslosen Ablauf der Lagerarbeiten unbedingt notwendig waren; z.B.: Elektriker, Installateure, Maurer, Maler und andere Baufacharbeiter, Heizer, Ärzte, Apotheker, Köche u.ähnl.m. auch sie führten ein verhältnismässig gutes Leben. Auch sie waren gut gekleidet und bei Diebstählen besonders von Lebensmitteln wurde bei ihnen meistens das Auge zugedrückt. Sie waren eben unersetzlich und mussten daher am Leben bleiben. Nur dadurch ist es erklärlich, dass Häftlinge dieser beiden Gruppen lange Jahre im Konzentrationslager aushielten und nun nach der Befreiung von den anderen vor allem durch ihr körperliches Aussehen so abstechen.

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Während die zwei ersten Gruppen kaum 5% der Lagerinsassen ausmachten, gehörten die restlichen Häftlinge zur dritten Gruppe, zu jener Gruppe, die dazu bestimmt war spätestens innerhalb 6 bis 12 Monaten zu sterben. Das waren die eigentlichen Arbeitstiere, das waren jene Menschen die zu hunderten auf der Flucht erschossen wurden, zu tausenden an Hunger starben. Sie wurden rücksichtslos überall eingesetzt, wo Arbeit geleistet werden musste mit ihnen gab es kein Erbarmen, kein Mitleid und keine Rücksicht. Offiziell hiess es, in allen Konzentrationslägern Deutschlands "auf der Flucht erschossen" in Wirklichkeit war dies aber "Selbstmord durch Erschiessen lassen". Leute die am Ende ihrer seelischen und körperlichen Kräfte waren und die wussten, dass sie so wie so binnen kurzem sterben müssen, wählten nur allzu oft den Weg durch die Postenkette um so schneller aus ihrem Elend und ihrer Demütigung herauszukommen. Die Essenration für sie war klein und wurde peinlichst genau eingehalten, wenigstens was die Grenze nach oben anbelangt, sie schliefen zu 4 oder 5 auf einem Strohsack oder zu 3 oder 4 in einem Bett. Es ist kein Wunder, dass unter diesen Umständen diese Leute sehr bald an Seele und Körper gebrochen waren und bald das meiste von dem vergassen was den Menschen zum Menschen macht. Nach beendigter Arbeitszeit strichen sie im Lager herum und suchten nach Essensabfällen, leerten Mülleimer aus um etwas geniessbares zu finden und ihr einziger Gedanke war: Essen, Essen und wieder Essen, soweit sie überhaupt noch denken konnten. Es sind Fälle passiert, dass diese Leute sich soweit vergassen, dass sie Fleisch aus Menschenleichen herausschnitten und es assen, um ihren Hunger zu stillen. Sie starben zu hunderten und tausenden, tagaus tagein, und ihre leeren Plätze wurden immer wieder durch neue und neue Opfer der unermüdlich arbeitenden Gestapomaschine aufgefüllt.

Im KL Mauthausen starben in den ersten 4 Monaten des Jahres 1945, d.h. in einer Zeit wo es in Deutschland nichtsmehr zu essen gab an die 16.000 Leute. Das ist ein Monatsdurchschnitt von 4.000 Menschen und ein Tagesdurchschnitt von 130. Es gab aber auch Tage an denen 5 und 600 Häftlinge totgemeldet wurden.

Und nun zur wirtschaftlichen Seite der Konzentrationslager. Wie schon vor erwähnt war das KL Mauthausen und auch andere Konzentrationslager in Deutschland ein unerschöpfliches Reservoir von Arbeitskräften, welche an die verschiedensten Rüstungsfirmen vermietet wurden. So waren Mauthausener Häftlinge in Wien, Linz, Steyr, Klagenfurt und am Loibelpass eingesetzt; daraus ist ersichtlich dass ganz Österreich von diesem Lager mit Arbeitssklaven versorgt wurde. Über das Vermieten von Häftlingen wurde mit der Verwaltung des KL von der Firma ein regelrechter Handelsvertrag abgeschlossen in dem festgelegt wurde, wieviel für einen Häftling täglich zu zahlen ist. Ein Facharbeiter wurde mit 6 RM täglich, ein Hilfsarbeiter mit 4 RM bezahlt. Wenn man berechnet, dass der Unterhalt eines Häftlinges, wobei sämtliche Amortisationen eingerechnet sind und die Besoldung der Wachmannschaften auch in Betracht gezogen worden ist 2.50 RM, ausmachte, ergibt sich ein täglicher Reingewinn von 1.50 RM für einen Hilfsarbeiter und 3.50 RM für einen Facharbeiter. Das KL Mauthausen warf täglich einen Reingewinn von etwa 200.000.- RM ab. Ich würde mich garnicht wundern, wenn ein pfiffiger Geschäftsmann nach dem Kriege auf die Idee kommen sollte sich ein Privatkonzentrationslager aufzumachen. Er würde sicherlich gut verdienen.

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I, Henry Fleischmann, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation (in my handwriting) of the sworn statement of Kurt Panay, given at Mauthausen Austria, this 9th day of May 1945.

Pvt. HENRY FLEISCHMANN

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria this 9th day of May 1945.

EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

H2510-0199

H2510-0200

Bei Einlieferung der Häftlinge wurden von jedem nicht nur die Personalien sondern vor allem der Beruf jeder Person auf das genaueste erfasst und eine grosse und wichtige Abteilung der Verwaltung, genannt Arbeitseinsetz beschäftigte sich ausschliesslich damit wie die einzelnen Facharbeiter oder zu Facharbeitern angelernte Hilfsarbeiter am zweckmässigsten einzusetzen sind. Ich selber musste täglich darüber Bescheid wissen wieviel Personen der einzelnen Facharbeitergruppen nicht in ihrem Beruf eingesetzt sind, und musste sie alle auch ständig unter ärztlicher Kontrolle halten, denn solche Arbeitssklaven waren in Deutschland rar und wurden ständig benötigt.

Die Maschinerie der Konzentrationsläger war gross und die Organisation dieser modernen Sklaverei wohl durchdacht. Wenn sich hinter jemandem die Tore des Lagers geschlossen haben, waren seine Aussichten wieder herauszukommen 1.zu 100.000. Und doch sind wir heute alle frei. Ein jeder von uns nimmt das Zivilleben irgendein Merkmal ob seelischer oder körperlicher Natur mit; alle werden wir noch viele Jahre unter den Auswirkungen des grausamsten Terrors und der grössten Barbarei aller Zeiten zu leiden haben. Aber allmählich werden die Bilder verblassen und eines Tages werden wir vielleicht selbst nichtmehr daran glauben, dass es möglich war alles durch Jahre auszuhalten und durchzustehen.

I, T/5 Jack R. Nowitz swear
I truly translated the oath in this
case administered.

Jack R. Nowitz
Ja Sec. HQ. Third US Army

Sworn and subscribed before me this 15th Day of May 1945
at Mauthausen, Germany

Eugene A. Cohen
Major QM Corps
Inv. Officer

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LIST OF LAGERS ATTACHED TO MAUTHAUSEN

NAME	LOCATION	COMMANDING OFFICER
1. Mauthausen	23 Km. E. of Linz	CO. of all Lagers in Austria. ZIERREIS
		Asst. CO-- BACHMAYER
2. Gusen	19 Km. E. of Linz	Seidler
3. Quarz &	W. St. Polten Rte 8	Ludolf
4. Solvay, Ebensee	E. Salzburg Rte 35	Ganz
5. St. Valentin	SE. Linz	Heidingsfelder
6. Linz		Schöpperle
7. Graz (Leibnitz)	SE. Graz Rte 95	
8. St. Agyd	SE. St. Polten	Auerswald
9. Peggau	N. Graz Rte 95	Rücken
10. Schlier	Altpang, SW Linz Rte 31	
11. Wr. Neudorf	Vienna	
12. Wr. Neustadt	Vienna	
13. Sauerweke	Vienna	
14. Steyr	SE. Linz Rte 95	Streitwieser
15. Gunskirchen	SW. Wels Rte 31	
16. Hinterbrühl	Vienna	
17. Loibl-Pass	SW Klagenfurt Rte 333	Winkler
18. Amstetten	E. Linz Rte 8	
19. Florizdorf	Vienna	Stretwieser
20. Lenzing	Between WELS and Gmunden	
21. Wels	SW. Linz Rte 31	
22. Gross Ramming	SE. Steyr Rte 95	Altfoldisch
23. St. Lambrecht	SW. Graz (monastery with 80 prisoners)	

15 May 1945
Mauthausen, Austria.

I hereby certify that the above is a list of the Concentration Camps affiliated with the Mauthausen Lager with indicated locations and names of Commanding Officers so far as could be secured.

Eugene S. Cohen

EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

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TRANSLATION

Organization of the Concentration Camp MAUTHAUSEN, KLM GUSEN, and all outside camps.

1. MAUTHAUSEN:

Commandant: (Camp Commander and Commander over all the following places) STANDARTSFUHRER FRANZ ZIEREIS.
Adjutant: HAUPTST. ZUTTER
Political Department: (service to detect delinquents, Photo Dept.)
Station Doctor-Mauthausen: (for Mauthausen and all outside camps including Gusen and at the same time Station Doctor of the SS and police for LINZ and WELS).
SS Building department.
Prisoners Property Custodian.
Mail office; (Censor)
Crematorium Administration.
Registrar's Office: (The man in charge of the political department was at thesame time the GESTAPO official of the Highest Registrar. That means he could marry people, sign death certificates etc.)
PROTECTIVE CUSTODY CAMP LEADER:
The protective custody camp leader was at the same time responsible boss for all the prisoners at GUSEN, MAUTHUASEN, and all outside camps.
Labor Pool:
The office that is in charge of the utilization of labor of all the prisoners.
Supervisory Officer:
Defense Commander.
Troop Commander:
Battalion commander of the SS Totenkopf Battalion - MAUTHAUSEN. SS = 2962 men.

2. KLM GUSEN:

Protective Custody Camp Leader:
Camp Doctor.
Troop Commander.(ss Gusen)

a. SOLVAY-KALKSTEINBERGWERKE (ZEMENT) at EBENSEE: 10692 prisoners. SS 4/128/475
b. MELK (QUARZ): 8343 Prisoners. SS 3/97/470
c. LINZ I, II, III, 213: 5296 Prisoners, none present since bombs destroyed prison.
d. WIEN-NEUDORF: 2519 Prisoners, SS 1/124/208.
e. WIEN-FLORISDORF: 2729 Prisoners. SS 1/44/306
f. WIEN-SAUERWERKE: 1474 Prisoners. SS 1/46/85
g. ST. VALENTIN: (Tank-works NIBELUNGEN WERKE) 1046 Prisoners. SS 1/8/105
h. AMSTETTEN: 2540 Prisoners. SS 2/10/90
i. WELS: 1020 Prisoners. SS 1/15/135
j. GUNSKIRCHEN (WELS): 376 Prisoners. SS 9/75
k. STEYR (STEYR-WERKE A. G.): 1262 Prisoners. SS 1/28/135
l. PASSAU I and II (WALSWERKE): 36 Prisoners. SS 2/4
m. SCHLIER: 482 Prisoners. SS 1/16/121

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n. WR. NEUSTADT (RAX WERKE): 536 Prisoners. SS 1/15/121
o. ST. LAMBRECHT MIT SCHLOSS LIND: 99 Prisoners. SS 4/14
p. LOIBL-PASS (TUNNEL AND ROAD WORK): 984 Prisoners. SS 2/51/164
q. GRAZ-LIEBNITZ (KALKSTEINWERKS): 469 Prisoners. SS 10/56
r. PEGGAU BEI GRAZ: 877 Prisoners. SS 2/18/94
s. ST. AEGYD (MOTOR POOL OF THE WAFFEN SS): 301 Prisoners SS 4/48
t. KLAGENFURT: 80 Prisoners. Guards supplied by local SS.
u. HITTENBURG: 398 Women Prisoners. SS 1/7/17
v. LENZING: (LENZINGER ZELLWOLLE A.G.) 567 Prisoners. Only female SS 19/1.

Eisenerz was already given up by December 1944 and all prisoners (about 300) transferred to PEGGAU.

Besides MAUTHAUSEN and GUSEN, there were also 26 work camps part of which (the ones with larger number of inmates) had up to 5 sub camps.

Setting up of this list took until the date of March 27, 1945 since although at that time, all the outside camps still existed. In April 1945 there happened a lot of transfers and giving up of camps which distorted the whole picture of the set up.

The forces of the SS troops are shown by the following signs:

2962 men means officers, noncoms, and men.
19/3010 means 19 officers, 3010 noncoms and men.
1/28/135 means 1 officer, 28 noncoms, 135 men.
-/19/75 means no officers, 19 noncoms, 75 men.

MAUTHAUSEN, 9 May 1945.

/s/ ERNST MARTIN

a true translation: - T/5 Jack R Nowitz
JA Section, Third US ARMY

"A TRUE COPY"

Victor H. Miles
VICTOR H. MILES,
Captain, AGD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 20 May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen

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G L I E D E R U N G.

des KL Mauthausen, KLM Gusen und alle Aussenlager.

1. Mauthausen.
   - Kommandatur (Lagerkommandant und Befehlshaber uber alle nachs folgenden Stellen) Stand. Franz Ziereis
   - Adjutantur Hauptst. Zutter
   - Verwaltungsfuhrer Strauss
   - Politische Abteilung (Erkennungsdienst, Photoabteilung)
   - Standortarzt Mauthausen (fur Maut. und alle Aussenlager mit Gusen und gleichzeitig Standortarzt SS--und Polizei fur Linz und Wels)
   - SS--Bauabteilung
   - Haftlingseigentumsverwaltung (Effektenkammer)
   - Poststelle (Zensur)
   - Krematoriumsverwaltung
   - Standesamt (der Leiter der Pol. Abt. was gleichzeitig als Gest. Beamter hochster Standes-Beamter, d.h. er konnte Ehen schliessen, Todesurkunden ausstellen usw.)
   - Schutzhaftlagerfuhrer (der 1. Schuty. war gleichzeitig verantwortlicher Chef fur die Haftlinge in Gusen und Maut. und aller Aussenlager)
   - Arbeitseinsatz (das Buro das den gesamten Arbeitseinsatz der Haftlinge bestimmte)
   - Uberwachungsoffizier (Abwehrbeauftragter)
   - Truppenkommandant (Bataillon-Kommandant des SS Totenkopf-Sturmbannes Mauthausen) SS = 2962 Mann

2. KLM/Lager Gusen - - - 24067 Haftlinge
   - Schutzenhaftlagerfuhrer
   - Lagerarzt
   - Truppenkommandant (SS Gusen)

3. die ubrigen Aussenlager (KLM Arbeitslager)
   - a. Solvay-Kalksteinbergwerke (Zement) in Ebensee, 10692 Haftlinge SS. 4/128/475
   - b. Melk (Quarz) 8343 Haft. SS 3/97/47o
   - c. Linz I, II, III 213, 5296 Haft. Keine da dort Bomben zerstört
   - d. Wien-Neudorf 2519 Haft. SS 1/124/2o8
   - e. Wien-Florisdorf 2729 Haft. SS 1/44/3o6
   - f. Wien-Sauerwerke 1474 Haft. SS-1/46/85
   - g. St. Valentin (Panzererzeugnung Nibelungenwerke) 1o46 Haft. SS 1/8/1o5
   - h. Amstetten 254o Haft. SS-2/1o/9o
   - i. Wels 1o2o Haft. SS-1/15/135

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j. Gunskirchen (Wels) 376 Haft. SS -/9/75
k. Steyr (Steyr-Werke A.G.) 1262 Haft. 1/28/135
l. Passau I and II (Walswerke) 36 Haft. SS -/2/4
m. Schlier 482 Haft. SS 1/16/121
n. Wr. Neustadt (Wax-Werke) 536 Haft. SS 1/15/121
o. St. Lambrecht mit Schloss Lind 99 Haft. SS -/4/14
p. Loibl-Pass (Tunnel und Strassenbau) 984 Haft. SS-2/51/164
q. Graz-Leibnitz (Kalksteinwerke) 469 Haft. SS. -/10/56
r. Peggau bei Graz 877 Haft. SS-2/18/94
s. St. Aegyd (Kraftfahrtechnische Versuchsanstalt der Waffen-SS) 301 Haft. SS- 1/4/48
t. Klagenfurt 80 Haft. Bewachung stellte die dortige SS
u. Mirtenburg 39 8 weibliche Häftlinge SS 1/7/17
v. Lenzing (Lenzinger Zellwolle A.G.) 567 Haft. nur weiblich SS -/19/1

Eisenerz bereits im Dezember 1944 aufgelöst und all Häftlinge ca. 300 nach Peggau überstellt.

Demnach befanden sich ausser Mauthausen und Gusen noch 26 Arbeitslag welche zum Teil und zwar die mit grossen Ständen noch bis zu fünf kleinere Sublager hatten.

Es wurde bei dieser Austellung der Stand vom 27 März 1945 genommen, da zu diesem Zeitpunkt noch fast alle Aussenlager existierten, während im April 1945 bereits Verschiebungen und grössere Lagerauflösungen stattfanden, wodurch das ganze Bild des Aufbaues Verschoben ist.

Bei der Stärke der SS-Truppe kommen nachstehende Bezeichnungen vor: 2962 Mann heisst alles zusammen Führer (Offiziere) Unteroff. und Männer.

19/301o heißt 19 Offiz. und 301o Untoff. und Männer
1/28/135 " 1 " 28 " 135 "
-/9/75 " kein " 9 " 75 "

Mauthausen, den 9 Mai 1945.

unt.
Ernst Martin

15 May 1945.

The above is a true copy of the list of branch camps under the Mauthausen set-up prepared by Ernst Martin, member of the International Committee set up in the Mauthausen Lager after the liberation to audit the records.

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Eugene S. Cohen

EUGENE S. COHEN, MAJ QM CORPS, INV. OFFICER

TRANSCRIPTION 3 JA-132

Sworn Statement-Gianola Fernando

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Maj., QM Corps, JA Section Third US Army, Investigating Officer, personally appeared Gianola Fernando, who, being by me first duly sworn made and subscribed the following statement:

My name is Gianola Fernando, born in Venice (Italy) on Jan. 26th, 1899. I am a manager of Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milen. In this capacity, since July 1942, I was the Chief of the Hungarian Affiliation of said bank, the Banca Ungaro Italiana. I was arrested in Budapest by the German Secret State Police the 14th of April 1944, soon after the German occupation of Hungary. No charge was brought against me and I was tried by no court. I believe that my arrest took place on account of the anti-German policy pursued by Banca Ungaro Italiana under my management. After 33 days confinement in the Budapest Prison 72 Foutca, I was transferred to Mauthausen Concentration Camp by railway. On the way to Mauthausen we halted 48 hours near Wien, in the Oberlanzendorf Punishment Camp for foreign workers in Germany. I was still in Mauthausen Conc. Camp when the latter was liberated, the 5th of May 1945, by a patrol of troops belonging to the 3rd American Army.

In the Budapest prison I have seen severe beatings by SS of inmates maily of Jewish extraction. Also, night after night, I have heard the suffocated screams of inmates who were taken out of the cells and were beaten by the SS with belts or guns. With 10 other inmates and myself in cell n.328 was a Hungarian M.P. Mr. Vajci Jilinsky, Vice-President of a political party. This gentleman one night tried to commit suicide, cutting both his wrists with a Gillette blade and swallowing-as he told us later 20 tablets of a preparation against sleeplessness. As soon as, at about 7a.m., we became aware that V.J. had attempted to take his life but not withstanding the loss of blood was still alive, we began to shout at the SS Sentry outside, calling for help. We got the help several hours later, in the form of a SS NCO who pulled V.J. by the legs urging him with rough words to get up. Only in the afternoon proper assistance was granted to V.J.

In the Budapest prison I have been kicked myself by a young SS and I have seen another inmate the journalist Sorrentino slapped violently in the face 10 times by the German Chief of the prison, the 17th of May 1944.

In the Oberlanzendorf Punishment Camp I have seen many thousands men regularly "manoeuvred", as a flock of sheep, by SS holding long sticks which went down to hurry going to sleep or going to work.

In Mauthausen Concentration Camp I could see from the windows of the SS equipment supply stores where I had to work, nearly all convoys of prisoners coming in, as they halted for checking purposes in front of the Politische Abteilung. The German officer in charge of the P.A. was Obersturmfuhrer Schulz. On several occasions I have thus seen 6 or 7 men picked out and forced to pack themselves one upon the other inside a trap 1 sq. meter large and maybe 1 meter deep prepared to protect a single SS Sentry during air-raids. The roof of the trap was put on the last man, water even in cold winter was sometimes poured in.

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On the occasion of a convoy coming in carrying one of the inmates already dead, I have seen Obstrmf. Schulz pick out a man forcing him to sing merry songs just in face of the miserable corpse of his comrade. I have seen from the windows I have referred to, men beaten on many occasions. I have heard screams coming out from the interior of the P.A.

I have seen men put against the wall which surrounds the camp, and left there on their feet from dawn to night day after day, when they were not left also the night. I have seen Prince Lubomirsky, Pole inmate, the wounds inflicted to him by the teeth of a big police dog on SS Command. He was not alone, I think they were about 10-15 inmates, it happened the 20th Jan 45.

I have seen men packed up in the Quarrantine blocks, packed up as sardines. A thousand of them per block with no sleeping accomodation other than a scanty straw mattress on the bare floor. One mattress for 5 or 6 men. Try it and you will find what it is. 500 men in a room 15m. long 9m. large (each block has 4 rooms, 2 sleeping rooms and 2 living rooms all practically of the same size but the living rooms in the Quarrantine Blocks were closed field, out of bounds, being reserved for the staff of the block, whose big bosses were generally German "Greens", viz. plain criminals, murderers, robbers and so on.

I have seen corpses carried out of Block 20, regularly. Mind, only corpses, never a live man. Block 20 is completely surrounded by walls at a distance of a few meters (5 or 6). I do not know on what special charges you were assigned to Block 20: but I know that life there was altogether impossible; no sanitary assistance; never a doctor or a medicine entered Block 20; the food was even more insufficient; the number of inmates even higher. I have once heard from Mr. Billot of the secretary office of the camp that inside Block 20 they were 1500. I know that calls for checking purposes during the night were very frequent in that block and that the inmates there wore only a striped pyjama on a shirt and a pair of drawers, summer and winter (25 degrees under freezing point). To get out of Block 20 the inmates had only a way, death or escape. I have seen naked corpses carried out, corpses of bones and skin and nothing else. I am sorry I could not see the inmates when they succeeded to fly away, all at a time.

I have seen several hundreds of political inmates 6,7,8, 9 or 10 years old. It seems that their parents were killed by Germans so Germany took care of them putting them in the concentration camps where of course they received a very special education.

You could come to Mauthausen Concentration Camp just to be shot or hung, or murdered, or gassed. I have seen several hundred men who after a tiring journey, just come to Mauthausen to die immediately. Perusal of the Official Inmates book of the camp give you the names of these people. It is easy to retrace them as the names are entered and discharged at the same date, one after the other.

Death was in Mauthausen deprived of any cermonial. You just died and that was all. No religious assistance, no funeral, nothing, absolutely nothing. The crematory was on one side of the "Appel-Platz" on the other was a little "bordel" for the benefit of the German inmates. The women of the "bordel" (German women of course) some weeks prior to the liberation of the camp were transformed into SS, into female SS to guard female prisoners arriving in Mauthausen from other

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camps evacuated under Allied pressure. So you could see the same person today a prostitute, tomorrow a regular member of the SS Corps.

A night in middle February 1945, I heard for many hours screams of terror. The day before a big convoy had arrived from Sachsenau Concentration Camp from this convoy the Mauthausen SS had picked out with no apparent criterium (just a look and you were caught perhaps because your nose was red or you had blue eyes) about 300 men whom I have seen standing completely naked close to the main door of the camp. It is generally accepted by the most serious and reserved Mauthausen inmates, and I beleive it is true that nearly all these 300 men were eliminated during the night, it must be their screams I heard.

I swear the above statement to be true in every detail.

/s/ Fernando Gianola

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Germany, this 14th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Maj., QM Corps,
Investigating Officer

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H2510-0208

H2510-0209

Mauthausen May 14th, 1945

My name is GIANOLA Fernando , born in Venice (Italy) on Jan.26th,1899. I am a Manager of BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA, Milan . In this capacity , since July 1942 , I was the Chief of the Hungarian Affiliation of said Bank, the BANCA UNGARO ITALIANA. I was arrested in Budapest by the German Secret State Police the 14th of April 1944 , soon after the German occupation of Hungary . No charge was brought against me and I was tried by no Court. I believe that my arrest took place on account of the anti-German policy pursued by BANCA UNGARO ITALIANA under my management .
After 33 days confinement in the Budapest Prison 72 Fö utca , I was transferred to Mauthausen Concentration Camp by railway . On the way to Mauthausen we halted 48 hours near Wien , ~~in~~ in the OberLanzendorf Punishment Camp for foreign workers in Germany .
I was still in Mauthausen Conc. Camp when the latter was liberated, the 5th of May 1945, by a patrol of troops belonging to the 3rd American Army .

In the Budapest Prison I have seen severe bestings by SS of inmates mainly of Jewish extraction . Also, night after night , I have heard the suffocated screams of inmates who were taken out of the cells and were beated by the SS with belts or guns . With other 10 inmates and myself in cell n. 398 was a Hungarian M.P. Mr. V Jai Jilinsky , Vice-President of a Political Party . This gentleman one night tried to commit suicide , cutting both his wrists with a Gillette blade and swallowing - as he told us later - 20 tablets of a preparation against sleeplessness. As soon as , at about 7 a.m. , we became aware that V.J. had attempted to his life but - notwithstanding the loss of blood - was still alive, we began to shout at the SS Sentry outside , calling for help . We got the help several hours later, in the form of a SS NCO who pulled V.J. by the legs urging him with rough words to get up . Only in the afternoon proper assistance was granted to V.J.
In the Budapest Prison I have been kicked myself by a young SS and I have seen another inmate the journalist SORRENTINO slapped violently in the face 10 times by the German Chief of the Prison, , the 17th of May 1944 .

In the Oberlanzendorf Punishment Camp I have seen many thousands men regularly "manoeuvred" , as a flock of sheep , by SS holding long sticks which went down to hurry going to sleep or going to work .

In Mauthausen Concentration Camp I could see from the windows of the SS Equipment Supply Stores where I had to work, nearly all convoys of prisoners coming in , as they halted for checking purposes in front of the Politische Abteilung. The German officer in charge of the P.A. was Obersturmführer Schulz. On several occasions I have thus seen 6 or 7 men picked out and forced to pack themselves one upon the other inside a trap 1 sq. meter large and may be 1 meter deep prepared to protect a single SS sentry during air-raids . The roof of the trap was put on the last man, water - even in cold winter - was sometimes poured in .
On the occasion of a convoy coming in carrying one of the inmates already dead, I have seen Obstrmf. Schulz pick out a man forcing him to sing merry song just in face of the miserable corpse of his comrade . I have seen from the windows I have referred to, men beaten on many occasion. I have heard screams coming out from the interior of the P.A.

I have seen men put against the wall which surrounds the camp, and left there on their feet from dusk to night day after day , when they were not left also the night . I have seen on Prince Lubomirsky , Pole inmate, the wounds inflicted to him by the teeth of a big police dog on SS command (he was not alone - I think they were about 10-15 inmates · it happened the)

I have seen men packed up in the Quarantine Blocks , packed up as sardines. A thousand of them per block with no sleeping accomodation other than scanty straw mattress on the bare floor . One mattress : 5 or 6 men. Try it and you will find what it is ! 500 men in a room 15 m. long, 9 m. large (each Block has 4 rooms - 2 sleeping rooms and 2 living rooms all practically of the same size but the living rooms in the Quarantine Blocks were closed field, out of bounds , being reserved for the staff of the Block , whose big bosses were generally German "Greens" ,viz. plain criminals, murderers, robbers and so on .

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I have seen corpses carried out of Block 20, regularly. Mind : only corpses, never a live man. Block 20 is completely surrounded by walls at a distance of a few meters (5 or 6). I do not know on what special charges you were assigned to Block 20 : but I know that life there was altogether impossible : no sanitary assistance : never a doctor or a medicine entered Block 20 : the food was even more insufficient : the number of inmates even higher : I have once heard from Mr. Billot of the Secretary Office of the Camp that inside Block 20 they were 1500 ! I know that calls for checking purposes during the night, were very frequent in that Block and that the inmates there were only stripped pyjama on, shirt and a pair of drawers, summer and winter (25 degrees under freezing point). To get out of Block 20 the inmates had only 2 way : death or escape : I have seen naked corpses carried out, corpses of bones and skin and nothing else : I am sorry I could not see the inmates when they succeeded to fly away, all at a time !

I have seen several hundreds of political inmates 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years old ! It seems that their parents were killed by the S.S. : so the S.S. took care of them putting them in the Concentration Camps where of course they received - [illegible] - a very special education.

You could come to Mauthausen Conc.Camp just to be shot, or hanged, or murdered, or gassed. I have seen several hundreds men who, after tiring journey, just came at Mauthausen to die immediately. Perusal of the Official Inmates Book of the Camp give you the names of these people : it is easy to retrace them as the names were entered and discharged at the same date, one after the other.

Death was in Mauthausen deprived of any ceremonial. You just died and that was all : no religious assistance, no funeral, nothing, absolutely nothing. The Crematory was on one side of the "Appel Platz" : on the other was a little "borde" for the benefit of the German inmates : the women of the "borde" (German women, of course) some weeks prior to the liberation of the Camp were transformed into SS, into female SS to guard with other female SS female prisoners arriving in Mauthausen from other camps evacuated under Allied pressure. So you could see the same person : to-day a prostitute, to-morrow a regular member of the SS Corps !

A night, in middle February 1945, I heard for many hours cries of terror. The day before a big convoy had arrived from Sachsenau Conc.Camp from this convoy the Mauthausen SS had picked out with no apparent criterium (just a look and you were caught because her nose was red, or you had blue eyes) about 300 men whom I have seen standing completely naked close to the main door of the Camp. It is generally accepted by the most serious and reserved Mauthausen inmates, and I believe it is true - that nearly all these 300 men were eliminated during the night : it must be their screams I heard.

I swear the above statement to be true to my belief.

[illegible]

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Germany, this 14th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Maj., QM Corps,
Investigating Officer

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TRANSLATION

Sworn Statement - Nicolas Neirich - from French.

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Major QM Corps, Investigating Officer, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Nicolas Neirich who, being first duly sworn through the interpreter, T/5 Jack R. Nowitz made and subscribed the following statement:

Disinfection - Death Wagon

On Jan. 18, 1944, we returned from work at 7 o'clock A.M. as usual. Although we worked all that night, about 10 A.M. the order came we should go to Linz to do some disinfecting. I add that we were all covered with vermin at this time. We went without eating.

On the way, 100 poles were shut up in a frigidizing wagon. Result: 96 were dead on our arrival at Linz. We were lodged in the disinfection center in the city where we were disinfected. Unfortunately, many comrades of all nationalities found death during this tragic night, for many were eaten up by the lice.

The next day, January 19, there was an air-attack on Linz. Three bombs fell on the center where a part was destroyed. Twenty more were killed. The bombing hurried our departure and the next day around 1 o'clock we were at Gusen.

There, were lodged in a hall adjacent to the Messerschmitt factories where we slept on straw. We received a little coffee, 1/3 of a loaf of bread, and a piece of sausage. Everything was missing in this cavern. The soup was very liquid, there was little to drink, the straw was never renewed. We slept on straw that was literally fertilizer.

Everyday hundreds of our comrades of all nations paid with their lives. Myself and my work-comrade, J. P. Even, could not have kept going except for the gifts from our watchman of bread, vegetables and eggs. Despite this aid and light work, we needed 6 weeks to recover from these terrible days. We were so thirsty, we had no other alternative but to drink the snow around the hall.

Of 2500 who sent for disinfection, we, on 25 January, were but 1850 who returned to our blocks. Many were killed by the Capos or Block-Chiefs who were always eager to take their soup to sell.

/s/ Nicolas Neirich
Adj. Chef - Montpellier

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I, T/5 Jack R. Nowitz being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing (Page no. 1) is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Nicolas Neirich given at Mauthausen, Austria on May 10th, 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Jack R. Nowitz
T/5 J.A. Sec - Hq Third U.S. Army

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria this 10th day of May 1945.

EUGENE S. COHEN,
Major, QM Corps,
Investigating Officer.

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Before me, Eugene S. Conen, Major QM Corps, Investigating Officer, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Nicolas Neirich [illegible], being first duly sworn through the interpreter, T/5 Jack R. Norwitz made and subscribed the following statement:

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Une désinfection -

Le 18 janvier 1944, nous rentrions du travail comme d'habitude vers 7 heures.du matin. Vers 10 heures ayant travaillé toute la nuit, l'ordre parvint de nous embarquer pour Linz en vue d'une désinfection. J'ajoute que nous étions à cette époque couverts de vermine. Nous partions sans avoir mangé.

Au cours du voyage, 100 polonais furent enfermés dans un wagon frigorifique. Résultat: 96 morts à l'arrivée à Linz. Nous fûmes hébergés dans un centre de désinfection de la ville, où nous fûmes désinfectés. Malheureusement, beaucoup de camarades de toutes nations avaient trouvé la mort au cours de cette nuit tragique, alors que les poux, eux, n'étaient pas crevés.

Le lendemain, 19 janvier, attaque aérienne sur Linz; 3 bombes tombèrent sur le centre dont une partie fut détruite. Il y eu encore 20 morts. Ce bombardement précipita notre départ, et le lendemain vers 1 heure, nous étions à GUSEN.

Là, nous fûmes logés dans un hall désaffecté des usines Messerschmitt, où nous couchions sur la paille. Nous reçûmes un peu de café, 1/3 de pain, et une tranche de saucisson. Dans cet antre, tout manquait; la soupe était très liquide, il n'y avait que peu de boisson, la paille ne fut pas renouvelée. Nous couchions sur de la paille qui n'était plus que du fumier. Tous les jours des centaines de camarades de toutes nationalités payaient cette épreuve de leur vie. Moi-même, et mon camarade de travail, J.P. Even, n'avons pu remonter le courant que grace aux dons que nous avons recus de nos meisters (pain, matière grasse, oeufs). Malgré cette aide, et malgré un travail léger, nous avons mis plus de 6 semaines à nous remettre de ces terribles journées. Nous étions si assoiffés qu'il ne restait autour du hall plus une parcelle de neige.

Sur 2.500 partis à la désinfection, nous n'étions plus, le 23 janvier, jour où nous réintégrâmes nos blocs, que 1.850. Beaucoup furent tués par les capos ou les chefs de blocs, toujours avides de 2ème soupe à vendre.

Nicolas Neirich
Adjudant chef - Intendance de l'air
Montpellier

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I, Jack R. Norwitz, being first duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by Eugene S. Cohen, Major, QMC to Nicolas Neirich and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement (on reverse side).

Jack R. Norwitz,
T/5 J.A. Sec - Hq 3rd US Army

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria this 10th day of May, 1945.

EUGENE S. COHEN,
Major, QM Corps,
Investigating Officer.

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TRANSLATION

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Major, QM Corps, Investigating Officer, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Josef Cuhel who being by me first duly sworn through the interpreter, Henry Fleischmann, made and subscribed the following statement:

Josef Cuhel (T-422) born 15 March 1914 at Trieste puts in front of you his life history for the time he lived at the concentration camp at Mauthausen. Arrested 3 October 1941 at Brno for economical sabotage and unfriendly statements against the Reich. I was questioned 3 times within one week and never came out without blue spots and sores. How I was thrashed and mistreated! After the end of my questioning I was transferred with the so-called "submarine" into the central prison at Brno Na Veveri. On 24 October 1941 I went before a military tribunal and was sentenced to the loss of all my civil rights and all I owned and given over into the hands of the state police, October 29, 1941. I was transported through Vienna to Mauthausen. This ride was the worst trip of all my life. I was beat with rifle butts and kicked. 29 October 1945 at 7 O'Clock in the evening I arrived at the smaller station at Mauthausen. We were put in columns of 5 and marched under reinforced escort under steady beating and kicking. Darkness cut our observation and also terrible weather. Snow and rain and hailstorms changed. Women, men and children already at Mauthausen looked at our transport out of light windows and cried. We finally arrived at camp and were chased into the bath. In the front room we were stripped naked and again thrashed with whips by SS Soldiers under steady kicking. After a shower with almost boiling water we went outside clad only in shirts and shorts. Some of us had wooden shoes, other ones without any shoes. Until about midnight we were standing in terrible October weather on the side of a wooden barracks into which we were let into by groups. I entered with the last group of 106 prisoners. I came in front of a table where some Spanish man was sitting who took our personal dates down. At this time came an old German prisoner came over to me and handed me a piece of tin with the number 422 engraved on it. He said, "this number had a Jew on it before you, who hung himself this morning, Iwant you also to try the same thing as soon as possible". After that we were led to block 20 where our bodies were inspected for lice. After that long after mid-nite we were allowed to go to bed. Even at night they didn't want us to have any rest and they thrashed a few. In the morning the sound of some sort of a gong woke up the barracks. The German block personnel with rubber hoses in their hands ran in all directions. On 1 November 1941 which was a Sunday we were sent for the first time to forced labor at the camp quarry. That afternoon we went to work at the so-called building of the camp, where we had to dig earth, to straighten the terrain for building of a camp for Russian prisoners of war. During this work

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more than 1,000 Czech prisoners were shot or killed in different sadistic and brutal ways. The first one who was shot was the Czech professor Dr. Haver from Prag. Another one I remember was the bank director at Prerov. Another one was the brother of the ballet director of the Brno Theater Psot who lived at Moravska Ostrava. At the beginning of December 1941 we were allowed to write a letter home and add a sentence that packages with food are allowed. Since I didn't know the prescribed way of writing a letter I asked a Viennes by the name of Eisen Johann prisoner No. 90 to write the letter for me. At the same time Rudolf Plass from Brno. Eisen after our pleading wrote for us under one condition that when we received the packages he would get some of the contents. About two days later, while working at the quarry I was being looked for. It was the J.12. 1941 about 9 O'Clock in the morning when I was led in front of SS Hauptscharfuhrer Spatznegr command leader of the quarry. He started to thrash me and wanted a confession from me that I wrote a letter home illegally. When I denied this, they brought in Plass and after questioning of him (he didn't know German and so I acted as an interpreter) came Eisen after which all 3 of us swore that we didn't do such things, so they took us to the camp and gave us to the camp commander Bachmayer. He with strikes of a whip over our heads and upper part of the body, tried to force a confession out of us. When we all denied he made us stand with our faces against the wall by the entrence of the camp. There we stood until the evening. When the whole camp was asleep our torture started again. At about midnight they chased us into the bunker for solitary confinement. In the morning during reveille they put us against the wall again. This procedure and torture went on without stopping for 3 days and three nights without stopping and without food. On the 8.12 at 10 O'Clock at night I was led to the last questioning at the bunker. Eisen was hanging by his hands bound behind the back, a well known way of torture. Plass and I were beaten and tortured by SS Untersturmfuhrer Amfoldisch another camp leader who left in the year of 1942 for Gusen and Unterscharfuhrer Koeffler. Plass fainted from the strikes. When they threw a pail of water on him and he came to his senses he asked me to interpret to them that he is willing to die if only they would stop the tortures. I handed them a piece of paper which contained the contents of the letter I had written and after they had closely investigated the contents they agreed that we were innocent. After that they called 3 other prisoners out of the block where we were living, they were the German prisoners who made that anonyomous squealing on us. We looked on how they finished these 3 prisoners who brought all this sorrow upon us. A really terrible death died our brave comrades. Oldrich Houska, who on the day 6.1.1942 went with more than 700 Czechs carrying stones from the quarry for building of the camp fence. It was in the afternoon about 2 O'Clock when we started on our way bact to camp. A certain SS man came to our group and looked at me from head to toe and said the following: "I like your looks" whereas he turned to the side and looked at Housek who was next to me, he told him to take a stone and follow him. Oldrich picked up a heavy stone weighing about 50 kg and went to a group of 5 guys picked out already. After that they started on the way out of the quarry called Wiener Graben into camp over a high staircase of 186 steps. The whole command of stone carriers had to watch how the 6 men picked out were tortured and mistreated. Under steady swearing Oldrich who carried the heavy stone all the way on top had to throw it down the sides of the quarry and go down the steps for another stone. When he passed us his

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whole body was shaky, his face was bloody, and his shabby suit was torn. The frost that day was about 10 degrees C below O. Oldrich was told to pick up a heavier stone than before and start up the steps again. All of us who watched this theater were shaking with terror. By that time already one of the picked out fellows were tortured to death and shot. Up by the first telegraph pole one of the SS men present threw two pails of water on Oldrich which had already been there. Withing a few minutes Oldrich was wet and frozen like an icicle. Then we hoped they would let it go at that. But no, the crazy SS men didn't know any borders and killed poor Oldrich with a few shots from a pistol. Honor to this comrade, because he suffered long and bravely resisted the end until a lead bullet finished his young life. As the other Czechs, which returned after hard work to the block, waited with terror for the uncomfortable sound of the whistle of the so-called Lager Alteste (camp Older) who called all Czechs outside. We had to fall out right away at the roll call place, were drunk SS men led by SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Bachmayer started to chase us and beat us and following us with wild dogs. This theater always lasted 2 to 3 hours which for us was a time of eternity. After we left for the block there was always 20 to thirty dead or injured left on the ground. The dead were put into the crematorium whose chimmney threw flames high up into the sky and lighted the chase of the Czechs at the place of roll call. They also left the lights in our sleeping quarters burning all night.

I was working until May 1942 at the quarry and went from there to the working command Siedlungsbau where I did different building jobs. I was a witness to how a German Prisoner by the name of Lutz with strikes of a shovel killed quite a few of our comrades, whose names I am sorry I do not remember. A Czech druggist by the name of Kinz from Ostrava was beat so bad that he couldn't stand up anymore. I together with 3 Others carried him upstairs to camp where he died the next morning. In July 1942 there were put together in Block 16 about 400 political prisoners sick and weak to be fed and to receive medical care. That was only for about a week. Then the rations were cut in half and these sick weak people had to get to work on the finishing up of the Russian Prisoner Of War Camp. The scourge of the camp was a prisoner and German criminal Schmied Georg and another criminal called "Tiger" whose real name was..... I was trying to find out about my block, because my fried Rudolf Moravec, tailor from Brivo, was killed at the end of July 1942 because of exhaustion and inability to work. The high point of torture for these fellows came in August 1942. They were led into camp for a bath and they gave them a cold shower for a whole hour. One of them who lived through this hell was Miskovsky Jaroslav No. 80,969 from Prag XIV Linecka 16. He can give a statement about the treatment of prisoners on block 16 and 19 where they had centralized unable and sick prisoners under the excuse to be transferred to Dachau. From block 19 they daily took away in a special car, which was set to kill by gas, 30 to 40 people and killed that way. Out out this block there were also prisoners taken to the hospital block, under the false excuse for medical care. Instead of medical care the SS gave these poor comrades injections of benzine in order to kill them. Prisoners for that kind of injection were especially picked by SS Sturmbannfuhrer Mudr Kresbach. Finally on the 8th of November 1942 the rest of the sick left for Dachau. Statements about this can be obtained from Karel Moravec Hotel Slavia, Brno and school principal Litloch also from

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Brno Brezinova Street. Miskovsky also can give a statement about how these prisoners were treated at Dachau. I was working from November 1942 until May 1943 on the building of the railroad from the Quarrz Gusen to the Donaulande. On this Command I was working together with Kopriva from Jindr, Hradec and Rozehnal from Prostejov, and a spaniard Peris-Paterna, Valencia. Here were killed a lot of Russian prisoners. First Capo was prisoner Werner No. 100 and his prisoner helper Herbert and a prisoner from Gusen called "chocolate, who killed at least 20 prisoners. In May 1943 I started to work at the camp laundry where I was working until January 1944. I got 25 strikes with a cat of nine tails across my seat and trawn for sabotage. As punishment I had to go back to work at the quarry. In March 1944 transports from Italia started to arrive. Another comrade and I started to work accepting the prisoners. Because I spoke a few languages, I was writing down the names of the new arrivals until the liberation of the concentration camp Mauthausen by the Americans. I was oftan witness to how the SS men thrashed new arrivals because they did not know the different camp laws. Forgetting to take off their hat in front of the SS men and other small laws brought many people to the crematorium. At that time they started to evacuate camps in the west as well as in the east and everything was centralized in ourcamp. I have seen how many prisoners died of hunger and exhaustion because they couldn't do the hard work. Sick prisoners without any medical care were left on the ground of the roll call place until the next day. These were without any inspection carried or brought down to the crematorium to be cremated. People still with signs of life cried without any success from the piles near the crematorium where they were dropped. With the help of a friend of mine Roman Tomaczewski we took out of one of the piles a prisoner citizen from Poznan and gave him to Dr. Busek at the hospital where later I have seen him with the living ones on the way to recuparation. A terrible sight I saw when a transport arrived from Sachsenthausen. Around 2 O'Clock in the afternoon on February, 1945, in order to get the number of the rest of the prisoners I entered the bathouse. I have seen there with terror that the cold water running with all its power and the openings in the gutters were blocked up on purpose. Water was rising to about 15 cm already and in the water fighting for their lives were about 20 persons. About the same amount of them were drowned already. These prisoners were out of that group, camp commander Ziereis together with Bachmayer picked out the day before from the sick and weak. After an inspection they made these people undress and stand out in the cold February weather until the evening. About 9 O'Clock they got their first shower and around 1 O'Clock they got their sedond warm shower. After that they were left standing under the sky until morning guarded by the local fire department which was drunk through the effort of the SS. They thrashed and tortured the prisoners so long that by morning out of 450 only 100 were left alive. After the entrance formalities which took 4 hours only 84 were alive. I had to write down on each form Uberlebende (remained living) and also an order from the camp leader in which I had to sign a paper to the effect, never to talk to anybody about this tragic transport. During the end of March 1945, a transport of 217 persons arrived, out of them 35 women from the Brno vicinity. These were poisoned and cremated in the local new crematorium, which started to work 10.4.45. My friends Kartous and Riha sewed some ashes and bones of these victims and gave it to Czech revolutinar committe at the Camp Mauthausen for safe keeping.

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After the arrival of the Americans I set up the transport lists of all comrades, Czech citizens, so that we would be able to leave this camp which robbed us of many years of freedom and gave us that many memories and hurt our health that badly so that we will have to get medical care at home for a long time. We are very thankful to the Americans for our liberation from many years of prison and torture. The day 5.5.1945, when we again became free citizens of our beloved Czech republic we will never forget.

/s/ Josef Cuhel
Brno Ceska 17.1

The truthfullnes swear these prisoners

/s/ Kramar Antonin-	Praha-Orechovka Karlikova
/s/ Kartcus Franta	Brodek near Nezamyslic

I, Henry Fleischmann, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Josef Cuhel given at Mauthausen, Austria, this 18th day of May 1945 and is made to the best of my ability.

Henry Fleischmann
PVT HENRY FLEISCHMANN

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria, this ~~18th~~ 15th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer.

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Before me personally appeared Josef Cuhel who made and swore to the following statement: Through the Interpreter Henry Fleischman.

Eugene S. Cohen, Inv. Officer

Josef Č u h e l, T 422, nar. 15.3.1914, Trieste,

překládá svůj životopis za dobu, kterou prožil v koncentračním táboře v Mauthausenu.

Zatčen 3.1o.1941 v Brně, pro hospodářskou sabotáži a nepřátelský postoj k Říši. Měl jsem 3 výslechy během jednoho týdne a nevyšel jsem z modřin a bolestí, jak jsem byl týrán a bit.

Po ukončení výslechu byl jsem převezen tak zvanou ponorkou do soustřeďujícího tábora v Brně na Veveří. Dne 24.10.1941 předstoupil jsem před stanný soud, odsouzen ku ztrátě všech občanských práv a zabavení všeho majetku, načež jsem byl předán pod dozor státní policie.

29.10.1941 transportem převezen přes Vídeň do Mauthausenu. Cesta tato byla nejstrašlivější jízdou mého života. Byl jsem bit pažbou z pušek a kopán. 29.10. o 7 hod.večer vystoupili jsme na malém nadraží v Mauthausenu. Byli jsme seřazeni do pětistupu a pochodovali pod zesílenou eskortou za neustálého bití a láni. Tma ztěžovala každý rozhled, pekelné počasí sníh - déšť, vichřice se střídaly.

Ženy, muži, děti jenž v Mauthausenu se na náš transport dívali z osvětlených oken, plakali. Došli jsme konečne do lágru, byli hnáni do koupelny. V přední místnosti byli jsme slečeni do naha, znovu biti býkovci vojáků SS a neustále kopáni.
Po koupeli přímo vařící vodou vyšli jsme oděni v košile a spodky, někteří z nás měli dřeváky, ostatní byli bosi. Asi do půlnoci stáli jsme v říjnové nepohodě na prostranství před dřevěným barákem, do kterého jsme byli vpouštěni po skupinách. Já vstoupil jsem s poslední skupinou z celkového počtu 1o6 vězňů. Předstoupil jsem před stolek, za ním seděl nějaký španel a zapsal mé personalie. Při této příležitosti přišel jakýsi starý německý vězeň a dal mi do ruky kousek plechu s vyrytým číslem 422 a poznamenal:
„Toto číslo měl před tebou jeden žid, který se dnes oběsil, chci, abys tak i ty učinil co nejdříve.
Pak jsme byli vedeni na 2o.blok, kde byla prohlídka těla na vši, načež mohli jsme do postele dlouho po půlnoci. I v noci nedopřáli nám klidu a tloukli jednotlivce.

Ráno nás probudil zvuk jakéhosi gongu. Německý blokový personál s gumovými hadicemi v rukou rozháněl se na všechny strany. Dne 1.11.1941, bylo to v sobotu, byli jsme posláni poprvé do nucené práce v kamenolomu lágru. Téhož dne odpoledne šli jsme pracovati na „lágeraufbau", kde se kopala země na vyrovnání terénu pro stavbu nového lágru pro ruské zajatce. Při těchto pracích bylo zastřeleno nebo ubito různými sadistickými a brutálními způsoby více než 1.ooo českých vězňů. Jako prvý byl zastřelen český učenec Dr. Hauer z Prahy. Mezi jinými zastřelenými vzpomínám si na red.banky z Přerova na bratra baletního mistra Brněnského divadla Psotu, jenž dlel v Mor.Ostravě.

Začátkem prosince 1941 bylo nám povoleno psáti dopis domů a mohli jsme připsati větu, že balíčky s potravinami jsou povoleny. Já, jelikož neznal jsem dobře předpisy pro psaní dopisů, požádal jsem jednoho Vídeňáka jménem Eisen Johann věz.č. 9o, aby mi dopis napsal. Současně se mnou učinil tak Rudolf Plass z Brna. Eisen našemu přání vyhověl s podmínkou, že až dojde nám balík z domu, něco z něho obdrží. Asi za dva dny, kdy jsem pracoval v kamenolomu, byl jsem hledán. Bylo to dne 5.12.41, asi kolem 9 hod.ranní, předvedli mne před SS-Hauptscharführera Spatznegra, Kommandoführera v lomu. Ten mne počal bíti a chtěl na mne přiznání, že jsem psal illegální cestou dopis domů. Když jsem to popřel, předvedli Plasse a po výslechu s ním -(tento neznal německy a já dělal tlumočníka)- předstoupil Eisen, načež všichni jsme odpřisáhli, že nic takového jsme neučinili, tak nás předvedli do lágru, kde nás předali Lagerführerovi Bachmayrovi. Ten ranami x býkovce přes hlavu a

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horní část těla chtěl na nás vynutiti přiznání. Když jsme vše popřeli, postavil nás obličejem ke zdi u vchodu do lágru. Zde stáli jsme až do večera. Když celý lágr spal, začalo týrání znovu. Asi kolem půlnoci vehnali nás do samovazby v zvaném bunkru. Ráno při budíčku nás postavili zase ke zdi. Tato procedura stání a týrání trvala bez přestání celé 3 dny a 3 noce, vše bez potravin, jídla.

Dne 8.12. o 10 hod. večer byl jsem v bunkru předveden před posledním výslechem. Klesena pověsili za ruce na zádech svázané, - známý to systém mučení, - Plasse a mne bili a o mučení se postarali ŠS-Untersturmführer Amfoldisch a druhý Lagerführer, který odešel v roce 1942 do Gusenu, jakož i Unterscharführer Koffler. Plass omdlel pod ranami. Když ho polili vědrem vody a přišel k vědomí, požádal mě, abych tlumočil, že je ochoten umříti, aby tomu týrání učinili konec. Předložil jsem zbytky papíru, které jsem měl v kapse jako koncept onoho dopisu a po dobrém přezkoušení tohoto konceptu uznali, že jsme nevinni. Pak si zavolali 3 druhé vězně z bloku, kde jsem byl ubytován, kteříž to spoluvězňové němci, udělali anonymní udání na nás. Přihlíželi jsme, jak je zřídili, tyto 3 vězně, kteří nás uvrhli do takového neštěstí.

Zvláště krutou smrt měl náš statečný kamarád Oldřich Houska, který dne 6.1.1942 šel s více než 700 Čechy nosit kámen z lomu na stavbu ohrady lágru. Bylo to odpoledne po 2 hod. když nastoupili jsme cestu do lágru, přišel k naší skupině jistý ŠS-Mann prohlédl si mě od hlavy až k patě a pronesl tato slova: "Máš dosti příjemný pohled", načež obrátil "stráž" kde zahlédl vedle mne stojícího Housku a vybídl ho, aby vzal kámen a šel s ním. Oldřich vzal těžký kámen vážící asi 50 kg a přistoupil vedle skupiny již 5 vybraných hochů. Po té byla nastoupena cesta z kamenolomu zvaného Wiener Graben do lágru po vysokém schodišti čítajícím plných 186 schodů. Celé komando nosičů kamenů muselo přihlížeti tomu, jak tyto vybraní 6 chlapci byli týráni a mučeni za neustálého spílání. Oldřich, který vynesl těžký kámen až nahoru, musel jej znovu shoditi po stráni do lomu a sejíti schody pro druhý kámen. Když prošel kolem nás, chvěl se již po celém těle, obličej měl celý o zakrvavený, chatrný oděv byl roztrhán. Mráz byl v ten den kolem 10 pod nulou. Oldřichovi byl určen kámen ještě větší než dříve a musel se vydat po druhé vzhůru do schodů. My všichni, kteří jsme tomuto hroznému divadlu byli přítomni, chvěli se hrůzou. V té době bylo již 5 vybraných hochů mezi tím umučeno a zastřeleno. Nahoře u první telegrafní tyče jeden z přítomných ŠS-Mannů polil Oldřicha vodou ze dvou věder, jež měli tam připraveny. Během několika vteřin byl Oldřich mokrý a stuhlý jak rampouch. Tu jsme doufali, že nechají ho již na pokoji. Ale marně, šílenství ŠS-Mannů neznalo meze a ubohého Oldřicha za chvíli usmrtili několika ranami z revolveru. Čest budiž tomuto kamarádu, protože dlouho trpěl a statečně odolával, až na konec olověná koule učinila konec jeho mládemu životu.

My, ostatní Češi, kteří po těžké práci vraceli se na bloky, čekali s hrůzou, až zazní protivný zvuk píšťalky tak zvaného Lageráltesteho, který svolával: "Sämtliche Tschechen antreten". My museli ihned nastoupiti na Appelplatzu, kde opilí ŠS-Manni v čele s ŠS-Hauptsturmführerem Bachmayrem začali nás honiti a biti a pronásledovati nás stvanými psy. Toto hrozné divadlo trvalo skoro vždy 2 až 3 hodiny, které byly pro nás věčností. Po odchodu na bloky zůstávalo vždy 20 až 30 mrtvých neb

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poslepaných hochů na dlažbě leželi, až je odklidili do krematoria, jehož komín šlehal plameny vysoko k nebi, jež ozařovaly honičky čechů na Appelplatzu a pak celou noc osvetlovaly i vnitřek našich spacích místností.

Pracoval jsem až do května 1942 v lomu, pak jsem přešel na komando "Siedlungsbau", kde jsem dělal různé práce stavební. Byl jsem svědkem toho, jak německý vězeň jménem Lutz ranami lopatou ubíjel na smrt mnoho našich kamarádů., jichž jména si bohužel nepamatuji. Český lékárník z Ostravy jménem Kinzl byl na tomto komandě tak zbit, že nemohl pak státi na nohou. Já spolu s třemi přinesli jsme ho vzhůru do lágru, kde do rána zemřel.

V červenci 1942 bylo seskupeno na bloku 16. asi 400 vězňů politických nemocných a slabých za účelem vykrmení a léčení. Toto dělo se po dobu jednoho týdne. Pak však byly dávky stravného sníženy na polovinu a tito nemocní a slabí lidé museli jíti pracovati na úpravě ruského zajateckého tábora, kde řádil a usmrcoval postrach lágru, jistý spoluvězeň a německý zločinec z povolení Schmied Georg, druhý zločinec zvaný tygr, jehož skutečné jméno . Já zajímal se o tento blok proto, ponevadž byl v něm můj přítel Rudolf Moravec, krejčí z Brna, kteryžto hoch koncem července 1942 byl zabit pro naprostou vyčerpanost a neschopnost k práci.

Vyvrcholení utrpení pro tyto ubohé hochy bylo, když v srpnu 1942 byli přivedeni do koupelny lágru za účelem koupání a tam po celou hodinu byla na ně pouštěna studená voda. Jeden z těch, kteří toto peklo prožili, jest Miškovský Jaroslav č.89.969 z Prahy XIV, Linecká 16. Ten může podati svědectví o zacházení s vězni na bloku 16 i 19. na němž byli soustředěni neschopní a nemocní vězňové pod záminkou transportu do Dachau. Z bloku 19. bylo denně odvezeno zvláštním autem, které bylo zařízeno pro otravování plynem a bylo tak zavražděno asi 30 až 40 osob denně. Z toho bloku byli též vybíráni vězňové na sanitní blok č.5 za účelem klamného ošetření. Místo ošetření dávali však 10-ccmi benzinové injekce těm ubohým kamarádům za účelem usmrcení. Vězně na tyto injekce vybíral sám Hauptscharführer známý kudr. Krebsbach. Konečně 8.11.1942 odjel zbytek těchto nemocných do lágru Dachau. O tom mohou podati svědectví též Karel Moravec, Hotel Slavia Brno, jakož i řed. školy Litloch rovněž z Brna Březinova ul. , Miškovský může též podati zprávu, jak s těmito vězni v Dachau bylo naloženo.

Já od listopadu 1942 až do května 1943 pracoval na stavbě železniční tratě z kamenolomu Gusen na Donaulände. Na tomto komandě jsem pracoval společně s Kopřivou z Jindř. Hradce a Rozehnalem z Prostějova a Špenělem Peris-Paterna, Valencia. Zde za oběť padlo mnoho ruských vězňů. Hlavním kápem byl německý vězeň Wezner č.100 a jeho pomocníky vězeň Herbert a jeden vězeň z Gusenu zvaný čokoláda, který zabil nejméně 20 vězňů.

V květnu 1943 nastoupil jsem práci v prádelně lágru, ve které jsem pracoval až do ledna 1944, kdy jsem byl pro sabotáž potrestán 25 ranami bykovcem na řadní část těla a vyhozen z komanda. Za trest jsem musel pracovati opět v kamenolomu.

Jelikož v březnu 1944 počali přicházeti transporty z Italie, tak mne kamarádi z lágru z lomu vyreklamovali a já byl určen pro práci přijímání vězňů. Ponevadž ovládám několik jazyků, tak jsem zapisoval nově přicházející vězně až do příchodu nás osvobozujících oddílů amerických do KLM.

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Byl jsem mnohokráte svědkem, jak různí ?-Manni bili nově přichozí vězně, protože tito neznali různá nařízení táborové. Opominutí sundati čepici před ?? a různe jiné malichernosti přivedli mnoho osob do krematoria.

V době, kdy se začalo evakuovati několik táborů jak ze západu, tak i z východu a soustřeďovati do našeho tábora, tak jsem viděl, jak pro nemožnost zvládnutí těchto prací umíralo hladem a vysílením mnoho vězňů. Nemocní vězňové bez ošetření byli ponecháni na dlažbe Appelplatzu až do druhého dne. Tyto pak bez jakéhokoliv prohlížení odvezeni neb odneseni byli přímo do krematoria za účelem kremace. Osoby, které jevily ještě známky života a z hromady, kam byli uloženi poblíže krematoria, volali tito bezmocní nešťastní tvorové marně o pomoc. Pomocí jednoho kamaráda Polaka Roman Tomaczewski vytáhli jsme z jedné takové hromady vězně občana z Poznaně a předali Dr.Buškovi v sanitním lágru, kde jsem ho pak několikráte viděl mezi živými jak se zotavoval.

Hrozný pohled naskytl se mně, když přijel transport ze Sachsenhausenu. Asi kolem druhé hod. dne února 45 do koupelny, abych zjistil počet zbývajících vězňů, vstoupil jsem do koupelny a tam s hrůzou pozoroval, jak studená voda teče ven silou a odtoky vody do kanálu úmyslně byly ucpány, voda dostoupila asi na 15 cm a ve vodě leželo a bojovalo o život asi 2o osob a stejný počet jich byl již utopen. Tito vězňové byli zde skupiny, již Lagerkommandant Standartenführer Ziereis společně s Bachmayrem vybrali předchozí den jako slabé a choré určené k smrti. Po prohlídce svlékli tyto nemocné vězně a nechali je nahé v chladu únorového dne státi venku až do večera, kdy kolem 9 hod. večer dostali prvou sprchu a kolem 1. v noci druhou teplou sprchu, načež až do rána ponechání přes noc pod širým nebem za dozoru německých místních hasičů kteří byli nepřed ?-Mannama opiti. Tito bili a trýznili ubohé vězně, tak že z počtu 45o zůstalo jich ráno na živu pouze loo. Během zápisu, který trval déle než 4 hod. bylo jich na živu jen 84. Na každý formulář musel jsem napsati slovo „überlebende" a dostal jsem dále příkaz od Lagerführera a byl jsem přinucen podepsati revers, že o tomto tragickém transportu nebudu nikdy s nikým mluviti.

Ke konci března 1945 dojel sem transport 217 osob, z toho 35 žen z Brna a okolí. Tito byli otrávení a ve zdejším novém krematoriu, které započalo pracovati 1o.4.45 spáleni. Moji kamarádi Kartous a Říha zachovali popel a kosti těchto obětí a předali jej českému revolučnímu výboru v táboře Mauthausen v úschovu.

Po příchodu Američanů sestavil jsem transportní listiny všech kamarádů české příslušnosti, abychom mohli opustiti tento tábor, který nás oloupil o tolik roků svobody a připravil nám takové krutě rány a újmy na zdraví, které dlouho budeme doma léčiti.

Jsme nesmírně vděčni Američanům za naše osvobození z dlouholetého zajetí, utrpení a den 5.5.1945, kdy opět jsme se stali svobodnými občany naší milované československé republiky nevymizí nikdy z naší paměti.

Správnost ověřují tito spolvězňové:
Kramář Antonín, Praha-Břevnov, Karlíkova 1.
Pavel Tanta Brandl ze Kaznějic

Josef Čuhel t.č.
Brno, Česká 17. I.

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I, Pvt. Henry Fleischmann, JA Sec. Third US Army, being first duly sworn state that I truly translated the oath administered by Major Cohen to Josef Cuhel regarding this case.

Henry Fleischmann

Pvt. Henry Fleischmann

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen

Eugene S. Cohen
Major QM Corps
Inv. Officer

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TRANSLATION

Sworn Statement - Marius Colin - in French.

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Major QMC, Investigating Officer, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Marius Colin who, being first duly sworn through the interpreter T/5 Jack R. Nowitz made and subscribed the following statement:

Camp at Gusen, Hospital 30
Night of April 21, 1945.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Chief Doctor arrived and warned the Doctors of the Block to evacuate the invalids, the diseased, the incurables, the severely wounded, the ulcerated as quickly as possible to Block 31. Seeing the stupefaction of the Doctors, a Pole and a Russian named Michael, and of the nurses, I asked what was going on. His answer was, «Save yourselves from the hospital. Serious matter are about to take place. Let those who want to leave and can go, leave tomorrow morning.»

Then could be seen going out of several blocks, cripples, invalids, etc. to No. 31. Then the order came to seal the windows of 31 with blankets. At 9 o'clock, all the men of the block were sent out into a torrential rainstorm. Then came 4 SS who blocked up the windows, climbed onto the roof, stuffed the chimneys with covers and straw, and at the sound of a whistle, about 9:40, the men in the shower returned running in the rain and meanwhile was beaten with knotted ropes by the SS and certain Poles to go along faster.

As the last one had hardly come up, he could see his comrades already stretched out. He understood and refused to go in. He was then beaten with the butt of a revolver carried by an SS. Others tried equally to save themselves through the windows, and received many blows (shots) from a rifle. At 10:15, the «Crematorium Vehicle» began its delivery of the dead, soon followed by a second. There passed 38 wagons with 12 corpses each. Other dead, still remaining were carried away later. Toward the end of the day, the service Poles washed the floor with much water to erase the blood-stains. Everything was in an extraordinary disorder. Two of my comrades were among the dead: Bottos of Grenoble, and Doucet of the Vendee.

I was an eye-witness to all this and others with me were able to count the dead-wagons.

I, the undersigned, certify under solemn oath the sincerity and truth of my words.

/s/ M. Colin
Colin Marius, No. 59.753
2 Pl. Dr. Roux
Gennevilliers (Seine).

Witnesses: Grillon (Gendarme), Savoie, Aullon, of Grenoble.

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I, T/5 Jack R. Nowitz being first duly sworn, state that the foregoing (page 1) is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Marius Colin given at Gusen, Austria on May 9, 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Jack R. Nowitz,
T/5 JA Sec - HQ 3rd US Army

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Gusen, Austria this 9th day of May 1945.

EUGENE S. COHEN,
Major, QM Corps,
Investigating Officer.

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H2510-0227

Camp de GUSEN Revier 30
Nuit du 21 avril 1945

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Major, QMC, Investigating Officer, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Marius Colin who, being first duly sworn through the interpreter T/5 Jack R. Nowitz made and subscribed the following statement:

Vers les 5 heures de l'après-midi, le médecin chef vint, et prévint les médecins de ce bloc d'avoir à évacuer assez rapidement les faibles, les chiasseux, les incurables, les blessés gravement aux jambes, les ulcéreux, sur le bloc 31. Voyant la stupéfaction des docteurs, un polonais et un russe du nom de Michel, et des infirmiers, je demandais ce qu'il se passait. La réponse fut: sauvez-vous du revier, il va se passer des choses graves. Que ceux qui veulent sortir et qui le peuvent, soient sortant demain matin." Alors l'on vit sortir des divers blocs les éclopés, malades, etc...se dirigeant vers le 31. Puis l'ordre vint de boucher les fenêtres, coté 31, avec des couvertures. A 9h.1o tous les hommes du bloc furent envoyés aux douches sous une pluie torrentielle. C'est alors qu'arrivèrent 4 ¾ qui obstruèrent les fenêtres, montèrent sur le toît, bouchèrent les cheminées avec couvertures et paille, et sur un coup de sifflet, vers 9h.40, les hommes qui étaient aux douches revinrent en courant toujours sous la pluie, et matraqués pour aller plus vite par les ¾ et les polonais. Les derniers à peine rentrés, un homme vit ses camarades déjà étendus, comprit, et refusa de rentrer. Il fut abattu d'un coup de révolver à bout portant par un ¾. D'autres essayèrent également de se sauver par les fenêtres, on entendit 7 coups de fusil. A 10h.1/4, la voiture du "krema." commença le transport des morts bientot suivie d'une deuxième. Il passa 38 voitures de 12 morts. D'autres morts, restant encore, furent transportés plus tard. Au petit jour, les polonais de service lavèrent à grande eau le perron pour faire disparaitre le sang; tout était dans un désordre extraordinaire. Deux de mes camarades étaient parmi les morts: BOTTOS de Grenoble, et DOUCET de la Vendée.

Je fus témion occulaire de ceci, et d'autres ont pu avec moi compter les voitures.

Je soussigné, certifie sous la foi du serment la sincérité et la véracité de mes dires.

M. Colin

COLIN Marius matricule 59.753
2 place du Dr. Roux
Gennevilliers (Seine).

Témoins: Grillon, gendarme, Falcos, Stival (St. Dié), Selles:
Savoie, chef de brigade, Grenoble, Stival, Selles

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I, T/5 Jack R. Nowitz, being first duly sworn, state that I truly translated the oath administered by Eugene C. Cohen, Investigating Officer to Marius Colin and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement (on reverse side).

Jack R. Nowitz,
T/5 JA Sec - Hq 3rd US Army

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Gusen, Austria this 9th day of May 1945.

EUGENE S. COHEN,
Major, QM Corps,
Investigating Officer.

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TRANSLATION

Sworn Statement of Lucien Vanherle in French.

-----Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Major, QM Corps, JA Section, Third US Army, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Lucien Vanherle, who, being by me first duly sworn through the interpreter, T/5 Benjamin B. Ferencz, made and subscribed the following statement.

The veil is lifted

The Truth about the concentration camp at Mauthausen, a modern Dante's Inferno.

All civilized persons entering one of the ~~amazing~~ terrible concentration camps at Mauthausen and of Gusen which were liberated last May 5th are shocked at the sight of the unbelievable conditions which existed there and to hear of the infernal atrocities which were perpetrated there by the murdering Nazis of the Gestapo: the SS.

It is difficult and even impossible to summarize in a few lines all that took place in this hell. We will direct our attention only to the principal facts.

First I must warn the reader that in all of Germany Mauthausen and its numerous secondary camps such as Gusen, Steyr, Wiener Neustadt Lungitz, Eberesee, Loibl Pass, etc, were the only concentration camps falling under "Category 3" That signifies that the direction of the camp in that which concerned the interior organization was in the hands of bandits of the German common law, professional murderers, having as their chief mission the extermination of the prisoners of other nations with the least possible delay.

Out of a mass total of 200,000 prisoners of Camp Mauthausen and its sub-camps 120,000 prisoners were massacred by every sort of method and Camp Gusen, the most terrible of all, is credited with the death of about 35000 alone, distributed as follows:

Year	Newly Arrived	Dead
1940	8000	1600
1941	6700	6860
1942	8900	6300
1943	3900	7400
1944	22150	2900
1945	6000	11000

Let us halt a moment at these figures. We see that the years 1940 to 1944 had relatively few deaths compared to the number of entries. However let us not be deceived by the apparent leniency in these figures. Let us understand that the entries for 1940 cover mainly the last two months of the year, and that "all good prisoners need six months to get fat" as was said by the last camp commander SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Seidler sarcastically. It must be understood that the real number was about 1600 dead to every 2000 prisoners. Let us examine the year 1941. Here the situation is sadly eloquent more dead than entered. It was at the end of that year that the

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"Culture-nation" perfected their methods of extermination and they started to function at full speed. Letus pass to 1944. We see there that the number of dead has been reduced compared to the number of entrants. It is due primarily to the decentralization of German war industries which began to establish themselves in Austria and Czechoslovakia to avoid the bombings. There again we see the sinister designs of the Nazis to expose prisoners to allied bombs. In 1945 the figures are catastrophic. 6000 entered, 10,000 dead. They are spread out as follows:

January	2120
February	1800
March	2200
April	3880

It is then that the Nazis seeing the war lost began to supress their slaves en masse. In brief the percentage of dead for all the years was raised to 70%. There is the sad truth on the mortality rate in one of these self-styled camps of re-education.

Let us now glance rapidly over these methods of rough extermination designed to eliminate rapidly all these "Hunde" (Dogs). They were as numerous as they were varied. It is a matter of discriminating between a slow physical and moral death and a death of violence.

The greatest number of deaths was due to the total oppression by a hellish regime, conducted and applied by the worst rascal SS men that could be found among the stooges of the German common law, holding such commsnd positions as: Chief of the camp, secretary of the camp, chief of the blocs, chief of rooms, Capos, named as chief of equipment in the different commands. The prisoners, even the most robust, forced to the hardest labor that anyone has ever been forced to do, began rapidly to perish. It became the custom to see die in at least 3 months 70% of the new arrivals. At the end of six months that mortality rose at the end of 1942 to 90% for the transports of the other races and all nations. Let us not forget that the population of the camp was composed of about 50 different nationalities which had by themselves about 80 groups of people speaking a different language. All the people of Europe were represented because the Nazis wanted to realize complete European unity, having fought against adversaries in all countries. They added also an amalgam of asiatic persons living for the most part in the confines of Russia. Briefly to meet there a Tcherkass, Kinghize, Arab, Negro, Finn, Aryan, English, Norwegian, French, was common.

FINN, SYRIAN, ENGLISH

Many of the internees died simply of hunger. They were, said our killers at the sight of the piles and piles of cadavres, "Zu faul zum fressen" (Too lazy to eat). The food was truly abominable soup in the afternoon, in the evening a slice of dry bread. The treatment of these slaves on the verge of death who were stone carriers, aided by the rigorous climate, at least 25 and 30 degrees in winter, burning sun during the summer, helped considerably to kill ten out of every thousands, dragged them first in the throes of death, dying like dogs in infected barracks, eaten by vermin, with few medicines and insufficient medical care, suffering from illnesses which were almost always fatal, such as Pleurisy, arthritis, starvation, tuberculosis, heart trouble, furunculosis, Typhoid fever etc.

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In that which concerns the violent deaths the SS had succeeded in rapidly perfecting methods which were as refined as they were terrible. There was there death by whipping, forced exercises, by injections of poison, by gas, by driving them to suicide, by shooting, by hanging. Other processes consisted of bathing the unfortunates until they died under the showers which alternated from ice cold to boiling hot. Many died of exposure to the intemperate climate after standing outside hardly clothed or completely nude. A particularly effective method used by some sadists was drowning (the victim) in a tub of water or in human excrement, as well as in the remains of the victims. We do not speak of the truly diabolical methods of torture invented by the Gestapo to make their suspects talk. No one would believe us. All of this was covered hypocritically by official documents made by the prisoners, kept and recorded daily in the central office. POLITICAL

It was in these hells that Frenchmen, Belgians, Luxemburgers and Dutchmen were led like were led like beasts to the slaughter. A great many of them carried the name N!N! on their dossiers. That means "Nacht and Nebel" "Night and Fog". In other words theywere destined to a certain death, and many of them had already been removed from the list of the living from that country. They never received any correspondence. Nor did they have permission to write or to receive pakkages. It goes without saying that this terrible situation of physical and moral suffering hastened considerably the the death within their ranks. We can estimate that 90% of the prisoners NN died for their political ideals and their country, there in the baths of fire that were Gusen, Mauthausen and the other camps.

Whoever entered these parts could say with Dante "Voi che entrate qui, lasciate ogni peranza" (You who enter these parts abandon all hope).

It was only in the second part of 1944 that the Nazi vultures were constrained under pressure of political and military events on the one hand and by the action of the Red Cross on the other hand to release their grip little by little.

The doors of this river of dying and dead began to open little by little to allow the first Red Cross packages to pass. Of course the pakkages were interrupted from their destination by the SS and their stooges, who took from them the most precious things such as chocalate, milk, fruits, and in which the SS delighted, and which the common band distributed openly to their "women" living in a special barrack reserved for the prostitutes at the disposal of the Collaborators.

Never in the history of the world, even in the blackest period of the Potentate Genghis Khan, or of Attila, or of Ivan the Terrible, or the Spanish inquisition, was man able to conceive of a better instrument of repression and extermination. Hitler and Himmler the supreme murderers and forgers of the Gestapo instrument dreamed of building in Europe a slave population, under the "protection" and the domination of the great and eternal Nazi Germany.

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In the name of all the political prisoners who died for their country in these baths of Satan, we demand justice for them, for their heirs and their families. We claim that just treatment with extreme severity against all those who directly or indirectly take part of the responsibility for this frightful carnage.

Vanherle Lucien
Belgian political prisoner

As a member of the politcal bureau at Gusen, where I worked for two and a half years, I certify that the figures and the statements relative to them are rigorously exact and true.

Lucien Vanherle
Accountant
Kiewib Hasselt
Limberg Belgium

/s/ Lucien Vanherle

I, Benjamin B. Ferencz, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Lucien Vanherle given at Mauthausen, Austria, this 9th day of May 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Benjamin B. Ferencz
T/5 BENJAMIN B. FERENCZ

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria, this 9th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

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Sworn statement of [redacted]n Vanherle

voiles se dechirent..

La verite sur le camp de concentration de Mauthausen, moderne enfer de Dante.

Tout civilise penetrant dans l'un des redoutables camps de concentration de Mauthausen et de Gusen qui ont ete liberes le 5 mai dernier, se trouve abasourdi a la vue des situations inimaginables qui y existent encore ainsi qu'a l'audition des atrocites infernales qui y furent perpetrees par les bourreaux nazis de la Gestapo : les ff.

Il est difficile, voir meme impossible de resumer en quelques lignes tout ce qui s'est passe dans ces enfers. Nous nous bornerons d'attirer l'attention sur les faits principaux.

Il faut d'abord signaler au lecteur que dans toute l'Allemagne Mauthausen et ses nombreux camps secondaires tels que Gusen, Steyr, Wiener Neudorf, Lungitz, Ebensee, Loibl Pass, etc, etaient les uniques camps de concentration tombant sous la"categorie 3" . Cela signifie que la direction du camp en ce qui concerne l'organisation interieure etait aux mains de bandits de droit commun allemands, meurtriers professionnels, ayant comme mission principale d'exterminer les internes des autres nations dans le plus bref delai.

Sur un effectif total global de 2oo.ooo prisonniers du camp de Mauthausen avec ses sous-camps, furent massacres par toutes sortes de methodes 12o.ooo prisonniers, dont le camp de Gusen - le plus terrible de tous - revendique a lui seul 36.ooo morts repartis comme suit :

Annee:	Nouveaux-arrives:	Morts:
194o	8.ooo	1.6oo
1941	6.7oo	6.86o
1942	8.9oo	6.3oo
1943	8.9oo	7.4oo
1944	22.15o	2.9oo
1945	6.ooo	1o.ooo

Arretons-nous un instant a ces chiffres. Nous voyons que les annees 194o-1944 donnent relativement peu de morts compares aux chiffres des entrees. Cependant ne nous laissons pas induire en erreur par la clemence apparente de ces nombres. Constatons que le chiffre des entrees en 194o se situe principalement dans les deux derniers mois de l'annee, et comme "il fallait six mois a tout bon prisonnier pour crever", sic dixit le dernier commandant du camp, le ff-Hauptsturmführer Seidler cyniquement, on comprendra que le nombre reel est de 1.6oo morts sur 2.ooo prisonniers environ. Considerons l'annee 1941. Ici la situation est tristement eloquente, plus de morts que de rentres ! C'est a partir de cette annee que les methodes d'extermination mises au point par la "Kulturnation" commencent a fonctionner a plein rendement. Passons a 1944. Nous un voyons un nombre de mort relativement reduit quant aux entrees. Il est du en premier lieu a la decentralisation de l'industrie ximmmx de guerre allemande qui commence a s'etablir en Autriche et Tchecoslovakie pour echapper aux bombardements. La-encore nous voyons les desseins sinistres des dirigents nazis d'exposer des prisonniers aux bombes alliees. Annexant En 1945, les chiffres sont catastrophiques: 6.ooo entrees, 1o.ooo morts. Ils se repartissent comme suit: janvier: 2.12o avril: 3.88o

fevrier: 1.8oo

mars : 2-2oo

C'est alors que, les Nazis voyant la guerre perdue commencent a supprimer leurs esclaves en masse. Bref, le pourcentage moyen des morts pour toutes des annees, s'eleve a environ 7o %. Voila la triste verite sur la mortalite dans un des camps soi-disants de "reeducation" ~~d'entrees par la~~

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Jettons maintenant un rapide coup d'oeil sur les differentes methodes d'extermination en vigueur, afin d'expédier rapidement tous ces "Hunde" (chiens). Elles etaient aussi nombreuses autant que varices. Il s'agit de faire ici une discrimination entre la mort lente par epuisement physique et moral et la mort violente.

Le plus grand nombre de morts est du a l'epuisement total occasionnes par un regime denfer, conduit et applique par la pire des racailles ‡ et d'une part, trouvant de precieux accolytes dans parmi les droits communs allemands - d'autre part - occupant les postes de commande comme ceux de : chef de camp, secretaire de camp, chefs de blocs, chefs de chambres, capos -denomination des chefs d'equipe dans les differents commandos. Les prisonniers, meme les plus robustes, affames et contreints a des travaux lourds comme jamais forcats ne le furent, commencerent rapidement a decrepiter, Il est coutume de voir mourir en moins de 3 mois 7o % des effectifs arrives. Au bout de six mois cette mortalite s'eleve a la fin de 1942 a 9o % pour les transports de outre race et tous pays. N'oublions pas en effet que la population du camp etait composee de d'une quarantaine de nationalites differentes, qui a elles-seules grouperent environ 8o peuples parlant une autre langue. Tous les peuples europeens etaient representes puisque les nazis voulant realiser l'unite europeenne, eurent a lutter contre des adversaires dans tous les pays. Il s'y ajoute un amalgame de plusieurs peuples asiatiques vivant en grande partie dans les confins de l'Urss. En un mot y rencontrer un tcherkass, kirghize, arabe, negre, finnois, syrien, anglais, norvegiens francais, etait chose courante.

Beaucoup des internes sont morts tout simplement de faim. Ils etaient, disaient nos bourreaux a la vue des monceaux et des monceaux de cadavres: "zu faul zum fressen" (trop paresseux pou manger). Le regime alimentaire etait franchement abominable: une soupe de betteraves a midi - le soir une croute de pain sec. Le traitement d'esclave sur les champs de mort qu'etaient les carrieres de pierre de taille, aide par le climat rigoureux de moins 25 a moins 35 degres en hiver, un soleil brulant en ete, contribuaient admirablement, a decimer les prisonniers par milliers, les entrainant d'abord dans les affres de la mort, agonisant comme des chiens dans des baraquements infectes, traites comme des betes, ronges par la vermine, avec peu de medicaments et soins medicaoux insuffisants, en proie a des maladies presque toujours mortelles, comme les pleurisies, les enterites. oedems, la tuberculose, les maladies de coeur, la furonculose, la fievre phoide, etc.

En ce qui concerne les morts violentes, les ‡ avaient reussi a perfectionner rapidement des methodes aussi raffinees que terribles. Il y avait la mort par bastonnade, par exercices forces, par injections de poisons, par les gaz, par la contrainte au suicide, par fusillade, par pendaison,. Autres procedes consistaient a baigner les malheureux jusqu'a ce que mort suive sous des douches glacees et brulantes alternativement. Beaucoup aient par suite d'une exposition longue a peine vetus ou completement

Une facon particulierement affectionnes par quelques sadiques fut noyade dans des tonneaux pleins d'eau ou dans les excrements humains, ci que le trepignement des victimes. Nous ne parlons pas des methodes de tures vraiment diaboliques inventees par la Gestapo pour faire parler s suspects. Personne nous croirait. Tout cela fut couvert hypocritement r des documents officiels dans les actes des prisonniers, conserves et nus a jour dans le bureau politique.

C'est dans ces enfers que furent aussi conduits comme du betail a l'abattoir milliers de francais, belges, luxembourgeois et hollandais a partie de ce 1942. Une grande partie d'entre eux ete porteurs de l'epithete N.N. s les dossiers. Cela signifie "Nacht und Nebel" -"Nuit et Brouillard". d'autres mots, ils etaient voues a une mort certaine et deja beaucoup entre eux etaient rayes de la liste des vivants dans leurs pays. Ils ne cevaient jamais de correspondance. Ils n'avaient ni le droit d'ecrire, de recevoir des colis. Il va sans dire que cette situation terrible souffrances physiques et morales entraina rapidement des hecatombes dans leurs rangs. On peut evaluer a 9o% le nombre des prisonniers N.N. morts pour leur ideal politique et leurs pays, la-bas dans les affres des bagnes d'enfer qu'etaient Gusen, Mauthausen, et d'autres camps.

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Quiconque entrait dans ces endroits pouvait dire avec Dante "Voi che entrat qui, lasciate ogni speranza" (Vous qui entrez dans ces lieux, abandonnez tout espoir !)

Ce n'est que dans la seconde moitié de 1944, que les vautours nazis se voyaient contraints sous la pression des evenements politiques et militaires dû d'une part et sous l'action entamée par la croix rouge d'autre part, a lacher leurs proies petit a petit.

Les portes de cette fosse de mourants et de morts s'ouvraient enfin pou laisser passer les premiers colis de la croix rouge - Evidemment les paquets furent remis au destinataire par les ¶ et leurs accolytes des vivres les plus precieux tels que chocolat. lait- fruits, dont les ¶ se delectaient et que les droits communs distribuaient a pleins bras a leurs femmes residant dans une baraque speciale, reservee aux prostituees a l'usage des collaborateurs.

Jamais dans l'histoire du monde, meme dans les periodes les plus noires du potentat mongol Djighis Chan, d'un Attila, d'un Ivan le terrible, une inquisition espagnole, cerveau d'homme n'aurait pu concevoir meilleur instrument de repression et d'extermination. Hitler et Himler, les bourreaux supremes et forgeurs de l'instrument de la Gestapo avaient rever construire l'europe des peuples en esclavage, sous la "protection" et la domination de la grande et eternelle Allemagne nazie.

Au nom de tous les internes politiques morts pour leur patrie dans ces bagnes de satan, nous demandons la justice pour eux, pour leurs survivants et pour leurs membres de famille. Nous reclamons qu'on sevisse justement mais avec une severite extreme, contre tous ceux qui directement ou indirectement portent une part de responsabilite dans ces affreux carnages.

Vanherle Lucien
Interne politique belge

En tant que membre du bureau politique de Jasenovac, auquel je fus attaché durant deux ans et demi, je certifie que les chiffres et les déclarations relatés ci-dessus sont rigoureusement exacts et véridiques.

Lucien Vanherle

Lucien Vanherle
accountant

A098214

H2510-0236

I, T/5 Benjamin B. Ferencz, being first duly sworn state that I truly translated the oath administered by Major Eugene S. Cohen to Lucien Vanherle and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement in my presence.

Benjamin B. Ferencz
T/5 BENJAMIN B. FERENCZ

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Austria, this 9th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Major, QM Corps
Investigating Officer

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TRANSLATION 3 JA-132

Sworn Statement in Spanish of Climent Casimiro

Before me, Eugene S. Cohen, Maj., QM Corps, JA Section Third US Army, Investigating Officer, personally appeared Climent Casimiro, who, being by me first duly sworn made and subscribed the following statement:

Mauthausen, May 9, 1945

My name is Climent Casimiro. I was born on September 23, 1910 in Valencia and live now in Barcelona (Spain).

On the date of February 11, 1939, I crossed the Spanish-French Frontier with the whole unit of the Republican Army of which I was a member. On May 5, 1940 I was made prisoner by the German Army and was transported, 30 of us, to the group of Spanish workers attached in Puttalange, Lorraine. I arrived at the Concentration Camp in Mauthausen on November 25, 1940 where I was put to work in the stone quarry until March 16, 1941 at which time I was pressed into service in the office of the Political Section (of the camp).

My work in the said office consisted of checking on everything which had to do with the Spaniards here, to maintain order inside their general ranks and finally I was put in charge of things referring to the women imprisoned in the camp.

During my job in the political office, I knew many of the S.S. who were changed about frequently. The chief was ultimately the Obersturmfuhrer Karl Schulz.

I was present every day when they beat the prisoners if only for a word or I alone often saw them beaten very often without just cause. As for myself, I can only say I was tortured two or three times.

As all of those who lived in this camp I can testify to the executions-often innumerable-as many women as men, many not very advanced in age. I can say that the sodistic acts were endless from the number of those shot, killed in rooms full of poisoned gas, abandoned to die from hunger, shut up in places where men of all sorts died.

On May 2, 1945, I was called before the chief of the Office and told by him that I had earned an important place in the Political Office, that I had to take an SS uniform and march along with him. I argued that I was a foreigner and strongly refused and he then declared that I would be freed immediately. He had the air as I already knew of one who was considering my elimination of which I knew he was quite capable. I left the camp at 5 P.M. of the same day departing for Linz where I stayed for 5 days until the present arrival of the American Army and as soon as I knew that the internees were free, I went on foot from the City of Linz back to the camp.

I swear I have said nothing but the truth.

/s/ Casimiro Climent

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Exh. 28

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H2510-0238

I, Jack R. Nowitz, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the sworn statement of Climent Casimiro, given at Mauthausen, Germany, this 9th day of May 1945, made to the best of my ability.

Jack R. Nowitz

/s/ JACK R. NOWITZ

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Germany, this 9th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Maj., QM Corps
Investigating Officer

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Mauthausen, [illegible] Mayo de 1945

Spanish

Me llamo, Casimiro Climent, nacido el 23.9.1940 en Valencia y de residencia en Barcelona(España).
Con fecha 11.2.1939 atravesé la Frontera Española-Francesa como toda la unidad del Ejercito Republicano a que yo pertenecia. Con fecha 2o.5.1940 fui hecho prisionero por el Ejercito Aleman, junto con la totalidad de la 3o Compañia de Trabajadores Españoles destacada en Puttalange(Lorena) Llege al Campo de Concentracion de Mauthausen el 25.11.40 donde fui destinado a trabajar en la Cantera, hasta el 16.3.41 en que pase a prestar servicio en las Oficinas del Politische Abteilung.
Mi trabajo en dichas oficinas se limitaban a todo lo que hacia referencia a los asuntos de Espanoles, al mantenimiento del orden dentro de la cartoteca general y ultimamente se me encargó de lo que hacia referencia a las mujeres presas en el campo.
Durante mi estancia en el Politische, he conocido gran cantidad de SS, ya que cambiaban con frecuencia. El jefe, era ultimamente el Oberstumbführer Karl Schulz.
He presenciado diariamente como se procedia a azotar a los presos sometidos a declaracion o bien solo que por el placer de azotarlos, muchas veces sin causa justificada.
En lo que hace referencia a mi persona, solo he sido golpeado que dos o tres veces.
Como todos los que han vivido en este campo he podido comprobar las ejecuciones,-algunas veces numerosas,- tanto de hombres como de mujeres, algunos no mayores de edad.
Fusilamientos, muertes mediantes camaras de gases toxicos, abandono de gente hambrienta, en recintos en donde morian privados de todo alimento, es decir un sin fin de actos de sadismo.
Con fecha 2.5.1945, fui llamada por el Jefe de las oficinas el cual me dijo que yo debia,-dada mi larga permanencia en el Politische,-tomar el uniforme de SS y marcharme junto con el. Yo alegé mi condicion de extranjero y me negué rotundamente, entonces se me comunico que seria liberado immediatamente. Dada la manera como me fué concedido, al principio creí se trataba de mi eliminacion, ya que los creia muy capaces de hacerlo. Sali del Campo a las 17 horas del mismo dia trasladandome a Linz, donde he permanecido hasta el dia 5 en que presencie la entrada del Ejercito Americano y enseguida que supe que las carreteras estaban libres, me traslade a pie desde la referida ciudad a este campo.

Prometo haber declarado la verdad

Casimiro Climent

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(28)

A098218

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Germany, this 9th day of May 1945.

EUGENE S. COHEN
Maj., CM Corps,
Investigating Officer

I, T/5 Jack R. Nowitz, being first duly sworn, state: That I truly translated the oath administered by Major Eugene S. Cohen to Climent Casimiro and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement in my presence.

Jack R. Nowitz
T/5 JACK R. NOWITZ

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Mauthausen, Germany, this 9th day of May 1945.

Eugene S. Cohen
EUGENE S. COHEN
Maj., CM Corps
Investigating Officer

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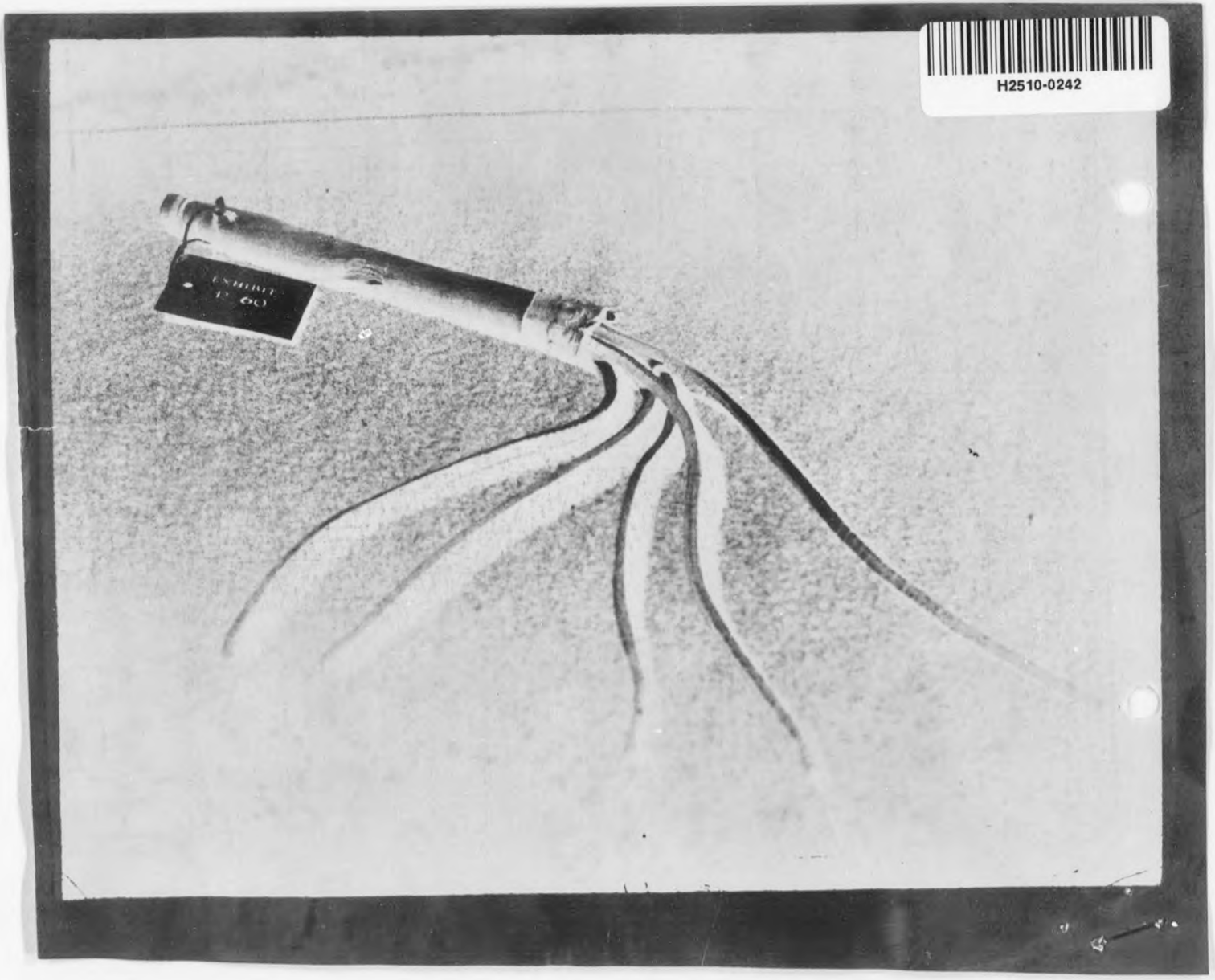
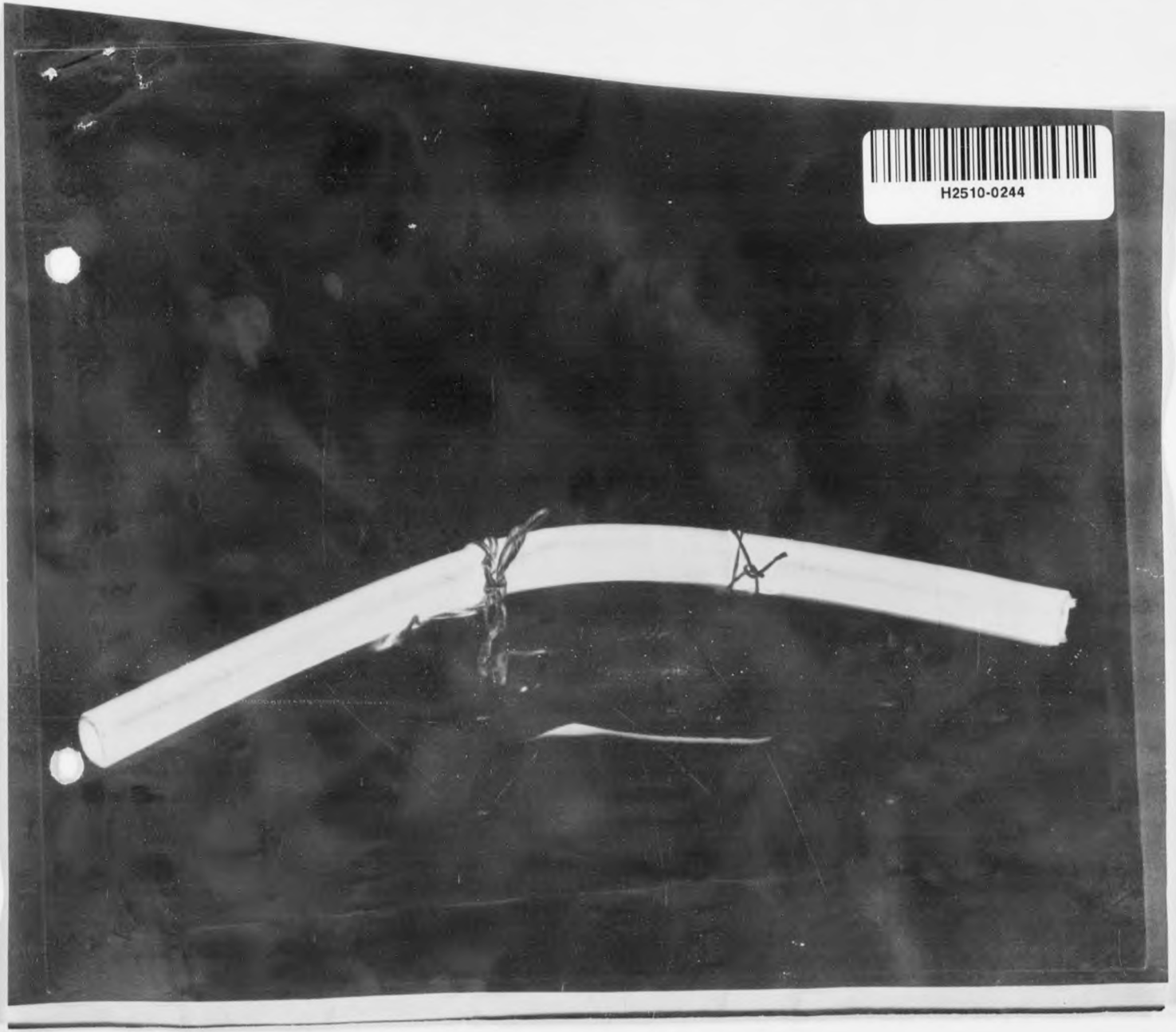


H2510-0243

U.S.A. 249

Received on October 4th, 1946, from Lt.-Col. McLENDON in substitution of the Physical Exhibit loaned out on March 25th, 1946 to 1st. Lt. David E.Pitcher, for use at the MAUTHAUSEN Trial.

(BERNARD REYMON)
Chief of Exhibits.


H2510-0244

U.S.A. 249

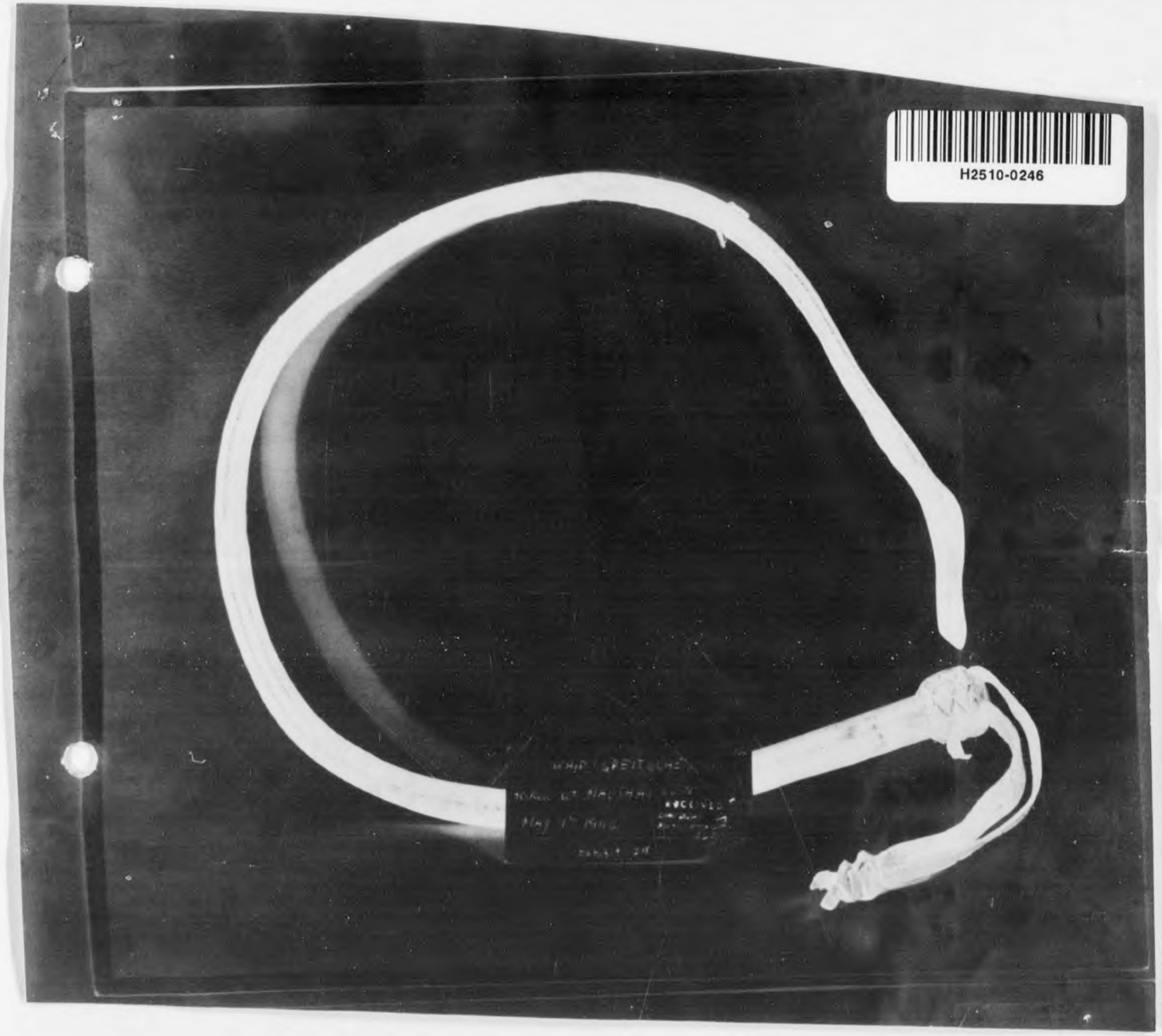
H2510-0245

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that this instrument is a true photograph of Exhibit No. 249 which exhibit was submitted in evidence before the International Military Tribunal by the U.S. Prosecution. The original exhibit is being withdrawn for the purpose of depositing same with the Library of Congress, U.S.A.

John E. Ray

JOHN E. RAY
Colonel, FA
General Secretary
International
Military Tribunal



H2510-0246

U.S.A. 249

H2510-0247

CERTIFICATE

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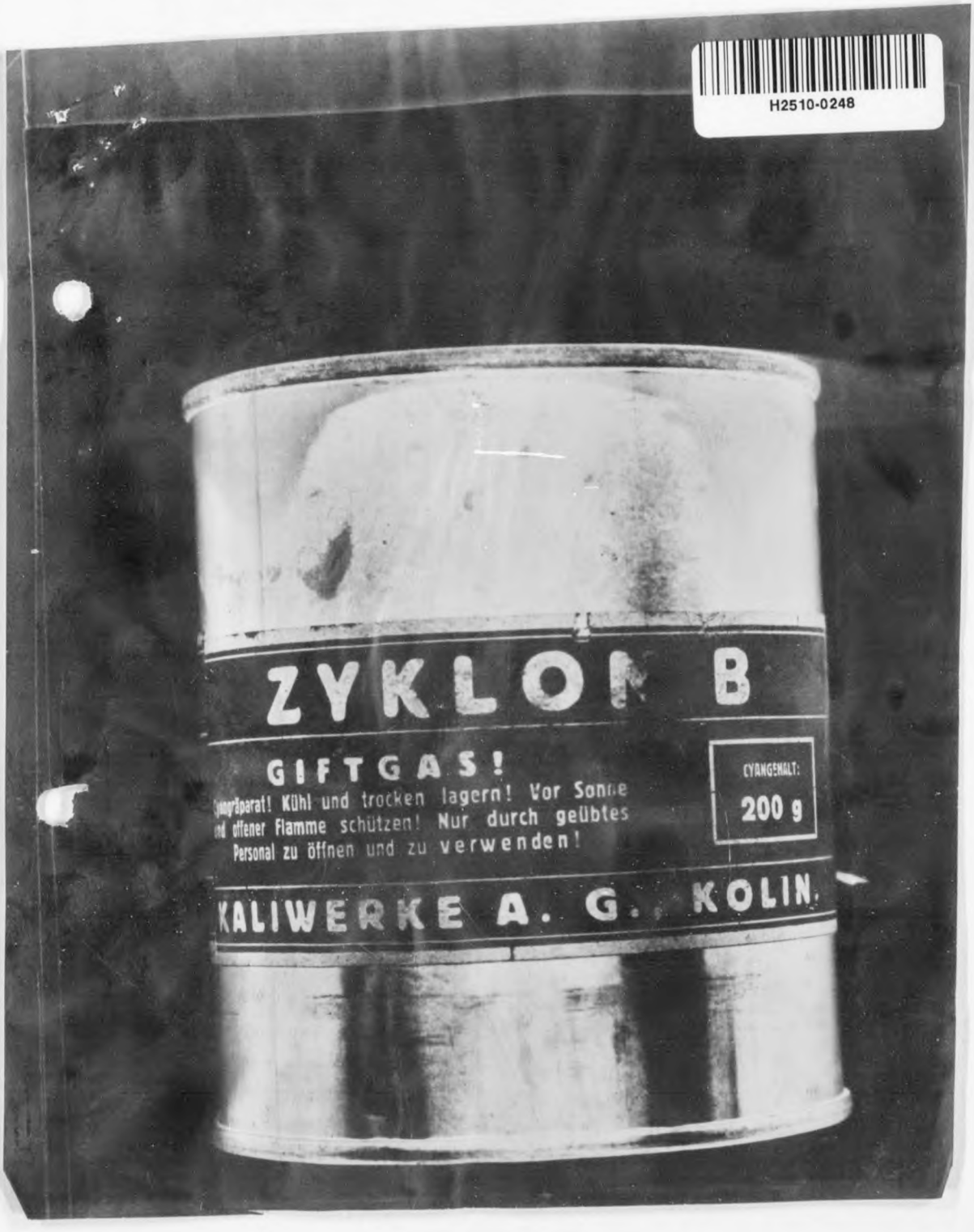
John E. Ray
JOHN E. RAY
Colonel, FA
General Secretary
International
Military Tribunal

H2510-0248


ZYKLON B
GIFTGAS!
Cyangräparat! Kühl und trocken lagern! Vor Sonne
und offener Flamme schützen! Nur durch geübtes
Personal zu öffnen und zu verwenden!
CYANGEHALT:
200 g
KALIWERKE A. G., KOLIN.

H2510-0249

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that this instrument is a true photograph of Exhibit USA 249 which Exhibit has been submitted in evidence before the International Military Tribunal by the U.S.A. Prosecution. The original Exhibit is being withdrawn for the purpose of use in the preparation of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp Case which begins the first part of February 1947.

JOHN E. RAY
Colonel F.A.
General Secretary
International Military Tribunal.

2176-PS

H2510-0250

2196-PS

OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

EVIDENCE DIVISION

Date : 19 July 1948

I certify that Document Number 2176-PS was introduced into evidence as Exhibit Number USA-249 in the Trial by the International Tribunal of Hermann GOERING, et al, which commenced on 20 November 1945, and that the attached photostat is a true and correct copy of the original.

Fred Niebergall

Fred NIEBERGALL
Chief, Document
Control Branch.

H2510-0251

H2510-0252

C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the annexed document 2176-PS No. USA-249 is a photostat of an original document submitted in evidence by the United States Prosecution under this number. The original document has been withdrawn in accordance with Rule 10 of the International Military Tribunal, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is to be held at the National Archives, Washington D.C. .

Nuremberg, 25. June 1948

Paul Joosten

PAUL A. JOOSTEN

General Secretary
International Military
Tribunal

H2510-0253

H-2510

Filed Dec. 13, 1945
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EXHIBIT U.S.A.

249

(2176-PS)

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EXHIBIT U.S.A. 249 (2176-PS